ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1918

IN TWO VOLUMES
AND A
SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME

VOL. I

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1919.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of the association for the year 1918.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. ABBOT, *Acting Secretary.*

394121

39121

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding $500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
July 30, 1919.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as provided by law, the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1918. The report is in two volumes (and a supplemental volume), of which the second volume constitutes the Fourteenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, being the Autobiography of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States. The association is indebted to the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress for the copying and editing of this important document.

The first volume of the report contains, in default of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the association which was abandoned because of the epidemic of influenza, the business transactions of the executive council, the address prepared by the president of the association, Dr. William Roscoe Thayer, to be read at the meetings of December, 1918, and a group of papers, together with an interesting document, relating to American agricultural history. It is thought that this last contribution will be particularly appreciated in view of the growing importance that is being attached to all phases of American economic history, and especially to agricultural history, a field heretofore almost unexplored, yet one of particular significance.

The final part of the first volume contains a directory of the American Historical Association, which is at the same time to all intents and purposes a directory of the historical profession in America.

The supplemental volume contains a bibliography of Writings on American History during the year 1918, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

Respectfully,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

Hon. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

		Page.
I.	Proceedings of the American Historical Association in 1918	33
II.	Vagaries of historians, by William Roscoe Thayer	75
III.	A brief history of the sheep industry in the United States, by L. G. Connor	89
IV.	Dr. John Mitchell, naturalist, cartographer, and historian, by Lyman Carrier	199
V.	Historical aspects of the surplus food production of the United States, 1862–1902, by William Trimble	221
VI.	Early days of the Albemarle Agricultural Society, by Rodney H. True	241
VII.	Minute book of the Albemarle (Va.) Agricultural Society, prepared for publication by Rodney H. True	261
VIII.	Directory of the American Historical Association, 1920	351

VOLUME II.

Autobiography of Martin Van Buren, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick.

SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME.

Writings on American History, 1918, compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin.

CONSTITUTION.

I.

The name of this society shall be The American Historical Association.

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying $3, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of $3. On payment of $50 any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV.

The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a secretary of the council, a curator, and a treasurer. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

V.

There shall be an executive council constituted as follows:

1. The officers named in Article IV.

2. Elected members, eight in number, to be chosen annually in the same manner as the officers of the association.

3. The former presidents, but a former president shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as president, and no longer.

VI.

The executive council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the council may appoint such com-

mittees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The council shall make a full report of its activities to the annual meeting of the association. The association may by vote at any annual meeting instruct the executive council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action in directing the affairs of the association as it may deem necessary and proper.

VII.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

BY-LAWS.

I.

The officers provided for by the constitution shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attached to their respective offices with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

II.

A nomination committee of five members shall be chosen at each annual business meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 15th of September as it may determine it shall invite every member to express to it his preference regarding every office to be filled by election at the ensuing annual business meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least one month prior to the annual business meeting such nominations as it may determine upon for each elective office and for the next nominating committee. It shall prepare for use at the annual business meeting an official ballot containing, as candidates for each office or committee membership to be filled thereat, the names of its nominees and also the names of any other nominees which may be proposed to the chairman of the committee in writing by 20 or more members of the association at least one day before the annual business meeting, but such nominations by petition shall not be presented until after the committee shall have reported its nominations to the association as provided for in the present by-law. The official ballot shall also provide, under each office, a blank space for voting for such further nominees as any member may present from the floor at the time of the election.

III.

The annual election of officers and the choice of a nominating committee for the ensuing year shall be conducted by the use of an official ballot prepared as described in By-law II.

IV.

The association authorizes the payment of traveling expenses incurred by the voting members of the council attending one meeting of that body a year, this meeting to be other than that held in connection with the annual meeting of the association.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884. Incorporated by Congress, January 4, 1889.

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 29, 1917.
(Continued in office to December, 1919.)

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., LITT. D., L. H. D.,
Cambridge.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
EDWARD CHANNING, PH. D.,
Harvard University.

JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A.,
French Embassy.

SECRETARY:
WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M.,
Carnegie Institution of Washington.

TREASURER:
CHARLES MOORE, PH. D.,
Detroit.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL:
EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, PH. D.,
University of Illinois.

CURATOR:
A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M.,
(Deceased, Dec. 31, 1918.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:
(In addition to the above-named officers.)
(Ex-Presidents.)

JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.

JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. LITT.,
Boston, Mass.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, A. M., PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D.,
University of Pennsylvania.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D.,
New Haven, Conn.

JOHN FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D.,
Carnegie Institution of Washington.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D.,
Yale University.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D.,
Harvard University.

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D.,
Harvard University.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, PH. D., L. H. D., LL. D.,
Columbia University.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D.,
Columbia University.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D.,
University of Chicago.

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., LITT. D.,
Cornell University.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M.,
Massachusetts Historical Society.

(Elected Councillors.)

SAMUEL B. HARDING, PH. D.,
Indiana State University.

LUCY M. SALMON, A. M., L. H. D.,
Vassar College.

HENRY E. BOURNE, L. H. D.,
Western Reserve University.

GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A., F. R. S. C.,
University of Toronto.

HERBERT E. BOLTON, B. L., PH. D.,
University of California.

WILLIAM E. DODD, PH. D.,
University of Chicago.

WALTER L. FLEMING, M. S., PH. D.,
Vanderbilt University.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, PH. D.,
University of Pennsylvania.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 1, 1917.
(Continued through 1919.)

PRESIDENT:

JOSEPH M. GLEASON, A. M., S. T. B.,
Palo Alto, Cal.

VICE PRESIDENT:

OLIVER H. RICHARDSON, PH. D.,
University of Washington.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, PH. D.,
University of California.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

ROBERT C. CLARK, PH. D.,
University of Oregon.

EDWARD MASLIN HULME, M. A.,
University of Idaho.

WALDEMAR C. WESTERGAARD, A. B., M. L.,
Pomona College.

EDNA H. STONE, A. B.,
Oakland, Cal.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †.)

EX-PRESIDENTS.

†ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884–1885.
†GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885–1886.
†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886–1887.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887–1888.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888–1889.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889–1890.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890–1891.
†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891–1893.
†HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893–1894.
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.
JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1897.
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. LITT., 1899.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.
†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.
†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1905.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1907.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D., 1908.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1909.
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., LL. D., LITT D., 1910.
WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, PH. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.
†THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1912.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D., 1913.
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D. 1914.
†H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., LITT. D., 1915.
GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., LITT. D., 1916.
WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1917.

EX-VICE PRESIDENTS.

†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884–1886.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1884–1888.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1886–1887.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1887–1889.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1888–1890.
†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1889–1891.
†HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1890–1893.
†EDWARD GAY MASON, A. M., 1891–1894
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL D., 1894.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1895.
JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1895, 1896.
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1896, 1897.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. LITT. 1897, 1898.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1898, 1899.
†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899, 1900.
†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1900.
†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D., 1901.
†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1901.
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1902.
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902, 1903.

†EDWARD McCRADY, LL. D., 1903.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1904.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1905, 1906.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D., 1906, 1907.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1907, 1908.
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1908, 1909.
WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, PH. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909, 1910.
†THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1910, 1911.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D., 1911, 1912.
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1912, 1913.
†H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., LITT. D., 1913, 1914.
GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., LITT. D., 1914, 1915.
WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1915, 1916.
WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., LITT. D., L. H. D., 1916, 1917.

SECRETARIES.

†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D., 1884–1900.
†A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889–1908.
CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, PH. D., 1900–1913.
WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M., 1908—
EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, PH. D., 1914—

TREASURERS.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D., 1884–1917.
CHARLES MOORE, PH. D., 1917—

CURATOR.

†A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M., 1889–1918.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

†WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A. M., 1884–1886.
†CHARLES DEANE, LL. D., 1884–1887.
†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1884–1885.
EPHRAIM EMERTON, PH. D., 1884–1885.
FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, A. M., LITT. D., 1885–1887.
†WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., 1885–1887.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1886–1888.
†RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL. D., 1887–1888.
JOHN W. BURGESS, PH. D., LL. D., 1887–1891.
†ARTHUR MARTIN WHEELER, A. M., LL. D., 1887–1889.
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1888–1891.
†GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D., 1889–1896.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., 1889–1894.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1891–1894.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D., 1891–1897; 1898–1901.
†THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D., D. C. L., 1894–1895.
†JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY, LL. D., 1894–1895.
†H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., LITT. D., 1895–1899.
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1895–1899; 1901–1904.
†EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, PH. D., LL. D., 1896–1897.
†MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, LL. D., 1897–1900.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LITT. D., 1897–1900.
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1898–1901; 1903–1906.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, PH. D., LL. D., 1899–1902.
†PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899–1902.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., L. L. D., LITT. D., 1900–1903.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, PH. D., LL. D., 1900–1903.
HERBERT PUTNAM, LITT. D., LL. D., 1901–1904.
GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., 1902–1905.
EDWARD POTTS CHEYNEY, LL. D., 1902–1905.
†EDWARD G. BOURNE, PH. D., 1903–1906.
†GEORGE P. GARRISON, PH. D., 1904–1907.
†REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904–1907.
CHARLES McLEAN ANDREWS, PH. D., L. H. D., 1905–1908.
JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, PH. D., 1905–1908.
WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A. M., 1906–1909.

WILLIAM MacDONALD, PH. D., LL. D., 1906–1909.
MAX FARRAND, PH. D., 1907–1910.
FRANK HEYWOOD HODDER, PH. M., 1907–1910.
EVARTS BOUTELL GREENE, PH. D., 1908–1911.
CHARLES HENRY HULL, PH. D., 1908–1911.
FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE RILEY, A. M., PH. D., 1909–1912.
EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, PH. D., LL. D., 1909–1912.
JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, PH. D., LL. D., 1910–1913.
FRED MORROW FLING, PH. D., 1910–1913.
HERMAN VANDENBURG AMES, PH. D., 1911–1914.
DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M., 1911–1914.
ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, PH. D., 1912–1914.
JOHN MARTIN VINCENT, PH. D., LL. D., 1912–1915.
FREDERIC BANCROFT, PH. D., LL. D., 1913–1915.
CHARLES HOMER HASKINS, PH. D., 1913–1916.
EUGENE C. BARKER, PH. D., 1914–1917.
GUY S. FORD, B. L., PH. D., 1914–1917.
ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, PH. D., 1914–1917.
LUCY M. SALMON, A. M., L. H. D., 1915–
SAMUEL B. HARDING, PH. D. 1915–
HENRY E. BOURNE, A. B., B. D., L. H. D., 1916–
CHARLES MOORE, PH. D., 1916–1917.
GEORGE M. WRONG, M. A., 1916–
HERBERT E. BOLTON, B. L., PH. D., 1917–
WILLIAM E. DODD, PH. D., 1917–
WALTER L. FLEMING, M. S., PH. D., 1917–
WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, PH. D., 1917–

COMMITTEES APPOINTED FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

Committee on Program for the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting.—Elbert J. Benton, Western Reserve University, chairman; A. E. R. Boak, Henry E. Bourne, William E. Dodd, Dana C. Munro.

Committee on Local Arrangements.—Myron T. Herrick, chairman; Wallace H. Cathcart, vice chairman; Samuel B. Platner, secretary, 1961 Ford Drive, Cleveland; Elroy M. Avery, Elbert J. Benton, C. W. Bingham, Henry E. Bourne, A. S. Chisholm, Arthur H. Clark, James R. Garfield, Frank M. Gregg, Ralph King, Samuel Mather, William P. Palmer, Frank F. Prentiss, Charles F. Thwing, J. H. Wade.

Committee on Nominations.—Charles H. Ambler, University of West Virginia, chairman; Christopher B. Coleman, Carl R. Fish, J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, Victor H. Paltsits.

Editors of the American Historical Review.—Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Carl Becker, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, James H. Robinson, Claude H. Van Tyne.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Justin H. Smith, 270 Beacon Street, Boston, chairman; Dice R. Anderson, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Logan Esarey, Gaillard Hunt, Charles H. Lincoln, Milo M. Quaife.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.—Frederic L. Paxson, Army War College, Washington, chairman; Arthur C. Cole, Edward S. Corwin, Frank H. Hodder, Ida M. Tarbell.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—Ruth Putnam, 2025 O Street NW., Washington, chairman; Wilbur C. Abbott, Charles D. Hazen, Conyers Read, Bernadotte E. Schmitt.

Public Archives Commission.—Victor H. Paltsits, 48 Whitson Street, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y., chairman; Herman V. Ames, Eugene C. Barker, Solon J. Buck, R. D. W. Connor, John C. Fitzpatrick, George N. Fuller, Peter Guilday.

Committee on Bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University, Middletown, chairman. Other members of the committee to be added on nomination of the chairman.

Committee on Publications.—H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, chairman; and (*ex officio*) George M. Dutcher, Evarts B. Greene, J. Franklin Jameson, Waldo G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits, Frederic L. Paxson, Ruth Putnam, Justin H. Smith.

Committee on History and Education for Citizenship in the Schools.—Joseph Schafer, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, chairman; William C. Bagley, Frank S. Bogardus, Julian A. C. Chandler, Guy S. Ford, Samuel B. Harding, Daniel C. Knowlton, Andrew C. McLaughlin.

Conference of Historical Societies.—Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, secretary.

Advisory Board of the Historical Outlook.—Henry Johnson, Teachers College, Columbia University, chairman; Frederic Duncalf, Fred M. Fling, Margaret McGill, James Sullivan, Oscar H. Williams.

Special Committee on Policy.—Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, chairman; Carl Becker, William E. Dodd, Guy S. Ford, Dana C. Munro.

Special Committee on the Historical Congress at Rio de Janeiro.—Bernard Moses, University of California, chairman; Julius Klein, 1824 Belmont Road, Washington, secretary; Charles L. Chandler, Charles H. Cunningham, Percy A. Martin.

Special Committee on American Educational and Scientific Enterprises in the Ottoman Empire.—Edward C. Moore, Harvard University, chairman; James H. Breasted, Albert H. Lybyer.

Committee on Military History Prize.—Milledge L. Bonham, jr., chairman, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Frank Maloy Anderson, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Allen Richards Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Fred M. Fling, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.

The American Historical Association is the national organization of those persons interested in history and in the promotion of historical work and studies. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was incorporated by act of Congress, its national character being emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington and by providing for the governmental publication of its annual reports. Its present membership of 2,700 is drawn from every State of the Union as well as from all the Territories and dependencies, from Canada and South America, and from other foreign countries. The association should appeal, through its meetings, publications, and other activities, not only to the student, writer, or teacher of history, but to the librarian, the archivist, the editor, the man of letters, to all who have any interest in history, local, national, or general, and to those who believe that correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present.

The meetings of the association are held annually during the last week in December in cities so situated as best to accommodate in turn the members in different parts of the country. The average attendance at the meetings is about 400, representing generally 40 or more States and Canada, while from 75 to 100 members usually have an active part in the program. But it is the opportunity afforded for acquaintance and social intercourse quite as much as the formal sessions and conferences that make the meetings so agreeable and profitable.

The annual report, usually in two volumes, is printed for the association by the Government and is distributed free to members. It contains the proceedings of the association and the more important papers read at the annual meetings, as well as valuble collections of documents, bibliographical contributions, reports on American archives, on the activities of historical societies, on the teaching of history, etc.

The American Historical Review is a quarterly journal of two hundred or more pages. Each issue contains at least four authoritative articles in different fields of history, as well as selected documents, critical reviews of all new works of any importance, and a section devoted to historical news of periodical and other publications, institutions, societies, and persons. The Review is recognized, both in this country and abroad, as the standard American journal devoted to history, and it easily takes rank with the leading European journals. It is indispensable to all who desire to keep abreast with the historical work of the world, and of great value and interest to the general reader. The Review is distributed free to all members of the association.

To the subject of history teaching the association has given much and consistent attention. Round-table conferences have been held, committees have been appointed, investigations made, reports and papers read at nearly every annual meeting. The high standard of excellence in the teaching of history throughout the United States is due in no small degree to the association's activity in this direction. The Report of the Committee of Seven on history in the secondary schools, published in 1898 and supplemented in 1910, and

the Report of the Committee of Eight on history in the elementary schools, published in 1909, form the basis of the present curriculum of history in most of the schools of the country.

There is at present a committee on history and education for citizenship in the schools, appointed by the association in cooperation with the National Board for Historical Service and the National Education Association, which is considering the place of history in the curriculum of all schools below the college as one of the measures of educational readjustment made desirable by the new conditions following the war. Furthermore, recognizing the importance of this phase of its work and its relation to the future citizenship of the Nation, the association in 1911 assumed a guiding interest in the History Teacher's Magazine, now the Historical Outlook, a monthly journal of the greatest practical value to the teacher of history.

Realizing the importance and value of the work of the many State and local historical societies, the association has from its earliest days maintained close relations with these kindred organizations. Since 1904 a conference of delegates of historical societies, which has since been given a semi-independent status, has been held in connection with the annual meetings of the association. At these conferences are considered the problems of historical societies—for example, the arousing of local interest in history, the marking of historic sites, the collection and publication of historical material, the maintenance of historical museums, etc.; cooperative enterprises, too great for any one society, but possible for several acting together, are also planned. The most important of these enterprises, the preparation of a catalogue of the documents in French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley, is now nearing successful completion.

An important function of the association is the discovery and exploitation of the manuscript sources of American history. Thus, the historical manuscripts commission, created in 1895 as a standing committee, has published in the Annual Reports nearly 8,000 pages of historical documents, including such collections as the correspondence of John C. Calhoun; the papers of Salmon P. Chase; the dispatches of the French commissioners in the United States, 1791–1797; the correspondence of Clark and Genet, 1793–94; the diplomatic correspondence of the Republic of Texas; the correspondence of Toombs, Stephens, and Cobb; the papers of James A. Bayard, letters to R. M. T. Hunter, etc.

Realizing that the public records, which constitute the principal source for the history of any country, were generally neglected in America, and that this neglect had caused, and must continue to cause, irreparable losses, the association created in 1899 the public archives commission, the function of which was to examine and report upon the general character, historical value, physical condition, and administration of the public records of the various States and of the smaller political divisions. The commission has now published reports on the archives of over 40 States, and has, furthermore, been instrumental in securing legislation providing for the proper care and administration of so valuable a class of historical material. Since 1909 the commission has held an annual conference of archivists, in connection with the meetings of the association, for the discussion of the more or less technical problems that confront the custodian of public records.

In the meantime the association is working actively to secure for the national archives at Washington a central building where the records of the Federal Government may be properly housed and cared for instead of being, as at present, scattered among several hundred offices, where they are too often in the gravest danger from fire or other destructive forces.

Bibliography, the indispensable tool of the historian and the guide of the layman, has not been neglected. The committee on bibliography has recently published A Union List of Collections on European History in American Libraries, which has proved of the greatest value to librarians and students alike. A special committee is at present engaged in cooperation with a committee of English scholars in the preparation of a descriptive and critical bibliography of modern English history, and a joint committee of the American Historical Association and the American Library Association has recently been appointed to complete a Manual of Historical Literature for the use of libraries and the general public. For some years now there has been prepared and published under the auspices of the association an annual bibliography of Writings on American History, which contains a practically complete list, in some 3,000 items, of all books and periodical articles appearing during the year. It is generally recognized as the most complete and usable of all the national bibliographies. Bibliographies on special subjects have been printed from time to time in the Annual Reports; especially should be noted a Bibliography of American Historical Societies, filling over 1,300 pages, which was printed in the annual report for 1905.

In 1904 a Pacific coast branch was organized, which, while an integral part of the association, elects local officers and holds separate annual meetings. Its proceedings are published in the Annual Reports. In 1914 headquarters of the association were established in London for the benefit of the many American students working there in the Public Record Office and in the British Museum. The association is enabled to share the building of the Royal Historical Society, 22 Russell Square. At the same time plans were on foot to establish an office in Paris, where the hospitality of the Ministry of Public Instruction had been offered to the association. The war unfortunately made it necessary to suspend this project, but it will be taken up again at a more propitious season. Doubtless offices or rooms will in time be opened in other European capitals as the demands of American students may seem to justify such action.

The association has from the first pursued the policy of inviting to its membership not only those professionally or otherwise actively engaged in historical work, but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical science is such that they wish to ally themselves with the association in the furtherance of its various objects.

Membership in the association is obtained through election by the executive council, upon nomination by a member, or by direct application. The annual dues are $3, there being no initiation fee. The life membership is $50, and carries with it exemption from all annual dues.

All inquiries respecting the association, its work, publications, prizes, meetings, membership, etc., may be addressed to the Secretary of the American Historical Association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

HISTORICAL PRIZES.

[Winsor and Adams prizes.]

For the purpose of encouraging historical research, the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of $200—the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to or selected by the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before July 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two years prior to July 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association. Competition shall be limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement. The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the Annual Report of the association.

The Justin Winsor prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history. The phrase "American history" includes the history of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history, as in the case of the Winsor prize.

Inquiries regarding these prizes should be addressed to the chairmen of the respective committees, or to the secretary of the association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The Justin Winsor prize (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames, "The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

1900. William A. Schaper, "Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina;" with honorable mention of Mary S. Locke, "Antislavery sentiment before 1808."

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips, "Georgia and State rights;" with honorable mention of M. Louise Green, "The struggle for religious liberty in Connecticut."

1902. Charles McCarthy, "The Anti-Masonic Party;" with honorable mention of W. Roy Smith, "South Carolina as a Royal Province."

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg, "The American colonial charter: A study of its relation to English administration, chiefly after 1688."

1904. William R. Manning, "The Nootka Sound controversy;" with honorable mention of C. O. Paullin, "The Navy of the American Revolution."

1906. Annie Heloise Abel, "The history of events resulting in Indian consolidation west of the Mississippi River."

1908. Clarence Edwin Carter, "Great Britain and the Illinois country, 1765–1774;" with honorable mention of Charles Henry Ambler, "Sectionalism in Virginia, 1776–1861."

1910. Edward Raymond Turner, "The Negro in Pennsylvania: Slavery—servitude—freedom, 1639–1861."

1912. Charles Arthur Cole, "The Whig Party in the South."

1914. Mary W. Williams, "Anglo-American Isthmian diplomacy, 1815–1915."

1916. Richard J. Purcell, "Connecticut in transition, 1775–1818."

1918. Arthur M. Schlesinger, "The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution, 1763–1776." (Columbia University Studies in History, etc., No. 182.)

From 1897 to 1899 and in 1905 the Justin Winsor prize was not awarded.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize has been awarded to:

1905. David S. Muzzey, "The spiritual Franciscans;" with honorable mention of Eloise Ellery, "Jean Pierre Brissot."

1907. In equal division, Edward B. Krehbiel, "The Interdict: Its history and its operation; with especial attention to the time of Pope Innocent III;" and William S. Robertson, "Francisco de Miranda and the revolutionizing of Spanish America."

1909. Wallace Notestein, "A history of witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718."

1911. Louise Fargo Brown, "The political activities of the Baptists and Fifth Monarchy men in England during the Interregnum."

1913. Violet Barbour, "Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington."

1915. Theodore C. Pease, "The leveller movement;" with honorable mention of F. C. Melvin, "Napoleon's system of licensed navigation, 1806–1814."

1917. Frederick L. Nussbaum, "G. J. A. Ducher: An essay in the political history of mercantilism during the French Revolution."

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, Pease, Purcell, Miss Brown, Miss Barbour, and Miss Williams have been published by the association in a series of separate volumes. The earlier Winsor prize essays were printed in the Annual Reports.

MILITARY HISTORY PRIZE.

The American Historical Association offers a prize of $250 for the best unpublished essay in American military history submitted to the military history prize committee before July 1, 1920.

The essay may treat of any event of American military history—a war, a campaign, a battle; the influence of a diplomatic or political situation upon military operations; an arm of the service; the fortunes of a particular command; a method of warfare historically treated; the career of a distinguished soldier. It should not be highly technical in character, for the object of the

contest is to extend the interest in American military history but it must be a positive contribution to historical knowledge and the fruit of original research.

The essay is not expected to be less than 10,000 or more than 100,000 words in length.

It should be submitted in typewritten form, unsigned; and should be accompanied by a sealed envelop marked with its title and containing the name and address of the author; and a short biographical sketch.

Maps, diagrams, or other illustrative materials accompanying a manuscript, should bear the title of the essay.

The committee, in reaching a decision, will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality but also clearness of expression and literary form. It reserves the right to withhold the award if no essay is submitted attaining the required degree of excellence.

For further information address the chairman of the military history prize committee, Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN 1918.

136908°—21—VOL 1——3

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN 1918.

At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association held in Philadelphia in December, 1917, it was voted to hold the meetings for 1918 in Minneapolis, but provision was made whereby the executive council was authorized to change the place of meeting or to abandon the meeting altogether should it consider such action desirable in view of the emergency conditions created by the war. Exercising this authority the council decided, during the course of 1918, to hold the meetings for that year in Cleveland, Ohio, as at the time when the council was obliged to make its decision the speedy termination of hostilities could not be foreseen, and conditions of railroad travel were such that it seemed desirable to have the meetings as near as possible to the geographical center of the association's membership.

An excellent program was prepared and all arrangements had been made for what promised to be a series of uncommonly successful sessions, when the recrudescence of influenza in epidemic form compelled the public health authorities of Cleveland to advise against holding the meetings. The council therefore voted to abandon the meetings, and the members of the association were notified to that effect in season to prevent serious inconvenience.

By vote of the association, passed in prevision of such an exigency, the officers elected in December, 1917, are continued in office until the next annual meeting, which is to be held in Cleveland in December, 1919. The business of the association, however, required that the council should meet for its transaction, which it did in New York on January 31 and February 1, when the reports of officers and committees were read and discussed, the budget for 1919 voted, and plans for the work of the association formulated and adopted.

The proceedings of the council are herewith presented as the proceedings of the association for the year 1918.

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1919.

The council met at 8 p m., President W. R. Thayer in the chair.

Present: Vice President Edward Channing, Miss Salmon, Messrs. Leland, Moore, Bourne, Burr, Dunning, Fleming, Harding, Jameson, Lingelbach, and the secretary.

The following committee chairmen and editors of the American Historical Review and the Historical Outlook were also present: Messrs. Cheyney, Dutcher, Johnson, McKinley, Learned, Paltsits, Paxson, J. H. Smith, and Van Tyne.

Mr. Jameson presented the appended memoir of the late Henry Adams, ex-president of the association, which was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The secretary of the council read the appended memoir of the late Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the association, prepared by Mr. A. B. Hart, which was accepted by a rising vote and ordered to be spread upon the minutes. The secretary was directed to send a copy to Mrs. Roosevelt. Mr. Leland presented resolutions respecting the late A. Howard Clark, curator of the association, which were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted by the executive council of the American Historical Association and that the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of them to Mrs. A. Howard Clark and to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

The executive council of the American Historical Association learns with unaffected sorrow of the death of A. Howard Clark, curator of the association, and curator of history in the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Clark was a member of this association for 32 years and for 30 years an officer—first as assistant secretary and curator, 1889–1900; and then as secretary and curator, 1900–1908; and finally as curator from 1908 until his death on December 31, 1918. During these years he gave service as invaluable as it was unselfish and laborious to the affairs of the association and to him the association owes no small degree of the success which it has enjoyed.

The council having before it invitations from Cleveland and Minneapolis for the annual meeting of 1919 voted, on account of the exceptional conditions resulting from the war which seemed to make a central meeting place desirable, to hold the meeting in Cleveland. It was voted to lay on the table the question of the place of meeting for 1920.

Maj. F. L. Paxson, chairman of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, reported that five essays had been submitted and examined by the committee and that the prize for 1918 had been awarded to Arthur M. Schlesinger, of Columbus, Ohio, for his essay entitled "The colonial merchants and the American Revolution, 1763–1776," printed as Volume LXXVIII of Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.

The report of the committee on publications, as appended, was presented by Mr. Learned and was accepted and placed on file.

It was voted that the committee on publications be instructed to offer its services to Lieut. F. L. Nussbaum with a view to securing a publisher for his essay on Ducher to which was awarded the Adams prize of 1917; but that if a publisher can not be secured the committee be authorized to postpone publication of the essay until further action by the council.

It was voted to authorize the committee on publications to proceed with the preparation of the annual report for 1918 and to approve the proposed contents as indicated by the committee in its report.

Certain parts of the report of the committee on publications, concerning the use by the association of advertising pages in the American Historical Review and the publication of two volumes of papers composed respectively of reprints from the first 25 volumes of the American Historical Review and of presidential addresses were referred to the board of editors of the Review for consideration and report during the present meeting.

A report for the public archives commission was made by its chairman, Mr. Paltsits, who stated that as no appropriation had been made for the commission in 1918 it had been inactive during the past year and had no formal report to

present. Mr. Paltsits said that the original program of the commission, the preparation of reports on the archives of all the States, had been completed, as nearly as was practicable; that the commission had prepared and printed in the annual reports of the association a series of chapters on various phases of archive economy and practice, and that in his opinion the time had come for the commission to draw up and inaugurate a new program of activities.

The appended report of the historical manuscripts commission was presented by its chairman, Mr. Justin H. Smith, and the proposal of the commission to prepare for publication in the annual reports three volumes of the papers of Stephen F. Austin, to be edited by Prof. E. C. Barker, was approved.

Mr. Jameson read a personal letter from Prof. Pirenne, of the University of Ghent, relating his experiences and those of Prof. Fredericq while interned in Germany. The following resolution was adopted:

The executive council of the American Historical Association extends to Prof. Henri Pirenne and to Prof. Paul Fredericq its sympathetic congratulations on the occasion of their return to the University of Ghent after 32 months of the most unjustifiable and cruel exile, enforced upon them by the late German Government, and expresses to them its cordial wishes for the future.

The council then adjourned to meet on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

The council met at 10 a. m. and remained in session, with a short intermission for lunch, until 4 p. m.

Present: President Thayer, Vice President Channing, Miss Salmon, Messrs. Leland, Moore, G. B. Adams, Bourne, Burr, Dunning, Fleming, Harding, Jameson, Lingelbach, and the secretary.

The chair was taken successively by President Thayer, Vice President Channing, and Mr. Burr.

The committee chairmen present were Messrs. Cheyney, Dutcher, Learned, Paltsits, Paxson, and Smith.

The secretary of the association presented his annual report as appended, showing that the total membership of the association on November 30, 1918, was 2,519 as against the enrollment of 2,654 for December 19, 1917, and 2,739 for December 19, 1916. The report was received and ordered placed on file.

The recommendations of the secretary were adopted by the following votes:

I. Voted: That any person who was a member of the association on July 1, 1914, or who has since become a member, and who has since that date been in the active military service of the United States or of the powers associated with the United States, or who, if a citizen of the United States, has been engaged in an officially recognized war activity overseas, may, upon his or her request, be continued until September 1, 1919, on the roll of members of the association without the payment of annual dues for such period as said member may have been engaged in said service; and the secretary of the association is hereby authorized and directed to supply said members, upon their request, with such copies of the American Historical Review as they may have failed to receive by reason of said service, at the nominal price of 25 cents per copy.

II. Voted: That the secretary of the association be, and hereby is, authorized to send to the University of Lille, which was a member of the association in 1914, all copies of the American Historical Review from October, 1914, to July, 1919, inclusive, which said university may have failed to receive because of its location in the invaded districts of France.

III. Voted: That the secretary of the association and the secretary of the council be authorized to prepare for publication in the annual report for 1919 such records of the association as have not yet been printed and which in their judgment should be preserved in this form.

IV. Voted: To appoint a special committee of three which shall be, and hereby is, instructed to p esent to the council at its next meeting nominations, not to exceed nine in number, for corresponding and honorary membership in the association.

Messrs. G. B. Adams, J. F. Jameson, and A. C. McLaughlin were named as members of this committee.

The treasurer of the association presented his annual report, as appended, for the period from December 19, 1917, to November 30, 1918, a summary of which follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 19, 1917		$2,424.35
Receipts Dec. 19, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918	$9,958.11	
Disbursements Dec. 19, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918	9,129.18	
Excess of receipts over disbursements		828.93
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1918		3,253.28
Other assets Nov. 30, 1918:		
Bond and mortgage	$20,000.00	
Accrued interest	152.47	
Twenty shares of bank stock	4,400.00	
Endowment fund	2,909.19	
		27,461.66
Total assets, cash and invested funds		[1] 30,714.94
Estimated value, stock of publications, furniture, etc		7,612.75
Bank balance, American Historical Review		1,358.28
Grand total, all assets		39,685.97

The treasurer presented an audit of his accounts made by the American Audit Co., which certified to the correctness of the report.

The annual report of the treasurer and the audit thereof were ordered to be accepted and placed on file.

The treasurer was authorized to send to members with the annual bills for 1919–20 a request for additional voluntary contributions of $1 for a deficit fund.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the executive council of the American Historical Association at its regular session held in the city of New York February 1, 1919, That the secretary and treasurer of the association be, and they are hereby, empowered to sell 20 shares of the capital stock of the American Exchange National Bank of New York City, now owned by the association, at a price not less than $220 a share.

[1] Increase since Dec. 19, 1917, $2,198.72.

The secretary of the council reported that the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize had announced in March, 1918, the award of that prize for 1917 to Lieut. Frederick L. Nussbaum for his essay entitled "G. J. A. Ducher: An essay in the political history of mercantilism during the French Revolution."

The secretary of the council stated that the committee on history in schools had been inactive during the year, mainly because it had been impossible to make any appropriation for it and also because of unavoidable delay in effecting its organization. The secretary stated, however, that the national board for historical service had been able to carry on certain of the activities which might appropriately have been undertaken by the committee. He gave notice that the future organization and work of the committee would be discussed in connection with the report of the committee on appointments.

The chairman of the committee on bibliography, Prof. G. M. Dutcher, presented the appended report, which was ordered to be accepted and placed on file. He stated that having had no appropriation for the past year the committee as such had been obliged to be inactive, although individual members of the committee had made various bibliographical contributions. The work already accomplished by Dr. B. C. Steiner toward a bibliography of American travel had been transferred to the committee and assigned to Mr. Shearer, who was ready to bring it to completion provided the necessary appropriation for that purpose could be made.

The secretary of the association presented a communication from the president of the American Library Association asking that the council of the American Historial Association appoint a committee to cooperate with a committee of the American Library Association—the appointment of which had been authorized by the executive board—in compiling a bibliography of general history similar in scope and purpose to the now out-of-date Manual of Historical Literature compiled by C. K. Adams. During the discussion the secretary stated that it was proposed to make the work of compilation a cooperative enterprise, in which a large number of scholars would be asked to contribute notes on volumes of which they had special knowledge; that for the present year small appropriations by the two associations would suffice for the planning and inauguration of the enterprise; and that it was proposed to arrange for the publication of the completed work on such terms as would not involve either association in any expense for printing or publishing.

It was voted that the committee on bibliography be instructed to cooperate with a committee of the American Library Association in the compilation of a manual of historical literature.

The report of the committee on the international historical congress on the history of America, to be held in Rio de Janeiro in September, 1922, prepared by Mr. Julius Klein, secretary of the committee, was read by Mr. Leland. In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, the council voted to authorize it to take such measures, in the name of the association, as it might deem appropriate and necessary for securing recognition by the Government and an appropriation from Congress sufficient for adequate representation of the United States at the congress.

Prof. E. C. Moore, chairman of the committee on American scientific and educational interests in the Ottoman Empire, which was appointed at the last annual meeting of the association, being absent in Europe on a mission for the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, a brief summary of the committee's report was presented by the secretary of the council. The committee had gathered information with respect to educational needs in Turkey; the laws regulating private schools in Turkey; western, and especially American, educa-

tional and philanthropic institutions in Turkey before the war; and had prepared suggestions for preliminary measures designed to safeguard the future of scientific research in the Ottoman Empire. The chairman of the committee had presented to the Secretary of State a general statement on behalf of the committee urging that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference should charge themselves with seeing that the general interests involved should secure consideration in any terms which might be made with the Ottoman Empire. A member of the committee, Prof. Lybyer, at present in Paris as an expert on near eastern affairs attendant upon the American mission to negotiate peace, would particularly bear in mind the objects of the committee, and the chairman expected to be able materially to further those objects in the course of his mission in the Near East. The committee also recommended that the association cooperate with the Archaeological Institute of America in bringing before the peace conference the desirability for taking action for the conservation of the monuments of western Asia.

It was voted that the council is in sympathy with the purposes indicated in the report of the committee on American scientific and educational interests in the Ottoman Empire and that Messrs. Jameson, Leland, and Moore be appointed a special committee to take such action in the name of the council with respect to the committee's report as they might deem appropriate.

It was also voted that the council associate itself with the Archaeological Institute of America in presenting to the peace conference the importance of insuring the preservation of monuments of western Asia.

Prof. E. P. Cheyney presented the annual report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review. He also reported the views of the board of editors with respect to the various matters which had been referred to them by the council. He reported that the board was prepared to take up with the Macmillan Co. the question of advertising space in the Review for the publications of the association.

Prof. Burr presented the appended memoir of the late Andrew D. White, first president of the association. It was ordered by a rising vote that the memoir be accepted and spread on the minutes of the council.

Dr. Jameson reported briefly for the committee on the London headquarters.

It was voted to approve the recommendation of the committee on publications with respect to the publication in the Review of a list of the publications of the association in such manner as may be arranged by the board of editors.

The treasurer, as chairman of the finance committee, presented the estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1919, which, with amendments, were approved, as follows:

Estimates, 1919.

Receipts:	
Annual dues	$6,990.00
Publications	300.00
Royalties	110.00
Interest and dividends	1,100.00
Gifts and miscellaneous	250.00
	8,750.00
Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1918	3,253.00
Total	12,003.00

Expenditures:		
Charges against unexpended balances, 1918—		
Already expended—		
Secretary and treasurer	$3.68	
Program committee	38.75	
Conference of historical societies	26.58	
Publication committee	17.48	
Winsor prize, 1916	50.00	
Abandoning meeting	127.58	
		$264.07
Payable on call—		
Historical manuscripts commission	135.25	
Military history prize	250.00	
Bibliography of Modern English History	125.00	
		510.25
		774.32
New appropriations, 1919—		
Secretary and treasurer	2,000.00	
Nominating committee	25.00	
Pacific coast branch	50.00	
Program committee	150.00	
Publication and editorial	500.00	
American Historical Review	4,615.00	
Adams prize, 1917	200.00	
Winsor prize, 1918	200.00	
London headquarters	150.00	
Committee on history in schools	400.00	
Historical manuscripts commission	100.00	
Rio Janeiro congress	25.00	
Committee on policy	25.00	
Writings on American history	200.00	
Executive council	300.00	
Committee on bibliography	50.00	
Plate for London headquarters	50.00	
		9,040.00
		9,814.32
Excess of expenditures over receipts		1,064.32
Estimated balance, 1919		2,238.68

On behalf of the committee on appointments the secretary of the council reported the following nominations for committees of the association for the year 1919, which were approved:

Historical manuscripts commission.—Justin H. Smith, chairman; D. R. Anderson, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Logan Esarey, Gaillard Hunt, C. H. Lincoln, M. M. Quaife.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Frederic L. Paxson, chairman; A. C. Cole, E. S. Corwin, F. H. Hodder, Ida M. Tarbell.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Ruth Putnam, chairman; W. C. Abbott,[1] C. D. Hazen, Conyers Read, Bernadotte E. Schmitt.

[1] Declined appointment; C. H. McIlwain appointed in his place.

Public archives commission.—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman; H. V. Ames, E. E. Barker, Solon J. Buck, R. D. W. Connor, John C. Fitzpatrick, C. N. Fuller, Peter Guilday.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman; other members of the committee to be added on nomination of the chairman.

Committee on publications.—H. Barrett Learned, chairman; all other members ex officio.

Member board of editors of the American Historical Review.—E. P. Cheyney (to serve 6 years from Jan. 1, 1919).

Committee on history in schools.—S. B. Harding,[1] chairman; W. C. Bagley, F. S. Bogardus, J. A. C. Chandler, D. C. Knowlton, G. S. Ford, A. C. McLaughlin, Joseph Schafer.

The committee on history in schools was confirmed after a discussion in which it was explained that the national board for historical service, upon request by the National Education Association, had appointed Messrs. Harding, Bagley, Bogardus, Chandler, and Knowlton a committee to prepare a report on the study of history in all schools of less than collegiate grade, and that the board had requested the association to cooperate with it in this activity by appointing a similar committee. The council thereupon voted to substitute for its standing committee on history in schools a special committee consisting of the five members already appointed by the national board, together with Messrs. Ford, McLaughlin, and Schafer, and to instruct this committee to prepare as soon as possible a report on the changes and readjustments which should be made in the study and teaching of history in all schools, elementary, secondary, rural, vocational, etc., below the grade of college.

It was voted to lay before the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation a statement respecting the special importance at this time, from the point of view of educating American youth for intelligent citizenship, of the work entrusted to the special committee on history in schools, and to request the trustees to contribute to the expenses of the committee.

Mr. Jameson reported progress in the plans for a national archive building. It was voted that the former committee on the national archives be revived with the following membership: Messrs. Jameson, Moore, Paxson.

Mr. McKinley presented a report on the Historical Outlook (continuing the History Teacher's Magazine). It was voted that a special committee be appointed to consider the future relation of the Historical Outlook with the association and to report to the council an appropriate plan of cooperation. Messrs. Greene, Bourne, and Lingelbach were appointed members of this committee.

It was voted to reappoint Messrs. Frederic Duncalf and O. H. Williams as members of the board of advisory editors of the Historical Outlook for one year, with the understanding that some change in the organization of the board may be made at the end of this year.

It was voted that the officers of the association be entrusted with the responsibility of continuing so far as possible the services now performed by the national board for historical service and instructed to report to the council at its next meeting.

The committee on finance was authorized to associate with itself seven additional members for the specific purpose of increasing the endowment fund of the association.

[1] Resigned as chairman, but continued on committee; Joseph Schafer appointed chairman.

The work of the committee on policy being under consideration, it was voted to ask the members of the committee now in this country to take such measures as may be appropriate to forward its work in the absence of the chairman on service abroad.

It was voted that a special committee be appointed by the chair to study the problem of the membership of the association and the relation between the association and local historical societies.

It was voted that, in order to signalize the thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the American Historical Association and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Historical Review, a special committee of three be appointed which shall be, and hereby is, authorized to publish, in the name of the association, a volume of historical essays reprinted from the American Historical Review and the Papers and Reports of the American Historical Association, provided that such publication shall be without expense to the treasury of the association. It was further voted that the committee shall consist of the chairman of the committee on publications, a member of the board of editors of the American Historical Review to be named by the chairman of the board, and a chairman to be chosen by the two members above indicated.

It was voted that the committee on local arrangements for the Cleveland meeting of 1918 be continued for the meeting of 1919 as follows: Myron T. Herrick, chairman; Wallace H. Cathcart, vice chairman; Samuel Ball Platner, secretary; Elroy M. Avery, Elbert J. Benton, C. W. Bingham, Henry E. Bourne, A. S. Chisholm, Arthur H. Clark, James R. Garfield, Frank M. Gregg, Ralph King, Samuel Mather, William P. Palmer, Frank F. Prentiss, Charles F. Thwing, J. H. Wade.

It was voted that the committee on appointments be authorized to appoint a program committee for the meeting of 1919.

[This committee has been appointed as follows: Elbert J. Benton, chairman; A. E. R. Boak, Henry E. Bourne, William E. Dodd, Dana C. Munro, Isaac J. Cox, Edgar H. McNeal.]

Mr. Leland stated that the committee of five on the organization of a university center for higher studies in Washington, consisting of Prof. D. C. Munro, chairman, and Messrs. A. B. Hart, C. A. Beard, Gaillard Hunt, and W. G. Leland, secretary, had presented a printed report to a conference held at Cincinnati in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association and that the plan for the organization of a center as set forth in this report had been approved by this conference and had received the approval of the executive council by a formal vote. At the same time formal approval was given by the council of the American Political Science Association. Mr. Leland stated that early in 1917 the committee had secured the indorsement of the plan by the following governmental officials: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Director of the Pan-American Union. At the declaration of war the committee decided that it was best to lay aside the plan for the time being, but since the signing of the armistice had resumed active efforts to make the execution of the enterprise possible. He stated that at the present time an effort was being made to secure the amount of money which would make it possible to organize this center and open it for the reception of students during the coming fall.

Mr. Leland read a statement, prepared by Mr. Joseph Schafer, vice chairman of the national board for historical service, respecting the work of the board during the past year. The statement is appended to the minutes.

It was voted to offer the thanks of the council to Prof. Dunning for his courtesy and hospitality in arranging for the meetings of the council as well as for the luncheon and dinner.

Adjourned.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

[Jan. 25, 1919.]

MEMBERSHIP.

A year ago the committee on membership was temporarily discontinued and its functions were assigned to a special committee consisting of the two secretaries who were given authority to appoint other members to their committee. In view of the situation which existed during the greater part of 1918 demanding unusual sacrifices of the country in calling upon everyone for his or her utmost, it seemed unwise to the committee to make any special effort to increase the membership of the association; consequently, no canvass or campaign for membership was attempted. Notwithstanding this inactivity 150 new members were added to the association in 1918, and, although this falls considerably short of the numbers during the last four years, ranging from 221 to 290, it is nevertheless an encouraging indication of the vitality of the association and of the appeal which it makes to those who are interested in history.

For 1919, however, the situation has materially changed, and a vigorous campaign for members is already under way. The first step in this campaign was to send to all members a request that they suggest the names of persons who might properly be asked to join the association. As a result, some 130 names were sent to the secretary's office, and in the last few days invitations to apply for membership in the association, together with the association's booklet, have been sent to them. It is too soon as yet to know what the result of this will be. The next step will be to canvass advanced students of American history in the universities through the departments of history in those institutions. I hope that it may be impressed upon all professors of history that they should encourage their best students to become members of the association.

As soon as the next meeting place of the association has been decided upon every effort will be made to interest people living in that region in the association.

In looking over the statistics of membership for the last five years, which are appended to this report and copies of which are in the hands of members of the council, it will be seen that the total membership on December 1, 1918, was 2,519, the lowest figure which the association has reached in the last 10 years. The total paid membership is 1,817, which is the lowest number in the last 10 years. It should be remembered, however, that these statistics are of December 1, whereas last year the statistics were made up nearly three weeks later. Of the 702 members who were delinquent on December 1, 1918, 258 have since paid their dues, so that the total number of delinquents at the present time is 442, and a careful examination of the list gives reason for expecting nearly 200 of these to pay their dues within the next month or six weeks. The net loss in membership for the year was 135, as compared with 85 in 1917 and 187 in 1916. The

figures have not materially changed since the 1st of December with the exception of 258 delinquents who have paid their dues. The total number of members on January 25 was 2,524. On the whole the regional statistics reflect the same condition as the general statistics. The States showing the largest number of new members in 1918 are Pennsylvania with 32, Texas with 13, California, Massachusetts, and Virginia with 10 each, New Jersey and New York with 7 each, and all others with less. In a number of States there were no new members.

The falling off in membership is to be accounted for mainly by the stress of the times and, to a less extent, by the entrance of members into military service. With regard to these latter, about 80 of our members are known to have been or to be in the military service of the United States, but this record is doubtless incomplete. Of this number, some 42, including members in allied service, have not paid their dues either for one, two, or three years. I believe that it would be a graceful act on the part of the association to enable these members to receive such numbers of the Review as they have missed at a nominal price and to continue their membership without break in the association. In order to effect this I suggest the following vote:

Voted: That any person who was a member of the association on July 1, 1914, or who has since become a member, and who has since that date been in the active military service of the United States or of the powers associated with the United States, or who, if a citizen of the United States, has been engaged in an officially recognized war activity overseas, may, upon his or her request, be continued until September 1, 1919, on the roll of members of the association without the payment of annual dues for such period as said member may have been engaged in said service; and the secretary of the association is hereby authorized and directed to supply said members, upon their request, with such copies of the American Historical Review as they may have failed to receive by reason of said service, at the nominal price of 25 cents per copy.

Under this vote 202 copies of the Review as a maximum might be called for at 25 cents a copy. The cost of this to the association would be $40.40. Furthermore, the University of Lille, which was a member of the association in 1914, has of course been unable to receive any publications and has made no payment of dues. I suggest that to this university there be sent, with the compliments of the association, all the copies of the Review from October, 1914, to July, 1919, inclusive. To put this into effect I move the following vote:

Voted: That the secretary of the association be and hereby is authorized to send to the University of Lille, which was a member of the association in 1914, all copies of the American Historical Review from October, 1914, to July, 1919, inclusive, which said university may have failed to receive because of its location in the invaded districts of France.

WAR SERVICE OF MEMBERS.

As already stated, some 80 or more members have been in military service and a great many others have performed civilian service. It has not been feasible as yet to compile a complete list, but the national board for historical service proposes to compile a list which will indicate the military or civilian service of all members of the historical profession and this will of course be essentially a record of what members of the American Historical Association have done to help in winning the war. I take pleasure in joining with the chairman of the committee on publications, who will present the matter to you more in detail, in recommending that this be published by the association in its annual report.

DEATHS.

During the year 1918, 39 members of the association died. Three of these were members of the council—Dr. Andrew D. White, the first president of the association; Mr. Henry Adams, who was president in 1894; and Mr. A. Howard Clark, who was assistant secretary from 1889 to 1899 and then secretary until 1908, and since 1908 curator. Another former president of the association, Mr. Roosevelt, has died since the close of 1918. It is making no invidious comparison to observe that the council since it last met has lost its three most illustrious members and it has lost an officer who for many years devoted himself unselfishly and whole-heartedly to the interest of the association. The council should not adjourn without having fittingly recorded its appreciation of these members. The list of deceased members is as follows:

[* Life members.]

*Henry Adams.
George Barrie.
*Eugene Frederick Bliss.
James L. Coker.
Mrs. Henry C. Cunningham.
*Horace Davis.
William Fairley.
Mrs. Corra Bacon Foster.
Edward M. Gallaudet.
Frederic Gardiner.
Robert D. Garwood.[1]
Leslie F. Gay, jr.
*Arthur Gilman.
Louis F. Girous.
Mrs. Lee C. Harby.
Jane E. Harnett.
Charles Henry Hart.
Rowland G. Hazard.
John P. Hewitt.
Philo C. Hildreth.
*Ripley Hitchcock.
Leon Beck Hook.
Francis S. Houghteling.
*Edward C. Lee.
Peter H. K. McComb.
Ruth E. Marshall.
Herbert L. Osgood.
*George Willis Pack.
Gilbert M. Plympton.
James F. Riggs.
Charles G. Saunders.
Fay Catharine Schneider.
Charles Card Smith.
Edward J. Smith.
Leverett W. Spring.
Raymond G. Taylor.
*Andrew D. White.
*Edwin O. Wood.
Henry Parks Wright.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The year 1919 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association. Undoubtedly this event will be signalized in some appropriate manner at the next annual meeting. It has occurred to me that it would be appropriate at this time to place in print some of the early records of the association which exist only in manuscript. This would include especially the minutes of the council from 1898 to 1911, when the council minutes began to be printed, and the reports of all committees, so far as these can be gathered, that have not already been printed in the annual reports. I will suggest, therefore, that the council authorize the two secretaries of the association to prepare for publication in the annual report for 1919 such records of the association as have not yet been printed and which, in their judgment, should be preserved in this form.

Another form of signalizing the thirty-fifth anniversary would be the election of new honorary or corresponding members. The association has at present one honorary member, Lord Bryce, and during its entire course has had but three. I therefore suggest that the council take the following action:

Voted: That the council appoint a special committee of three which shall be and hereby is instructed to present to the council at its next meeting, nominations, not to exceed nine in number, for honorary or corresponding membership, in the American Historical Association.

---

[1] Killed in service in an airplane accident.

In closing this report I feel that I should state to the council that, after mature deliberation, I have decided that it will be best for me not to serve as secretary after the close of the present year. In 1920 and 1921 I shall be absent from the country for so long a period as to make it impossible appropriately to perform the duties of the office, and this fact alone is sufficient to determine my decision. In addition, however, I realize that it will be highly advantageous to the association to have another secretary who will enter upon his service with fresh views and plans.

Respectively submitted,

WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

[Nov. 30, 1918.]

Balance on hand Dec. 19, 1917			$2,424.35
Receipts to date:			
Annual dues—			
2,105 at $3	$6,315.00		
1 at $1	1.00		
1 at $2.97	2.97		
2 at $3.05	6.10		
1 at $3.09	3.09		
10 at $3.10	31.00		
1 at $3.15	3.15		
1 at $3.50	3.50		
		$6,365.81	
Life-membership dues		150.00	
Dividend on bank stock		260.00	
Interest on bond and mortgage		900.00	
Publications—			
Prize essays	142.97		
Papers and reports	44.42		
Writings on American history	5.65		
Church history papers	6.20		
Royalties	60.82		
		260.06	
Gifts—			
London headquarters	106.20		
Writings on American history	240.20		
Historical manuscripts commission	150.00		
		496.40	
Deficit fund		1,298.00	
Registration fees		183.50	
Miscellaneous		44.34	
			9,958.11
Total receipts to date			12,382.46
Total disbursements to date			9,129.18
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1918			3,253.28

Disbursements, Dec. 19, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918:

Expense of administration—			
Secretary and treasurer, vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 104, 105, 111, 113, 116, 117, 118, 119—			
Salary of assistant	$1,200.00		
Additional assistance and services of all kinds	30.75		
		$1,230.75	
Postage		237.04	
Telegrams, messenger service, express, money-order fees, notary fees		23.87	
Stationery and supplies		180.33	
Furnishings		12.61	
Printing and duplicating		143.35	
Auditing treasurer's report, 1917		25.00	
Collection charges		.65	
Miscellaneous		35.50	
Postage and express charges on account of Adams prize committee		7.31	
			$1,896.41
Committee on nominations, vouchers 102, 114, 122—			
Services		2.50	
Printing		31.25	
			33.75
Annual meetings—			
Committee on program, vouchers 21, 22, 23, 103, 120, 121—			
Postage		30.00	
Stationery		5.00	
Printing		49.75	
			84.75
Publications—			
Committee on publications, vouchers 28, 48, 54, 55, 81, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 107, 108, 123—			
Printing and binding		1,287.86	
Wrapping and mailing		29.90	
Postage and express		19.88	
Storage and insurance		124.13	
Advertising		11.00	
Miscellaneous		13.75	
			1,486.52
Editorial services, vouchers 30, 42, 51, 62, 65, 82, 92, 106, 109, 124			146.05
Cumulative index, vouchers 36, 85			250.00
American Historical Review, vouchers 11, 12, 13, 29, 35, 56, 58, 73, 74, 75, 83, 84, 110, 115			4,541.85
Standing committees, historical manuscripts commission, voucher 66; services			14.75

Disbursements, Dec. 19, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918—Continued.		
Prizes, Winsor prize committee, voucher 125, paid on account of prize		$100.00
Funds held in trust—		
London headquarters, vouchers 5–6, 57, 112, rent		156.20
Writings on American history, voucher 41		240.20
Bills payable Dec. 19, 1917—		
Committee on membership, vouchers 14, 15, 16—		
Postage and services	$8.20	
Printing	20.50	
		28.70
Funds invested, vouchers 52, 93, life membership dues (transferred to endowment fund for investment)		150.00
Total		9,129.18
Net receipts		9,958.11
Net disbursements		9,129.18
Excess of receipts over disbursements		828.93
The assets of the Association are:		
Bond and mortgage on real estate at 24 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.		20,000.00
Accrued interest on above from Sept. 29 to Nov. 30, 1918		152.47
20 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, at 220		4,400.00
Cash on hand in Union Trust Co. of the District of Columbia		3,253.28
American Historical Review funds on hand in Union Trust Co. of the District of Columbia		1,358.28
Endowment fund:		
Liberty bonds	$2,850.00	
Cash in Central Trust Co., of New York	59.19	
		2,909.19
Total assets		32,073.22
Assets at last annual report		28,516.22
An increase during the year of		3,557.00
Among the assets of the association should be included:		
Publications of American Historical Association in stock, estimate		7,184.00
Furniture, office equipment, etc., estimate		250.00
Publications received from American Historical Review, estimate		178.75
Total		7,612.75

Endowment fund.

Balance on hand Dec. 19, 1917		1,489.89
Receipts, Dec. 19, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918:		
Contributions from members of the association	$950.00	
Interest on money deposited in the Central Trust Co. of New York	38.05	
Interest on Liberty bonds	31.29	
Life membership dues transferred from general account for investment	150.00	
		1,169.34
Total		2,659.23

Disbursements, Dec. 19, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918:		
Invested in Liberty bonds	$2,600.00	
Collection charges	.04	
		$2,600.04
Balance in Central Trust Co. of New York		59.19

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.

DECEMBER 16, 1918.

Mr. CHARLES MOORE,
Treasurer American Historical Association,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have audited the accounts and records of the American Historical Association from December 20, 1917, to November 30, 1918, and submit our report herewith, including the following exhibits:

Exhibit A, assets as at November 30, 1918.

Exhibit B, receipts and disbursements from December 20, 1917, to November 30, 1918.

We verified the cash receipts as shown by the records and the cash disbursements with the receipted vouchers on file and found the same to agree with the treasurer's report.

The balances in banks, according to bank statements, were reconciled with check-book balances and found to agree with the treasurer's report.

The securities of the association were submitted for our inspection and found to be as called for by the records.

Respectfully submitted.

AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
[SEAL.] By C. R. CRANMER,
Resident Manager.

Approved:

F. W. LAFRENTZ, *President.*

Attest:

C. W. GOETCHINS, *Assistant Secretary.*

EXHIBIT A.

Assets as at Nov. 30, 1918.

Cash on hand, Union Trust Co. of the District of Columbia:		
General	$3,253.28	
American Historical Review	1,358.28	
		$4,611.56
Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City	20,000.00	
Accrued interest on above	152.47	
		20,152.47
20 shares American Exchange, National Bank stock, at $220		4,400.00
Endowment fund:		
Liberty bonds	$2,850.00	
Cash in Central Trust Co. of New York	59.19	
		2,909.19

Inventories (not verified by American Audit Co.):		
Publications, estimate	$7,362.75	
Furniture, office equipment, etc., estimate	250.00	
		$7,612.75
Total		39,685.97

EXHIBIT B.

Receipts and Disbursements, Dec. 20, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918.

Receipts:	
Annual dues	$6,365.81
Life membership	150.00
Dividends on stock, American Exchange National Bank	260.00
Interest on bond and mortgage on real estate, 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City	900.00
Publications	199.24
Royalties	60.82
Gift for London headquarters	106.20
Writings on American history	240.20
Temporary deficit fund	1,298.00
Gift for historical manuscripts commission	150.00
Registration fees	183.50
Miscellaneous receipts	44.34
Total receipts account 1918	9,958.11
Cash on hand Dec. 19, 1917	2,424.35
Total	12,382.46
Disbursements:	
Secretary and treasurer	1,896.41
Committee on nominations	33.75
Committee on program 1918	84.75
Committee on publications	1,486.52
Editorial services	146.05
Cumulative index	250.00
American historical review	4,541.85
Winsor prize	100.00
Writings on American history	240.20
Standing committee (historical manuscripts commission)	14.75
Held in trust	156.20
Total disbursements account 1918	8,950.48
Bills payable Dec. 19, 1917	28.70
Funds invested	150.00
Total disbursements	9,129.18
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1918	3,253.28
Total	12,382.46

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

November 30, 1918.

Receipts Feb. 4, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1918:		
Amount received from Prof. C. H. Van Tyne		$906.28
Editorial expenses:		
March–November, 1918, 9 months		1,800.00
Refund on check No. 187 drawn on American Security and Trust Co		52.00
Interest on money in Union Trust Co. of the District of Columbia		6.42
		$2,764.70
Expenditures Feb. 4, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1918:		
Petty cash, warrants 1, 2, 9, 14, 18, 20, 21, 24, 27		126.38
Stationery, printing, supplies, warrants 3, 4, 6, 10, 28, 29		57.75
Contributions to Review:		
April number, warrant 5	$427.25	
July number, warrants 11, 16	354.75	
October number, warrant 25	295.75	
		1,077.75
Transcribing documents for the Review, warrants 7, 19		18.75
Binding, warrant 8		6.00
Publications, warrant 26		5.00
Travel, warrants 12, 13, 22, 23		56.74
Reprints, warrant 17		6.05
Miscellaneous:		
Check issued in place of check No. 187 on American Security and Trust Co., warrant 15		52.00
		1,406.42
Balance Nov. 30, 1918		1,358.28

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

To the COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

A volume of official letters, written by Gen. Santa Anna in connection with the war between the United States and Mexico and preserved in the archives of the war department, Mexico, has been edited by a member of the commission, and is ready for the printer. It will probably make about 125 pages.

The trustees of Clemson College most kindly sent the Calhoun papers to Dr. R. P. Brooks, of the University of Georgia, as the commission desired, with a view to the preparation of a volume of letters addressed to Calhoun. A partial calendar was made and submitted to the commission. The case then appeared clear. The documents were evidently of value, and the proposed volume seemed particularly desirable as the complement of one already published by the association. A number of scholars outside of the commission were consulted and appeared to feel as we did regarding the matter. Imme-

diate action was almost essential. The trustees of the college could not be expected to leave in other hands for an indefinite period letters they highly prized. It was not certain that Dr. Brooks would be able at a later time to complete the work already well begun. There would plainly be economy in his working definitively rather than tentatively. The commission therefore voted unanimously to authorize him to proceed, and for some months he has been doing so.

The commission is considering a proposition of much importance, which, if indorsed, will be laid promptly before the council.

Very respectfully submitted.

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 5, 1918.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

In the preliminary report of the historical manuscripts commission presented last year mention was made, I think, of a volume proposed by Dr. E. C. Barker. For that he is now willing to substitute the papers of Stephen F. Austin, edited by himself. This project was submitted to the commission by its chairman in the following terms:

* * * The collection contains a great many letters, written to him from different sections of the United States during 1821–1836, which reflected particularly the economic conditions of this country, and in many cases drafts of his replies; the official correspondence between him and the administrative and military authorities directing the affairs of Texas; correspondence between him and the colonists on matters of local administration; and, finally, documents on Missouri (1799–1820) and Arkansas (1819–20). It thus throws much light on the history of the United States, Mexico, and Texas. Dr. Barker estimates roughly that three octavo volumes (about 2,000 to 2,200 pages) would be needed. The enterprise appeals strongly to me, but perhaps my interest in southwestern history and my confidence in Dr. Barker's exceptional qualifications for editing this material create a prejudice in my mind; and I desire to point out clearly that the papers include a large amount of local material. As Dr. Barker says, however, even the details are of interest as showing how Americans adapted themselves to Mexican administration, and Texas was so connected with the whole westward movement and with events leading toward the Mexican War that the motives which took men there and their doings after they arrived are of considerable national importance. The magnitude of the enterprise and the fact that three volumes of Texas Diplomatic Correspondence have been published by the association are further points unfavorable to the plan, but it will be for the council to consider them. The question before us, I take it, is whether the historical value of the papers and the qualifications of the editor recommend the undertaking. It is not easy, of course, to bring together material and editorship, both of high quality.

The question thus presented has been decided by the commission in the affirmative, and the purpose of this communication is to lay the matter before the council.

The reasons why the members of the commission were not asked to express an opinion on the expediency of the project were, first, that the chairman felt sure that the council—particularly in view of the magnitude of the plan—would wish and feel bound to decide that issue, and therefore a decision made by us regarding it, in addition to involving a waste of effort, might possibly be slightly embarrassing; and, secondly, it was thought desirable to present to the commission the question of merit clear cut. If, however, the council desires our opinion, the chairman will most cheerfully take the matter up with the commission; and meantime he begs leave to offer a few remarks informally, hoping they may prove in some degree interesting.

1. It is natural that the association should publish a somewhat disproportionate share of material coming from the South, for the historical documents of that section have had less favorable opportunities than those of the North to reach the public and have been correspondingly neglected.

2. The position of Texas among the States is unique, since she was for some time an independent nation, and hence in a peculiar way her early affairs concern our country as a whole, when they concern it at all. This was very true of the Texas Diplomatic Correspondence viewed as a collection, even if portions of it could perhaps have been omitted, and is believed to be true of the Austin papers to a large extent.

3. A good many years have passed since that correspondence was published.

4. It is very difficult to bring together material of high value, made ready for the press without expense to the association—as the Austin papers are to be—and editing of equal worth, necessarily done as a labor of love.

5. The historical manuscripts commission has made but small demands for space in the annual reports of the association during recent years. In the report for 1918, it will probably need but 100 to 125 pages; the Austin papers would presumably constitute its offering for three years; and it has definitely in view only one other volume—the letters to Calhoun.

Very respectfully submitted.

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

JANUARY 31, 1919.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

The work and appropriations of the public archives commission, as announced at the last annual meeting (December, 1917), were suspended during the year 1918. It has been impossible, therefore, to enlist contributors of reports on State or local archives, to organize a conference of archivists for the forthcoming meeting at Cleveland, or otherwise do more than mark time. I have had correspondence as occasion warranted with persons interested in public archives; have done what seemed to be necessary during the interrupted period of war, and am happy to know that at last, after many years of agitation, a national archive building at Washington is assured and soon to be begun in earnest.

The chairman of the commission has had some $3 worth of postage stamps left over from the previous year and he has used old letterheads and envelopes; hence no expense has fallen upon the treasury during 1918.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR H. PALTSIT, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

To the AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

This report covers the work of the year 1918. It is hardly necessary to say at the outset that your committee has been seriously hampered by conditions arising from the war. However, the annual report for 1915 was issued and distributed in February; the General Index to Papers and Annual Reports of the American Historical Association, 1884–1914, prepared by Mr. David M. Matteson and constituting Volume II of the report for 1914, appeared in July; and Connecticut in Transition, 1775–1818, by Dr. Richard J. Purcell, the Justin Winsor prize essay of 1916, was published in November.

The annual report for 1916 is in page proof and should be ready for distribution this coming spring. Comments on the contents of this report were

made in my statement last year. It consists of two volumes. The report for 1917, now in galley proof, will be comparatively small. It will contain Mr. Worthington C. Ford's presidential address given at Philadelphia and entitled "The editorial function in United States history," in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on publications made to and adopted by the council on December 1, 1917. There will be included in it 13 other papers listed on the final program of the Philadelphia meeting, and a report by Thomas M. Marshall concerning the archives of Idaho.

A number of papers which would have increased the value of the report have already appeared in print elsewhere and are consequently omitted. Three of these omitted papers were printed in the American Historical Review;[1] two went into the new Hispanic-American Historical Review;[2] two others were taken by the Military Historian and Economist;[3] four were promptly combined into a small volume published by the Harvard University Press and entitled "Russian Revolution and the Jugo-Slavs";[4] and five papers by as many different authors found places in some variety of publications.[5] Although members of the association may note these losses to our report, they are sure to find in the volume other papers of permanent value.

By the terms of the charter of this association we are required annually to make a report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Accordingly, although no meeting was held in 1918, an annual report for the year must be prepared. The task will be an easy one. It will afford an opportunity for the printing of some variety of useful materials. The following materials can be made readily available:

(1) Council minutes, reports of officers and committees, and other matter respecting the activities of the association.

(2) "Vagaries of historians," the annual address of President William Roscoe Thayer, to have been read at Cleveland, reprinted from the American Historical Review, January, 1919.

(3) List of historical societies and data concerning such societies, constituting a handbook.

(4) "The Santa Anna Papers," edited by Dr. Justin H. Smith as the thirteenth report of the historical manuscripts commission.

(5) War activities of the historical profession, and historical activities during the war, a record and report prepared by the national board for historical service.

These materials should make a volume of about 500 pages. If it seemed desirable still further to enlarge the volume, it has been suggested that the committee print the diary record of observations kept by Mr. Charles Moore, our treasurer, on his trip with Prof. A. C. McLaughlin (April to July, 1918)

---

[1] A. T. Olmstead, Oriental Imperialism; W. S. Ferguson, Greek Imperialism; G. W. Botsford, Roman Imperialism.

[2] C. H. Cunningham, Institutional Background of Latin-American History; C. W. Hackett, Delimitation of Political Jurisdictions, etc.

[3] V. S. Clark, Notes on American Manufactures during the Civil War; Lieut. Col. Paul Azan, Functions of an Historical Section of a General Staff.

[4] A. Petrunkevitch, The Rôle of the Intellectuals in the Liberating Movement in Russia; S. N. Harper, Factors in the March Revolution of 1917; F. A. Golder, The First Week of the Revolution of March, 1917; R. J. Kerner, The Jugo-Slav Movement.

[5] E. P. Costigan, Economic Alliances, Commercial Treaties, and Tariff Adjustments, in American Economic Review, supplement, March, 1918; C. H. Moore, Decay of Nationalism under the Roman Empire, in Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1918; J. C. Ayer, jr., Church Councils of the Anglo-Saxons, in Papers of the American Society of Church History; A. C. McLaughlin, Background of American Federalism, in American Political Science Review, May, 1918; A. Henderson, Spanish Conspiracy in Tennessee, in Tennessee Historical Magazine, April, 1918.

through Great Britain and Ireland, a trip made under the auspices of the British universities. Mr. Moore's record is full of informing and delightful recollections and should be made permanently available to present and future members of this association.

Dr. Richard J. Purcell's essay, "Connecticut in transition: 1775–1818" (pp. 471–x) is the most costly volume thus far printed in the series of prize essays. Its total expense to the association, including items of wrapping, mailing, and postage, amounts to $1,307.86, as compared to about $860, the cost of Dr. Theodore C. Pease's "The Leveller movement" (pp. 406–x). The edition is limited to 500 copies. It may be doubted whether the cost of publication will ever again be so large, materials and labor, owing to the war, having reached an exorbitant height. There is at present in the keeping of the committee the manuscript of the Adams prize essay, "G. J. A. Ducher: An essay in the political history of mercantilism during the French Revolution," by Lieut. F. L. Nussbaum. To this essay was awarded the Adams prize in March, 1918. You will remember that at a meeting of the council held in New York City on December 1, 1917, it was there voted that the recipient of the Adams prize should be asked to waive his right of publication under the rules hitherto in force. Disinclined to accept this ruling—the essay having been prepared some time previous to the alterations in the rules—and finding the suggestion of the committee unacceptable, that the essay be printed in the annual report of the association, Lieut. Nussbaum has expressed a wish to have the essay appear in the usual form of a separate volume. There is, of course, no question regarding the author's right in the matter. Inasmuch, however, as the separate publication of another volume in the series would be at this time exceedingly costly—it could hardly be done for much less than a thousand dollars—the committee can only recommend that the solution of the problem be postponed to a more advantageous time. Hereafter, in accordance with the action of the association taken at Philadelphia on December 29, 1917, the publication of the prize essays in their present form will be discontinued.

A brief comment in my report last year suggested the desirability of starting an effort to dispose of our publications—prize essays, papers, annual reports, church history papers, and writings on American history—now in the possession of or controlled by the association. To this subject Mr. Leland referred in his report read at the Philadelphia meeting. On December 26, 1917, the council voted that a "definite effort be made by a special committee or otherwise to dispose of the stock of publications of the association now stored in the office of the secretary." There is no evidence that any such committee was appointed; and during the past year no effort to sell our publications has been made. Total publications, bound and unbound, now amount to over 8,000 volumes. These have an estimated value of about $7,300. But the annual item for storage and insurance on them is rather more than $125, with a tendency to increase. This burden on our finances should somehow be reduced.

Last year I suggested that an appropriation of $200 for advertising purposes might afford a partial solution of the problem. You will observe in the estimates for 1919 an appropriation of $500 for the committee on publications, $125 of which is set aside for advertising. The proper place regularly to advertise our publications would appear to be the American Historical Review, now the recognized organ of this association. If two pages of the Review were devoted to this purpose, we should be able to keep the titles of the prize essays and those of other association publications regularly before the public. Moreover, with a view toward making an appeal to a wider market, it might also be feasible to have a pamphlet drawn up which should contain detailed information concern-

ing many of our volumes. This pamphlet could be circulated among booksellers and libraries. In this connection I should like to make the further suggestion that a page of the Review be set aside hereafter for a full list of the officers and all committees of the association. Heretofore such a list has been usually available only in the April number of the Review or in the annual reports. This latter suggestion, if adopted, would keep our members and a somewhat more extended public regularly and conveniently informed of the working personnel of the entire organization. It would, I think, quicken to some extent our work, and it might aid appreciably the sale of our publications.

Within recent years the question has arisen as to the desirability of bringing together in the shape of a single volume the annual presidential addresses that since September, 1884, have been delivered before the association by leading American scholars. In view of the fact that we are close to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association, I wish once more to call attention to this question. I venture at the same time to raise another question of a somewhat similar nature, in hopes that the two questions may be considered together. In October, 1920, the American Historical Review will have completed its twenty-fifth year. To members of the association it is needless to dwell at length upon the significance of the Review in directing, vitalizing, and lending encouragement to careful methods of formulating and presenting historical problems. It would be impossible briefly to state its value in establishing correct standards of research or to estimate the aid that it must frequently have given toward the proper solution of difficult historical problems. Is it not time to consider the question of making a collection of selected essays taken from the files of the Review, in the hope of strengthening the Review, gaining for it and the association together a larger group of readers and members? The results of the war are certain to quicken and enlarge the interests in history. Such a volume of essays might yield notable results. At any rate, the accomplishments of a quarter of a century should give both the Review and the association a permanent place, not merely among historical scholars, but among a class of readers constantly growing and interested in historical themes and activities.

H. Barrett Learned, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Bibliography.

As chairman of the committee on bibliography, I have the honor to make the following report for the year 1918:

As there was no appropriation for the work of the committee during the current year, and as I have myself been so extremely busy, I have had very little correspondence with other members of the committee, except Dr. Shearer, and so have only general knowledge that several of them have been interested in bibliographical work during the year, and, in a number of cases, in matters connected with the war. I am sorry that I am not able to give definite report of their individual achievements. If I learn such information prior to the meeting of the association, I shall ask leave to file an additional statement to make such report.

The work on the bibliography of American travel was, at the beginning of the year, transferred from Dr. Steiner to Dr. Shearer, and Dr. Shearer has been enabled to make some progress with the further preparation of that work, which could be brought to completion with reasonable speed should the necessary funds be made available.

With regard to my own activities, I have continued my quarterly contributions to the American Historical Review, and have, in cooperation with the national board for historical service, prepared a "selected critical bibliography of publications in English relating to the World War," which appeared as a war supplement to the March (1918) issue of the History Teacher's Magazine (vol. 9, pp. 155–183). This was later reprinted as War Reprint No. 3, in 36 pages, with nine additional groups of topics. The material was also, in the fuller form, included by Prof. McKinley in the volume of Collected Materials for the Study of the War, pages 105–136. In addition to this, I also compiled a manuscript bibliography of books on the war in European languages, for the use of the Inquiry. This was found to be of sufficient service to require its reproduction in subject and title cards by photostatic process. Since the work of the Inquiry was closed, this photostatic copy has been returned to me and presented to the Wesleyan University Library, where it may be consulted.

I trust that the condition of the association will permit some grant of funds for the work of the committee in 1919 and ensuing years, so that definite progress in both preparation and publication of bibliographical material may be made.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 20, 1918.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The board of editors of the American Historical Review beg leave to report that, apart from the routine production of the five members of the Review since they last reported to the council, and the consideration of questions connected with their contents, the only matter of general interest and importance has been that of the amount of the subsidy payable to the Macmillan Co. from the Review. On account of the increased cost of production the publishers claimed an increase in the amount payable by the association for each subscriber. After somewhat prolonged negotiation the amount settled upon for the year 1918 was 45 cents per subscriber. The publishers at the same time gave notice that it would be necessary to ask for a still further increase for the year 1919.

In order to meet this added expense and otherwise to reduce the cost of the Review, the board decided to make a slight decrease in the size of the Review, or, rather, to return to the usual length of some years ago, which has been exceeded during recent years. The main means by which this is to be accomplished is by the publication, usually, of three body articles rather than four in each number.

In response to the suggestion of the council that the minute read before the council on the death of Henry Adams be published in the Review, the board of editors would say that an estimate of the ability and services of Mr. Adams has already been published in the Review, and that an article on Mr. Adams's writings and position as an historian will appear in the April number. They are of the opinion, therefore, that it is not desirable that this minute be published, and beg the permission of the council to be excused from conforming to its request.

In response to the recommendation to its consideration of the proposal to publish a volume of collected inaugural addresses by presidents of the association, formerly published in the Review, and a volume of selected articles that have appeared in the Review, the board declares its entire willingness that

such material from the Review should be published and its confidence that the publishers would make no objection to its use. On the question of the wisdom of publishing these two volumes, they do not feel prepared to make any recommendation. On the question raised at the same time concerning the desirability of printing in each number of the Review a list of the officers and members of standing committees of the association, the board of editors doubts whether such frequent publication is called for and recommends a continuation of the present practice of publishing the list once a year, usually in the April number.

The remaining proposal referred by the council to the board, the publication in the advertising pages or elsewhere in the Review of a list of volumes issued and for sale by the association, commends itself to the board, and the managing editor has been requested to communicate with the Macmillan Co. as to the mutual interest of the association and the Macmillan Co. in such an advertisement and the expense to the society.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BRAZILIAN CENTENARY.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

I have the honor to report as follows upon the work of the committee appointed to arrange for the participation of the American Historical Association in the international congress on the history of America, which is to be held in Rio in September, 1922, in connection with the celebration of the centenary of Brazilian independence.

The general arrangements of the congress are in charge of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute (Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasilerio), which has chosen an executive committee with Dr. Benjamin Franklin Ramiz Galvão, former director of the Brazilian National Library, as president, and Dr. Max Fleiuss as secretary. The program is to be made up of 30 sections, each devoted to a republic or colony of the new world.

The following committee has been designated by the council of the American Historical Association to take charge of the participation of that association and similar societies of this country: Prof. Bernard Moses, University of California, chairman; Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, American ambassador at Rio de Janeiro; Prof. Percy A. Martin, Stanford University; Dr. Charles Lyon Chandler, Philadelphia; Dr. Julius Klein, Harvard University, secretary.

A preliminary meeting of certain members of the committee had been planned in connection with the Cleveland session of the Historical Association, but owing to the cancellation of that session a later date for this committee meeting will have to be fixed.

It is highly desirable that the undertaking be given official recognition by the United States Government. In this connection the following cable, dated December 21, 1918, has just been received from Ambassador Morgan:

In connection with centennial celebration 1922, Brazilian Historical Geographical Institute suggests that Historical Association at Cleveland meeting urge American Government to accept invitation of institute to appoint general committee to arrange preparation papers on constitutional, administrative, parliamentary, economic, military, diplomatic and literary and artistic history of United States. Also upon geographical, archeological and ethnological explorations. Monographs should be ready September, 1922.

Suggest that association arrange with Governments to undertake organization committee and assignment papers.

It is, therefore, recommended that the council authorize a proper official or officials of the association to confer with Assistant Secretary of State Phillips upon this matter of governmental recognition and upon the appropriation of funds by the Government to cover the expenses of an American delegation to the proposed congress. The secretary of the committee conferred on these points with Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has had experience with such undertakings, especially in connection with the Pan American scientific congress held in Chile in 1908. It is believed that an appropriation of $25,000 will be necessary to cover the expenses of a delegation of five representatives and a secretary. Informal discussion of the matter with various governmental officials in Washington seems to indicate that no great difficulty will be encountered in securing the above recognition and appropriation.

It is recommended that an appropriation of $25 be made available for the uses of the committee to cover incidental expenses, such as stationery, printing and stamps.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIUS KLEIN, *Secretary.*

JANUARY 18, 1919.

ANNUAL REPORT RESPECTING "WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY," JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 3, 1918.

To the SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with annual custom I present the following report to each of those societies and individuals who during the present five-year period are subscribers to the fund for maintaining the annual bibliography, entitled "Writings on American History," prepared under my supervision by Miss Grace G. Griffin, at the Library of Congress.

MANUFACTURE AND ISSUE.

As in previous years, the cost of compilation of the volume has been paid from the fund the administration of which I am now reporting upon, and the manufacture and publication were undertaken by the Yale University Press, even though, as in previous years, they had published the volume at considerable loss.

This is the first report at the close of a given year when I have not been in a position to state that a volume had been published and distributed. But in the present instance the volume for 1916, which was sent to the printer in manuscript early in January of the present year, was reported on January 8, 1919, as being then in the bindery. The delay has, I believe, been due in large part to the abnormal condition of labor during the war, and while I regret it exceedingly, and feel that every possible effort should be made to bring these volumes out more promptly, yet I do not feel that I am in a position, in my dealings with the Yale Press, to bring any strong pressure to bear upon them.

The volume now about to be published is of 200 pages, listing 3,156 items and provided with the usual comprehensive index. Just as soon as it comes out copies will be sent to all the subscribing societies and individuals.

COMPILATION.

The manuscript of the volume covering the issues of the year 1917 was sent to the printers on December 28, 1918. We shall hope that much better

speed can be made upon it than upon its predecessor, and that distribution can take place in the summer, as heretofore. In previous reports I have, I think, explained why it is not possible to send manuscript of these volumes to the printer earlier in the year. Owing to conditions prevailing during the war production in the field of history has been considerably lessened, so that the volume for 1917, I understand, will be perceptibly smaller than the preceding issues.

The Library of Congress has continued throughout the year the aid which it has steadily afforded to Miss Griffin in her work.

FINANCES.

A statement of receipts and expenditures is inclosed herewith. From this it will be seen that, as in the preceding year, we close the year with a deficit, in the present case of about $21. It should be observed also that had the volume for 1916 been brought out during the year, as would ordinarily have been the case, there would have been the printer's bill for proof corrections to meet, which would would probably have amounted to some thirty or forty dollars additional.

From the above showing it will be seen that our fund needs to be increased somewhat, and that I shall endeavor to bring about by one or two additional subscriptions. It is therefore hoped that each subscribing organization and individual will continue its subscription during the present year, and that at the end of the year the undersigned may be able to make a more satisfactory report upon finances.

The present period of subscriptions runs from 1917 to 1921, inclusive. Subscriptions for the year 1919, are now due, and payment of them will be gladly received. I should be greatly obliged if at your convenience you would send me the sum of $200, which I understand is the amount subscribed by you. Checks should be made payable to J. Franklin Jameson, trustee, and addressed to me at 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

With continued appreciation of your liberality in contributing to the maintenance of this bibliography, and with continued conviction that such a bibliographical manual is indispensable to the proper progress of American historical studies,

Very truly yours,

J. F. JAMESON.

Statement of "Writings on American History," Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918.

Receipts:

Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1918	$0.74
American Historical Association	240.20
Chicago Historical Society	50.00
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	50.00
Massachusetts Historical Society	50.00
Michigan Historical Commission	50.00
Minnesota Historical Society	50.00
Morrisson-Reeves Library	25.00
New York Historical Society	50.00
New York State Historical Association	50.00
Library of the University of Pennsylvania	50.00
Wisconsin State Historical Society	50.00
C. B. Alexander	50.00
T. E. Brittingham	50.00
H. W. Farnam	25.00

Receipts—Continued.		
Edwin F. Greene		$50.00
Cleveland Public Library		10.00
Northwestern University Library		10.00
		910.94
Advanced by J. F. Jameson		21.00
Total		931.94
Expenditures:		
Deficit from 1917		41.00
Services in preparing manuscripts—		
G. G. Griffin	$875.00	
Mary Loveall	2.50	
		877.70
Supplies, C. E. Gould		6.30
Yale University Press (extra copies)		6.26
		931.26
Balance in bank, Dec. 31, 1917		.68
Total		931.94

Report of the Secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies.

To the Council of the American Historical Association:

The secretary of the conference of historical societies reports that there was unprecedented interest last year in the questionnaires sent to the 500 living historical societies, nearly 300 being answered. These were copied and nearly prepared for press for the proposed Handbook of Historical Societies, but conditions, both war and personal, prevented the publication and the material is being held until 1919, when it is hoped that the book can be published. A report of the fourteenth conference was printed and sent out in February, 1918. The appropriation of 1918 has been used for the printed report, while the amounts contributed by historical societies (as appended) have been saved for publishing the handbook. No effort was made to secure further contributions until the handbook should be issued. The fifteenth conference will be held jointly with the committee on bibliography, December 27. No appropriation is asked for 1919.

Respectfully submitted.

Augustus H. Shearer, *Secretary.*

December 16, 1918.

Statement Respecting the Work of the National Board for Historical Service.

The national board for historical service was organized as the result of a conference held in Washington, April 29, 1917, on the invitation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington through its department of historical research. The objects of the organization have been made known to the historical profession

through reports sent out from time to time. A brief summary of the activities of the board during the year 1918 follows. For the period terminating August 27, 1918, this summary is based upon the reports of Chairman Evarts B. Greene as presented to the board July 15, 1918, and August 27, 1918.

The main outline of the board's activities during that period are summarized under research, educational service, international service, bibliography, and records, cooperation with the Committee on Public Information, proposed handbook series. Under research were mentioned the work of the inquiry, which is just now coming into complete fruitfulness at the Paris conference; the report on the "Diplomatic history of Europe, Asia, and Africa since 1870," compiled by F. M. Anderson and A. S. Hershey with the cooperation of other historical scholars; "The study of governments less than sovereign," by W. W. Willoughby and Charles G. Fenwick; and the highly important studies of the current German press by Victor S. Clark. It may be stated that Mr. Clark's service has continued to the present time and provision has been made for its further continuance. Under educational service, Dr. Greene indicated the board's cooperation with the Bureau of Education, particularly in the distribution of Leaflet No. 1; the lectures for Army camps which had a considerable vogue during the summer of 1918, the provision of contributions to the History Teacher's Magazine, now known as the Historical Outlook, the preparation of the war reader edited by D. C. Munro for the use of English classes, and the French reader edited by W. G. Leland and Charles A. Downer; the prize essay contest and cooperation with summer schools. The English war reader was published in September and is now before the public, the French reader is about to go to press, and the prize essay contest has been brought to a conclusion. Under international service, the most important item reported by Chairman Greene was the mission of Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, accompanied by Mr. Charles Moore, to the British universities. It is understood that a complete report of this mission has been prepared by Mr. Moore and is now in manuscript form ready for publication. One of Prof. McLaughlin's lectures was published in the July number of History, London.

The board cooperated in the production of bibliographies, including a list of periodicals prepared by Miss Dilla which was later taken over by the Division of Bibliography of the Library of Congress, and "A selected bibliography of the war," by G. M. Dutcher, issued as a supplement to the History Teacher's Magazine. A further statement about such cooperation under this head will be added later. The board has also cooperated continuously with the Committee on Public Information in the production of the Red, White, and Blue Series, the War Information Series, the War Cyclopedia, both the original edition and the revised edition (which has not yet been published), and one of its members, Prof. S. B. Harding, has had an important relation to the publication called the National School Service.

In his report of August 27, 1918, Chairman Greene adverted again to the international service, mentioning the lectures of Prof. George M. Wrong and the McLaughlin mission. Another point which he stressed was the appointment of a committee, consisting of S. J. Buck, M. M. Quaife, and R. D. W. Connor, to prepare a report of the work of State historical institutions in relation to the preservation of war records. All that can be added at this time on the last point is that, so far as is known, this committee has not yet actually worked out plans. It seems highly desirable, now that the war is over, that practicable plans for the garnering of this historical material in the nature of war records should be worked out. On this point the board would be glad to receive suggestions from the council.

When the present vice chairman entered upon the duties of his office, October 2, he found various lines of activity open, and one of these seemed especially eligible; this was cooperation with the committee on education and special training, of the War Department war issues course. Chairman Greene and Chairman Munro had been in conference with Mr. Frank Aydelotte, director of this course, who was engaged in preparing material for the colleges and universities, and the vice chairman found that most of his time for a number of weeks could be most profitably occupied in assisting in this work. Specifically, cooperation was given toward the preparation of C. e. 17, Bibliography No. 1, and C. e. 21, Questions on the Issues of the War. Another bibliography has been prepared entirely by this board on the peace and on reconstruction. This bibliography is in print and is practically ready for distribution at the office of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. This also grew out of our cooperation with the war issues course.

In connection with the same work it was deemed advisable to provide teachers in the colleges with material on a number of subjects bearing upon reconstruction. The vice chairman has cooperated with Mr. Aydelotte and others in promoting the production of such material, and the final outcome is a volume entitled "Democracy in Reconstruction, Twenty Essays by American Specialists," edited by Frederick A. Cleveland and Joseph Schafer, and which is to be published April 1 by the Houghton Mifflin Co.

The board has it in contemplation also to promote the production of another volume on the general subject of war activities in Washington. Plans for this volume have been initiated, but their active development waits upon the completion of the preceding piece of publication work, which just now occupies our time very fully. It might be added that the vice chairman is personally preparing for "Democracy in Reconstruction" the introductory chapter, which will be entitled "Historical backgrounds of American reconstruction."

Another important activity of the board during the past few weeks has been the preparation, under Dr. Jameson's direction, of a series of lectures for the use of the Y. M. C. A. in the Army camps in France. These include three lectures on the United States, one on France, and one on England.

Attention is called, in the secretary's report, to the appointment of a committee to consider the question of history in schools. With the work of this committee the board is deeply concerned and is prepared to promote it in every way possible. There is also a plan for publishing a summary of the special services performed during the war by the members of the American Historical Association.

In conclusion it may be said that colleges, universities, and schools are appealing to the board in considerable numbers for assistance of one kind and another toward the organization and conduct of classes for the study of the war, the study of the peace, and the study of reconstruction. It seems probable that, as reported to the director of the war issues course, a very large proportion of the nearly 600 colleges that were giving that course will continue to give an equivalent course on a voluntary basis. Many of these schools are depending now upon the board for helps and suggestions which during the first term were secured from the director of the war issues course.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Vice Chairman.*

JANUARY 31, 1919.

Statistics of membership.

I. GENERAL.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Total membership	2,913	2,926	2,739	2,654	2,519
Life	122	120	117	115	109
Annual	2,578	2,587	2,388	2,318	2,201
Institutions	213	219	234	221	209
Total paid membership, including life members	2,176	2,374	2,378	2,132	1,817
Total delinquent	735	552	361	522	702
Since last bill	610	391	361	508	675
For one year	127	161	.....	14	27
Total loss	205	277	431	306	285
Deaths	30	32	40	33	39
Resignations	102	168	118	96	65
Dropped	73	77	273	177	181
Total gain	275	290	244	221	150
Life	2	.....	1	1	2
Annual	260	277	235	214	142
Institutions	13	13	8	6	6
Total number of elections	182	273	172	191	119
Net gain or loss	70	13	−187	−85	−135

II. BY REGIONS.

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	549	511	483	445	409
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	803	831	816	802	796
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	153	155	148	149	139
North central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	607	600	558	529	490
South central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	109	101	85	90	77
West central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	300	312	275	287	284
Pacific coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California	276	305	280	258	238
Territories: Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands	11	11	8	5	5
Other countries	105	100	86	89	81
Total	2,913	2,926	2,739	2,654	2,519

III. BY STATES.

	December—					New members, 1918.
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
Alabama	17	14	10	9	6	.....
Alaska	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	1	1	2	3	2	.....
Arkansas	8	8	4	4	4	.....
California	167	190	169	158	140	10
Colorado	10	13	15	14	17	3
Connecticut	110	100	99	94	83	5
Delaware	3	9	12	11	11	.....
District of Columbia	85	102	93	86	98	5
Florida	5	8	5	6	3	.....
Georgia	28	13	21	21	21	2
Hawaii	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4	5	4	5	5	.....
Illinois	222	224	208	190	182	4
Indiana	61	58	61	50	47	1
Iowa	52	52	46	43	43	3
Kansas	28	37	28	36	34	3

III. BY STATES—Continued.

	December—					New members 1918.
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
Kentucky	32	26	21	24	25	.....
Louisiana	23	20	19	16	16	1
Maine	24	23	24	21	21	1
Maryland	53	50	55	56	54	3
Massachusetts	340	319	295	268	245	10
Michigan	102	105	95	90	84	3
Minnesota	44	48	49	51	43	1
Mississippi	9	9	6	3	3	.....
Missouri	53	50	49	50	45	4
Montana	8	10	9	10	8	.....
Nebraska	26	31	28	24	24	2
Nevada	4	6	5	5	4	.....
New Hampshire	29	29	29	30	27	2
New Jersey	74	85	84	85	81	7
New Mexico	3	6	6	8	9	1
New York	391	393	386	373	348	7
North Carolina	31	30	30	30	23	.....
North Dakota	5	5	3	4	6	1
Ohio	128	122	110	115	106	2
Oklahoma	8	12	8	10	9	.....
Oregon	32	30	24	17	18	1
Pennsylvania	197	192	189	191	204	32
Philippine Islands	6	5	4	3	3	.....
Porto Rico	2	2	2	2	2	1
Rhode Island	36	30	28	25	24	.....
South Carolina	31	33	28	22	20	1
South Dakota	7	5	8	8	7	1
Tennessee	37	35	31	31	24	.....
Texas	46	44	33	41	53	13
Utah	7	8	10	12	8	.....
Vermont	10	10	8	7	9	1
Virginia	48	61	64	70	72	10
Washington	35	32	30	23	23	2
West Virginia	14	17	17	23	19	3
Wisconsin	94	91	84	84	71	2
Wyoming	5	4	6	3	4	1
Canada	38	39	34	33	29	.....
Cuba	2	2	2	2	2	.....
South America	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Foreign	65	59	50	52	46	1
Total	2,913	2,926	2,739	2,654	2,519	150

PROGRAM.[1]

All sessions will be held in the Hotel Hollenden, rooms to be announced later. Persons not members of the association are cordially invited to attend the sessions. Papers are limited to 20 minutes unless other and special arrangements have been made.

Thursday, December 26.

6–9 p. m.: Bureau of registration and information open for early registration.

6 p. m.: Meeting of executive council of the American Historical Association.

7 p. m.: Subscription dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association; open also to members of the American Historical Association. Chairman, E. M. Violette, Kirksville, Mo.

Friday, December 27.

10 a. m.: American history, joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman, Harlow Lindley, presdent of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Richmond, Ind. Papers to be announced later.

[1] The program was not carried out owing to the abandonment of the meeting.

10 a. m.: Latin-American history.

Brazil and the war, Percy A. Martin, Leland Stanford Junior University.

Peruvian-Chilean relations: The Tacna-Arica question, W. L. Schurz, University of Michigan.

The influence of our political ideals in South America, W. S. Robertson, University of Illinois.

Economic effects of the war on Latin-America, Julius Klein, United States Department of Commerce.

Discussion, led by James A. Robertson, editor Hispanic-American Historical Review.

10 a. m.: Conference of history teachers. Chairman, Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University.

The American Revolution restated: A problem for teachers, A. M. Schlesinger, Ohio State University.

The study and teaching of the history of the Far East: The problem and a suggested solution, Kenneth S. Latourette, Denison University.

Discussion: What modification of the history programs of the elementary and secondary schools is made desirable because of the war? Opened by Oscar H. Williams, Indiana State high school inspector, and Armand J. Gerson, district superintendent of schools, Philadelphia.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon given by the trustees of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Hotel Hollenden.

2.30 p. m.: Ancient history. Chairman, A. E. R. Boak, University of Michigan.

Treatment of the civilian population in territory occupied by hostile forces: (*a*) In Assyria, D. D. Luckenbill, University of Chicago; (*b*) In Greece, Herbert Wing, jr., Dickinson College.

Philip's use of coinage as political propaganda, A. B. West, University of Rochester.

German historians and Macedonian imperialism, John R. Knipfing, Ohio State University.

2.30 p. m.: Conference of historical societies in joint session with the committee on bibliography. Chairman, Wallace H. Cathcart, Esq.; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

War books, George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University.

Discussion—The collection of books, posters, and other materials relating to the war, by historical societies and libraries, William W. Bishop, president of the American Library Association; Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

2.30 p. m.: Conference on the "War-issues course" of the S.A.T.C. Chairman Frank Aydelotte, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, director of war-issues course, Committee on Education and Special Training, United States War Department.

The war-issues course as seen by a university director, Evarts B. Greene, University of Illinois.

Experience of a district director, Frank S. Bogardus, Indiana State Normal School.

Discussion—What shall be done with the course? Possibility of a permanent combined course in modern history, political science, economics, philosophy, and literature.

(*a*) Philosophy, J. H. Tufts, University of Chicago.

(*b*) Literature, J. S. P. Tatlock, Leland Stanford Junior University; Stuart P. Sherman, University of Illinois.

(*c*) Economics, H. G. Moulton, University of Chicago.

(*d*) History, Norman M. Trenholme, University of Missouri; Arthur I. Andrews, Tufts College.

(*e*) Political science, Maj. W. B. Munro, Harvard University; Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University.

6 p. m.: Dinner conference on far eastern history. Other dinner conferences may be arranged.

8 p. m.: General session. Chairman, Edward Channing, vice president of the American Historical Association.

Presidential address: Vagaries of historians, William Roscoe Thayer.

Address: The development of the British Empire and of the United States: A comparative view, Lord Charnwood.

10 p. m.: Smoker at the Union Club.

Saturday, December 28.

10 a. m.: General session. American history. Chairman, William Roscoe Thayer.

Nationalism in its first phase, 1820–1850, Edward Channing, Harvard University.

Lincoln and the sense of nationality in the North, Nathaniel W. Stephenson, College of the City of Charleston, S. C.

Fifty years of American nationalism, 1865–1918, Charles A. Beard, New York City.

12.30 p. m.: Luncheon given by the president and trustees of Western Reserve University. Informal address by Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago; Impressions of Britain in war time.

3 p. m.: Annual business meeting of the American Historical Association. Election of officers.

4.30 p. m.: Visits to the Cleveland Museum of Art, East Boulevard at Bellflower Road, and to the Western Reserve Historical Society, Euclid Avenue and East One hundred and seventh Street.

8 p. m.: General session. European History. Chairman, William Roscoe Thayer.

Why France must recover Lorraine, Marcel Knecht, French high commission.

The platform of the British Labor Party, Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania.

Germany's Russian policy: The Brest-Litovsk treaties, Victor S. Clark, Washington, D. C.

The psychology of nationalism, Max S. Handman, University of Texas.

The Ukranian national movement, Frank A. Golder, State College of Washington.

In Memoriam.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE.

By George Lincoln Burr.

On the morning of November 4, 1918, at his home on the campus of Cornell University, Dr. Andrew Dickson White ended his long and useful life. Born on November 7, 1832, he had all but completed his 86th year.

At Saratoga in the autumn of 1884 he was one of the little group which organized this association. It was he who was then made its first president, and a little later it was his name that headed the list of its incorporators. At its earliest meetings he was a regular attendant; and, though this habit was interrupted by the public duties which repeatedly and for long took him abroad, he retained till his death a warm interest in our activities.

To history in America his services were great and of many kinds. He was one of the first in this country to devote himself to the teaching of history as an academic career, and such was his success at the University of Michigan, where in 1857 he began his work, that he soon won for that subject an independent chair and made it one of the most important. Already, through the magazines, he had begun to claim for historical studies a larger place in American education; and when a few years later, as a member of the senate of his native State of New York, he had large part in the creation of Cornell University; he saw to it that there from the outset history was held in honor. He himself became not only its president but its professor of modern European history, and in the teaching of history he had two colleagues, one of them Goldwin Smith. The poverty of the young institution, however, and President White's chivalrous unwillingness to favor his own department made further development slow. It was not till 1881 that his old friend, Moses Coit Tyler, could be called to a chair of American history, the first devoted exclusively to that subject in any university, and that Herbert Tuttle, whom Mr. White had learned to know at Berlin, was added to the faculty. In 1885 he laid down the presidency, but it was only to transfer it to his old pupil and fellow historian, Charles Kendall

Adams. Meanwhile his private wealth had enabled him to build up a notable historical library, and this, in 1887, he presented to Cornell, with stipulations as to its care and increase and as to a historical librarianship and historical fellowships. The university, in recognition of the gift, not only accepted these conditions, but gave to her combined departments of history and political science, which the sale of a part of her lands now permitted her to expand, the name of "The President White School."

But Mr. White's was also a wider spokesmanship for the studies he loved. As a commissioner to international expositions, he reported to our National Government on their progress abroad and the growing facilities for their students. As lecturer and writer he lost no chance to urge their claims at home. His acquaintance with historical scholars the world over was large and was more than once a door to invitations oversea.

The worth of the historical studies he championed as training for public service he vindicated yet more eloquently by his own career. As his country's representative at the court of Russia and twice at that of Germany, as one of President Grant's commissioners to Santo Domingo and one of President Cleveland's on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary, as the head of our delegation at the first international conference at The Hague, and in a host of minor posts of public trust, he had ample chance to demonstrate their value.

And not all his heavy cares as teacher, administrator, public servant, prevented his plying still the pen of the historian. The lectures which were the joy and inspiration of student audiences at Michigan and at Cornell were always written out with care, and at least a volume of them has seen the light of print in his "Seven Great Statesmen." His studies of the struggle of science for freedom, a parergon through many busy years, grew to the thick octavos of his history of the "Warfare of Science with Theology." His ripened memories took shape in the two charming volumes of his "Autobiography," which will remain a priceless source for nineteenth-century history. There is hope that from his manuscript remains may yet be gleaned a volume of papers, perhaps, too, a selection from his correspondence; and for a revised edition of his "Warfare of Science," much work had been done.

But the tale of his services to the study of history would be sadly incomplete if it failed to mention what he did for other students. His interest in younger scholars was all his life active and eager. To them his friendship, his home, his table, at need his purse, were open. On both sides of the sea his help was fruitful in opening for many the way to a career, in stirring many another to larger effort.

His memory will long be held in loving gratitude by us all.

HENRY ADAMS.

By J. Franklin Jameson.

The Executive Council of the American Historical Association takes occasion of its first meeting since the death of Henry Adams, president of the association in 1893–1894, to record its appreciation of the loss which American historical scholarship and the world of letters have suffered in his departure. Heir to the best traditions of American public life, cultivated by wide reading, travel, social experience, and keen observation, and familiar already with two generations of American public men, while detached from the confusing struggles of politics, he devoted the 20 years of his prime to the history of his country. As a teacher during six years at Harvard University he made a deep impression upon many of the best young minds of his time and signally improved by brilliant example the methods of historical instruction in our universities. As biographer of Gallatin, whose rich mind, varied experience, and European background made him an especially congenial subject, he restored one of our greatest statesmen to his proper place in American regard. As historian of the United States under Jefferson and Madison, he applied years of research, unwearied labor skillfully concealed, an inherited independence of judgment, great literary skill, and all the resources of a richly stored and singularly penetrating mind to the depicting of a great epoch in the history of America, the epoch when she freed herself from dependence upon Europe and its political principles, and threw the reins upon the neck of nature. If ever any American historian has satisfied the demands both of those who chiefly desire scientific completeness of knowledge and of those who chiefly desire skill in presentation, Mr. Adams achieved it in this classical work. Moreover, severe as were his judgments of political characters, and detached as was his mind from commonplace American prepossessions, his full appreciation of European culture never prevented him, any more than it prevented Gallatin, from fully appreciating also, and at times setting forth in inspiring passages, the wholesome and hopeful elements in the life of this young and fresh Nation. At 52 he took leave of formal historical composition. History still remained one of the principal interests of his extraordinarily active and fertile mind, but the tendency of his later years was toward speculation on the relations of history to physical science and, more broadly, on the relations of thought to vital energy. The progress of his search for a scientific or philosophic explanation of history may be traced in the stimulating letter which he sent to the association in 1894 in lieu of a presidential ad-

dress, in his "Letter to American Teachers of History," and partially in his "Mont St. Michel and Chartres," and in that classic of autobiography, "The Education of Henry Adams." His loss is the loss to America of a sincere but discerning friend, of a great historical writer, of the most brilliant of talkers, of a social figure of surpassing interest, and of a mind singularly acute and comprehensive.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By Albert Bushnell Hart.

A great national calamity has befallen the American people. They have lost at the same moment their wisest and most renowned statesman, their broadest intellectual and moral leader, and their best-beloved friend. This many-sided man is mourned by all classes, all sections, all sorts and conditions of men. The hunter in the solitude of the Rockies, the sailor on the ocean, the farmer in his wheat field or his cotton field, the miner, the brakeman, the bookkeeper, the ironworker, the teacher in the schoolroom, the woman at the loom, all feel that the world is enshadowed because Theodore Roosevelt has left it.

Among this vast host of sincere mourners those whose thoughts and labors turn to the history of nations and the affairs of state have a special right to grieve at the loss of one who was at the same time a maker and a recorder of history. Subtract from the annals of the last two decades his stimulating presence, his joyous appreciation of clean life, his belief in the aims and the just expectations of the American people, and America would be deprived of an essential part of national life and national history.

The council of the American Historical Association, of which he was a valued member, therefore can not gather at this time without some expression of the affection, confidence, and grief of the historical scholars and teachers of the land. Theodore Roosevelt throughout his life was a passionate student of historical questions. His first book on the Naval War of 1812 revealed his fearlessness, his spirit of research, and his historical mindedness. In many other books, historical and political in nature, he revealed his amazing grasp of the character of American leadership and the fiber of American manhood and womanhood. His formal contributions to historical literature were large and have had a great influence on American thought. His state papers and addresses include many historical discussions and are themselves among the most important

historical documents of the age. No one can read or write or understand the history of the United States without knowing for what Theodore Roosevelt stood.

Toward other historical scholars, as toward men of every kind, Theodore Roosevelt stretched out the hand of brotherhood, appreciation, and the stimulus of a mind which was master in many subjects. As president of the American Historical Association, in the year 1912, he drew from his stores of experience and reflection for the annual address. He used his official influence for the preservation and right use of public historical materials. The world recognized his fellowship in letters and bestowed upon him all the honors due a world scholar. It was his province to show that school and college, ranch, official desk, command and military life, and the high responsibilities of the head of a nation all could combine to form the accomplished scholar, the ready and forcible writer, the keen critic, and the controller of vast affairs.

The personal side of Theodore Roosevelt's relations with this body includes many warm and steadfast friendships. We know whereof we speak. Therefore we desire to place upon our records and to communicate to those nearest our great dead friend in kinship the following resolution:

Resolved by the council of the American Historical Association, in behalf of that association and of the confraternity of students, teachers, and writers of history, That the untimely death of Theodore Roosevelt has silenced the pen of one of America's great writers, whose thought and influence were always turned toward high things. His life has enriched his countrymen and the world by his immense contribution of practical political concepts, by his splendid enthusiasm, by his unvarying Americanism, by a personality bountiful beyond any man of his time, by his lofty nature, his courage, his constancy, his steadfast and immovable belief in the future of his country, by his devotion to his friends, and his confidence in his Maker. In the name of those in America who read and study history as a record of great minds and noble souls we say, "Vale, Theodore! Vale, gift of God!"

II. VAGARIES OF HISTORIANS.

By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

II. VAGARIES OF HISTORIANS.

By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

VAGARIES OF HISTORIANS.[1]

By William Roscoe Thayer.

Man has an instinctive curiosity concerning processes; though he has been baffled a thousand times in his search for ultimate causes, he turns eagerly to watch causes unfold. If he can not discover the *why* of things, he can observe with the utmost accuracy the *how* of things; and possibly he may be able, after a sufficiently ample investigation, to deduce the *why* from the *how*. The reason may be indirectly disclosed by the process.

There is another instinct strong in man, and that is his instinct for certitude. He does not rest tranquil amid doubts. The missing link in a chain of evidence or argument torments him, and if he can not find it, he busies himself in imagining what it ought to be like.

These two instincts have never been more active than during the last half century. You have only to glance through an approved history of the literature of any country in order to see with what perfect precision and assuredness the work is done. The sequence of cause and effect rolls on as smoothly as does the leather belt which turns the wheels in a factory. There are no gaps, no doubts, no hesitation. Take the history of American literature, for example, and see how simply Washington Irving is "accounted for," and then how naturally William Cullen Bryant followed him, and when you come to the New England School, how Emerson, and Hawthorne, and Longfellow, and Whittier, and Holmes, are beautifully related each to each in a fatal rack-and-pinion combination. There is an implied causal connection, and everything is so perfectly adjusted that you begin to infer that nature amuses herself by playing an unending ball-and-socket game.

If you allow your mind a little freedom, however, or even indulge in a little common sense—that most uncommon and little valued of human attributes—you must perceive that the causal relationship among those American authors was purely imaginary. Emerson might have flourished and have been the complete Emerson whom we know, although Holmes and Hawthorne had never existed; and so not one of them was important, much less indispensable, to the

[1] Presidential address prepared to be read before the American Historical Association, at Cleveland, Dec. 28, 1918. (Reprinted from the American Historical Review, January, 1919.)

development of the others. I do not mean, of course, that being contemporaries and acquaintances they had no superficial influences on each other, but I do mean that they were structurally independent.

Now to write literary history in this fashion is to falsify. The persons who produce it mean no harm; they are simply the unconscious victims of the instinct for process and of the instinct for precision; having only half learned the theory of evolution, they inevitably misuse it. Six or eight authors of a given generation loom up before them; what can be more certain than that these authors have some occult evolutionary interdependence?

Thus do personalities, the most fluid and elusive of essences, become petrified and standardized and made to fit into one another, and into the pattern which the historian has devised, as if they were pieces of metal, molded into interlocking parts of a soulless machine.

The same calamity befalls a national history, or any episode in it, in the hands of historians of this sort. They, too, must account for everything, and carefully dovetail one incident into another, leaving no gap, for fear they may be thought undiligent, or inaccurate. So we have from them a perfectly consecutive story without breach or suture, the product, though the writers know it not, of our common craving for certitude. No class of our historical writers seems more prone to this defect than do the documentarians—by whom I mean those who devote themselves almost entirely to the inspection of documents, which they come sometimes to worship as fetishes. They withdraw themselves so far from actual life that they fail to understand that the written document alone is not the sole material of history, nor is it always the best.

The historian comes to his work with many prepossessions which must, if he gives them free play, lead him to strange and unexpected results. It is as if some demon urged him not to use his own eyes but to wear colored glasses; and as the colors vary, so will his pictures. The prepossessions of race, of creed, of a political party, or of an economic school are all temptations which he must resist. A judicious reader will not, of course, be deceived by them; indeed, they will often help him to know more intimately than he otherwise could the principles and the desires which sway the zealots of creed or party. The writer who strives to be neutral or parades his impartiality may often lead us farther from the truth than does the partisan whose very zeal discloses it.

But there are still larger prepossessions which I may call cosmic. These are based on your ultimate conception of the universe, on what you think life is, and on your duties and relations towards it. I need hardly say that as long as man was regarded not only as the central object for which the earth was created, but also as the very sum and crown of life in the visible universe, the historians in the bonds of

these prepossessions made a very different story of man's deeds than anybody would make now. The Jews, for instance, looked upon themseves as the Chosen People, and in the Old Testament they pieced together fact, tradition, myth, poetry, religious and civil laws, and even sanitary and hygienic ordinances so as to prove their assumption. The early chronicles of other peoples—of Egyptians and Assyrians, of Babylonians and Chinese—have similar features. Even the open-minded and keen-sighted Greeks did not escape from assigning to Hellas supreme importance: the gods of Hellas were to them indisputably the highest of all deities, just as they themselves, the Hellenes, were first among men.

When we read the works of the Jews or Greeks, or other ancient peoples, we must remember, therefore, that this conviction of primacy lay in the back of the mind of each of them. It came to be taken for granted; it ceased to be debated or discussed.

Substituting creeds for races, we find just such a prepossession in the case of Christians and Mohammedans, and later, when Christians became divided, between Protestants and Roman Catholics. There was always the primal assumption that one creed was orthodox and that the supporters of all the other creeds were heretics. Likewise, among races yours was civilized and all the others were barbarian.

In the nineteenth century, however, came the revelation, now generally accepted among intelligent peoples, that the earth is not the center of the universe, and consequently man's cosmic position has completely changed. His history, at least so far as it concerns ultimates, must be wholly revised. As we look out at the Milky Way on a clear frosty night, we no longer modestly assume that its millions of stars and all the other suns and constellations were created and are whirling forever on their immeasurable circuits for the benefit of us mere men. Not only the scale by which we measure has changed, but the degree and the purpose.

The modern key word for solving the enigma is evolution, development, growth, not special creation according to theological assertions and guesses. After trying this key in every lock during the past 60 or 70 years, we find, as it seems to me, that it has opened to us not the secret of life itself, but the process by which we and all other living things, and all forms of matter, live.

Inevitably, the study of history and its writing felt the change and felt it so imperiously that for the last half century historical students and writers have sought deliberately to record the process of evolution in human affairs. No doubt the formula helps us to advance a long way towards truth, and it supersedes all the fantastic and arbitrary formulas which men employed earlier. But the question for us now is, how far should we employ it? Shall we make it so paramount that it obtrudes? Should it not rather be like the skeleton in

man and most vertebrate animals, which really determines their form and motions but is concealed beneath a covering of flesh? The turtle, to be sure, wears its skeleton on its outside, but the turtle is, after all, neither the highest nor the most beautiful kind of animal. And may we not be misled by employing too rigidly in the human field formulas which apply best to the domain of matter, to the field of chemistry, for example, or of physics, or of astronomy?

I have long had my doubts as to the accuracy or propriety of calling history a science. We investigate historical material in the same way that a chemist investigates his material, but we must not therefore assume that the two sorts of materials are identical, or that the employment of similar methods by historians and chemists makes history a science in the same sense that chemistry is one. In these matters we are apt to quarrel over the mere words, the names of things, rather than over the things themselves behind the words. But in general I feel that the less an historian has to do with science, the less he deliberately imitates and assumes scientific aims and conclusions, the better.

Recently, on rereading Henry Adams's "A Letter to American Teachers of History,"[1] I was confirmed in my conviction. How many know that extraordinary Letter by our master ironist—and, may I not also say, our master historian? There are passages in it so cryptic, and other parts in which the intricacies of physics and dynamics are treated with such a nimble raillery, that I am not sure that I wholly understand them. But Henry Adams's main thesis is clear enough. He had come very early on the theory of evolution and on the Darwinian illustrations of it, and then his eager and inquisitive mind had turned from organic nature to the study of mathematical and physical laws. Before you can know an animal or a man thoroughly you must know the laws of gravity, embolism, and all the other processes which control his physical growth.

For a few decades the scientific world rested complacently on the new demonstration of the law of the conservation of energy. Now, according to Mr. Adams's view, history written by anyone who understood this law should in some way embody it, just as history written about the Saracens should reveal the Mohammedan creed, which formed the background of their life and actions. The revelation would not necessarily be formal or definite or vivid, but you would always be able to infer what it was that made the Saracens unlike other races.

Chronos, however, still devours his children as voraciously as he did when the old Greek myth-maker first caught him at this cannibalistic work. Hardly was the great law of the conservation of

[1] Privately printed in 1910.

energy accepted as final before William Thomson, better known to posterity as Lord Kelvin, flung into the scientific world his law of the dissipation of mechanical energy, which had been, in fact, propounded as early as 1824 by Carnot. According to Kelvin's later definitive statement his law was as follows:

1. There is at present in the material world a universal tendency to the dissipation of mechanical energy.

2. Any restoration of mechanical energy, without more than an equivalent of dissipation, is impossible in inanimate material processes, and is probably never effected by means of organized matter either endowed with vegetable life or subjected to the will of an animated creature.

3. Within a finite period of time past, the earth must have been, and within a finite period of time to come, the earth must again be, unfit for the habitation of man as at present constituted, unless operations have been, or are to be performed, which are impossible under the laws to which the known operations going on at present in the material world are subject.

Mr. Adams devotes 200 pages to a keen and often dazzling examination of this law, and of the stupendous deductions to be drawn from it. We need not follow him in the details. He may or may not be right in such a matter as suggesting that all fossil traces of the missing link which connected man with his simian forerunners have been buried beneath the polar ice-cap which gradually covered the earthly paradise existing around the North Pole before the Glacial Period. The upshot of his wit and analysis and argument and suggestion is destructive; for he implies that while the theory of evolution on its pleasant side pointed to the upward progress of humanity, it registered on its ruthless side the fated extinction of individuals and species, of tribe and race.

How does all this affect the historian? First of all, Henry Adams would have the historian wisely instructed in the foundations of science, almost to such a degree that he might with a little extra study qualify as a teacher of physics. Next, the historian, being saturated with Kelvin's law of the dissipation of energy, would so construct his history as to make it appear as an illustration of the working of that law. If I understand him, an adequate history of the Peloponnesian War or of the American Revolution would disclose how each was an experiment, so to speak, not merely in politics and war, but also in the dissipation of energy. There would be obvious difficulties in the way. What means of measuring this dissipation would the historian have? If Kelvin's law is true, there must have been less energy in 1865, when our Civil War ended, than in 1861, when it began. The energy dissipated during these four years was

not only human but material, solar, sidereal, cosmic. Who can compute it?

And, after all, why should we inject into our description of human affairs the law of dissipation rather than the law of gravitation, or of capillary attraction, or the binomial theorem. So far as any of these scientific truths, or any other, affected the conduct of men we may notice them, but not otherwise. The discoveries of Copernicus and the laws framed by Kepler, when they affected religion and theology and led to the efforts of hierarchs to persecute those persons who believed them, were as humanly pertinent as was any of the dogmas which caused religious wars. But in general, scientific facts, theories, and doctrines should be reserved for the histories of science.

So far as Henry Adams reaches a conclusion, I may sum it up in his own words:

> If the entire universe, in every variety of active energy, organic and inorganic, human or divine, is to be treated as clock-work that is running down, society can hardly go on ignoring the fact forever. Hitherto it has often happened that two systems of education, like the Scholastic and Baconian, could exist side by side for centuries * * * by no more scientific device than that of the shutting their eyes to each other; but the universe has been terribly narrowed by thermodynamics. Already History and Sociology gasp for breath.
>
> The department of History needs to concert with the departments of biology, sociology, and psychology some common formula or figure to serve their students as a working model for the study of the vital energies; and this figure must be brought into accord with the figures or formulas used by the departments of physics and mechanics to serve their students as models for the working of physico-chemical and mechanical energies. Without the adhesion of physicists, the model would cause greater scandal than though the contradictions were silently ignored as now; but the biologists—or, at least, the branches of science concerned with humanity—will find great difficulty in agreeing on any formula which does not require from physics the abandonment, in part, of the second law of thermodynamics. The mere formal exception of Reason from the express operation of the law, as a matter of teaching in the workshop, is not enough. Either the law must be abandoned in respect to Vital Energy altogether or Vital Energy must abandon Reason altogether as one of its forms and return to the old dilemma of Descartes.

Here is science with a vengeance, enough, one would suppose, to satisfy the most zealous professor of scientific history, and much more than enough to tax the learning and wits of most of those who write and study any history. In reading Henry Adams's astonishing tract, I can not help suspecting at times that he is making fun of us historians; for he proposes, as I think you would agree with me, something which is not only impossible for anyone to carry out but which he himself never even attempted to carry out. In all the nine volumes of his American History, is there a hint of the second law of thermodynamics? Can you discover the slightest trace of a common formula for history and physical chemistry?

I find, on the contrary, Henry Adams's annals of Jefferson and Madison packed full of *human* stuff. He is not content merely to mention a man by name; he draws that man's portrait. The interactions of persons, the rivalries of political parties, the intrigues of competing groups, the clashing of international diplomacy, are not described as examples of abstract laws, but as workings of the human will through concrete human beings. And how delicately and surely are his descriptions drawn! How admirably he probes the baffling complexes of character! And with what a wealth of allusion, borrowed equally from history and literature, he enriches his portraits and views! His reflections tinged with sarcasm, which springs now from his pessimism and now from his irony, complete this masterly specimen of historical writing.

In other words, Henry Adams refutes by his practice the theories which he professed. He was in the prime of life, in the years round 50, when he wrote the History. He was 20 years older when he wrote the Letter to Teachers of History. Some men grow more abstract as they grow old; their interest in persons gives way to a greater interest in laws. I do not say that this was the case with Mr. Adams. Certainly, his Mont St. Michel and Chartres and his Education, written when he was 60 and over, have no mathematical chill and no thermodynamical abstractions about them.[1] But he was a man possessed from youth to age with a passion for knowing the ultimate truth. Not having found that in religion, he turned to science, and when science, through Lord Kelvin, revealed to him the law of the dissipation of energy, he believed that in that law he touched ultimate truth. And so he exerted himself to trace the operation of that law in organic nature, including man, not less than in the inorganic world.

Your own view of life and human destiny must be greatly affected if, instead of believing in the upward progress of mankind as it develops on the earth and in its limitless perfectability in other worlds, you interpret Kelvin's law as Henry Adams did; that is, if you regard the energy of the universe as a clock that is slowly running down with the certainty that after millions, or it may be billions, of years its last ounce of power will be dissipated and there will be absolutely *nothing* left. The prospect does not cheer; and yet I submit that even the historian who holds this view has no more business to mix it up with the history he writes, than the painter who believes in annihilation has to let that belief interfere with the portrait he is painting of a beautiful woman.

No matter what a man does, he will doubtless reveal himself in ways he little suspects; I insist, however, that the historian should no

[1] To be strictly accurate, Henry Adams, in the final chapters of the Education, refers to his excursions into science: but these chapters are hardly read with the most profit or remembered with the most pleasure.

more convert his history of a period or episode in the life of a people into a proof of Kelvin's law of thermodynamics than into a disproof of quadratic equations. The time may come when human affairs may be described no longer by words and sentences, but by a system of symbols or notation similar to those used in algebra and chemistry. Then it may be possible, as Mr. Adams suggests, to invent a common formula for thermodynamics and history. I once had sent to me by a stranger a conclusive demonstration, which I could not refute, in the form of a combination of trapezoids, polygons, and parallelopipedons, of the doctrine of the Trinity. Perhaps I ought to add that the man was crazy; but his diagram taught me never to assert that anything is impossible.

You may say that no sensible man would attempt to write history as a demonstration of Kelvin's law of dissipation; and yet you may insist that history is, nevertheless, a science and should be written as a science. You may, for instance, have been fascinated by that remarkable philosophic guesser, Giovanni Battista Vico, whose fertile and luminous suggestions lighted up a murky age as a shower of meteorites lights up a November evening. Convinced that his law of cycles in human development is well founded, you may wish to show this by your treatment of some historical theme. How will you do this? Where will you find the inevitable sequence of events which alone could make your proof scientific? What right have you to assume that progress is a regular moving forward? How do you know that it may not be an advance like that of the knights in chess? Is Vico's series of cycles, which so captivate the imagination, more than a glorified metaphor? Is it really more scientific than the old, old simile that this life is like the chrysalis, and that death is the happy liberation of the imprisoned butterfly into another ampler life?

But why should we seek farther for evidence of the danger of trying to fit history to any theory when we, and the whole world, have been struggling to break loose from the coils of a misinterpreted phrase? I do not believe that the atrocious war into which the Germans plunged Europe in August, 1914, and which has subsequently involved all lands and all peoples, would ever have been fought, or at least would have attained its actual gigantic proportions, had the Germans not been made mad by the theory of the survival of the fittest. The Germans are the most amazing doctrinaires the world has ever seen; they are also the greatest pedants. Whatever subject attracts their attention, obsesses them, and to be obsessed means to lose contact with the normal measures and perspectives of life.

So the phrase, "the survival of the fittest," obsessed them. Studying only the animal kingdom, they concluded that fitness was won

by and depended upon brute force. The species possessing the greatest amount of force was, therefore, the fittest. Any of us, though we be not naturalists, can see how untrue this conclusion is, even when applied to the animal world. Frail creatures survive in spite of all the efforts of the strong creatures which prey upon them; and some of the frail have a far longer geologic ancestry than has the lion or the elephant. Insect tribes which flit hither and thither at the will of a passing breeze, date back aeons on aeons to conditions when no mammal trod the earth. If brute force alone were the test of fitness to survive, how could this be?

But we see, of course, that the vital consideration is, what do you mean by fitness? The fishes have a certain fitness which enables them to swim and to live under water; snakes have another by which they glide; insects and birds are fitted to fly; animals and man to walk and run. If you examine all these creatures, on the physical side alone, you find that something besides strength, physical force, has accounted for their being able to adjust themselves to their environment. Now, when we discover that at a certain point in mankind's evolution *moral* considerations come in, we see that as the race develops morals play a more and more important part in determining fitness to survive. The higher races, like the higher individual types, cease to regard the possession of power—brute power, enabling them to kill or enslave their neighbors—as their final aim. In a family the brothers who are physically stronger do not beat their weaker sisters; in society, we do not allow the brawny man of 6 feet 2, merely because he is big, to persecute or destroy the little man of 5 feet. Civilization lives by ideals, by standards with which the girth of a man's chest or the thrust of his thighs has nothing to do.

The Germans, however, in their obsession, left all this out. If Hindenburg, colossal in form and brutish in nature, could knock down, trample, and destroy Goethe, shall we say that he thereby could prove that he was fitter than Goethe to survive? At any rate, in the imaginary conflict he survived, and Goethe didn't.

This obsession it is which underlies the German ambition to rule the world. Being a very conceited and a very envious people, the Germans were easily led by their masters into believing that they were the fittest of all peoples to survive. Their men of science assured them that biology established that, and they were too devout materialists to question a supposed biological law, especially one which so flattered themselves. To convert them through education and military training into a warlike people, to persuade them that war is the highest duty, the noblest pursuit of man, to poison their conscience by teaching them that in war neither morals nor humanity have any place, these were easy tasks for the ambitious Prussian

war lords and their docile servants. Thus, we see the damnation into which those are led who misinterpret a phrase, or a law if you will, and would make history and biology their accomplices in the most frightful crimes ever committed against laws human and divine.

Let us rather strive to redeem history from the bonds of scientific formulas, and of scientific purposes. Let us strive to humanize it. In so doing the historian will abdicate no high and hard-won office; on the contrary, he will rise to the full glory of his mission. If he must have some watchword to guide him, let that watchword be "Man the Measure"—*man*, not the laws which apply to the animal kingdom, or to unthinking and soulless matter. Human nature is the substance in which the historian must work. He must try to discover how the human will—that force more mysterious than electricity—shapes and directs the deeds of men. These deeds it is which make up the web of history. In this web, one deed leads to and determines the next, one event succeeds another in what seems to be a fated chain of cause and effect.

May we not say that there are three classes of historians? First, those who fix their attention on externals, that is, on deeds and events which are visible to everyone; next, those who search for the inner motive, the operation of the will behind the outward acts; and finally, those who, through their description of the outer, interpret the inner causes. I do not mean to imply that an historian deliberately, or even consciously, enrolls himself in one or another of these classes. His case is like that of a painter who expresses his temperament through color or through line according to his native talent. Of course, I would not imply that the division between one class of historian and another is always rigid; on the contrary, the classes often overlap.

As every historical student who has done more than scrape the surface of his subject knows, he encounters his chief difficulty when he deals with motives. It is easy enough to epitomize or paraphrase a file of consecutive documents; the real task is to search out the motives which gave rise to them. These are often unrecorded, or elusive, needing to be deduced or divined by some special instinct in the historian. This power of divination distinguishes the physician who is a master in diagnosis from his fellows who may be even more learned than he, but who lack it; this truth applies to historians also.

Those who regard history as the manifestation of will reap the richest compensation in its study. The very uncertainty of its operations, the gaps in the evidence, the *impasses*, the contradictions which need to be adjusted, keep the mind continually on the alert, and tease the wits to discover a solution. When we deal with history in the mass, over long periods of time, we are less likely to discern

manifestations of will. Multitudes seem to move by a collective momentum, as a flood does, without foresight or choice, at the mercy of brute, material laws. Only when we come to that stage in human development where individuals emerge from the vast indistinct masses and lead them, or at least visibly influence them, does will confront us. This is what makes the history of Athens so much more significant and interesting than that of ancient Assyria or of Egypt; this is what gives modern and contemporary history, abounding in many well-defined individuals, its absorbing attraction for us; this is what makes biography the crowning flower of history, as portraiture is of painting.

Even if we were able to search the hearts of men to the bottom, and to know all their motives, there would still remain what we call chance, or fortune, to disconcert and puzzle us. Sometimes we can see plainly enough from what quarter the stroke of chance comes, but we never can *foresee* it, and it is this inability of the historian to foresee which differentiates him from the students of exact science. The Athenian general, Nicias, refused to withdraw his army from Syracuse at a time when it might have been saved. His reason was that an eclipse occurred, and he regarded this as a bad omen. If the Greeks had known more astronomy, they could have predicted the eclipse; further, the Athenians might well have known how Nicias was influenced by such portents, so that there was really no chance in the affair; but at the time it seemed as if the Athenians were the sport of unpredictable fortune. If President Wilson, or Mr. Lloyd George, were to die to-night, the course of world events would inevitably be deflected, but in what direction, or how far, we can not foresee. Thus, the caprices of fortune, added to the difficulty of fathoming human motives, increase the labors and pique the zest of the historian.

It may be that Sesostris was as great an individual as Napoleon, and that his conquests and government were as significant as Napoleon's; but we shall never believe it because we shall never know about Rameses the Second a thousandth part of what we know about Napoleon. I am aware that among some historical students to-day who regard history as the interaction of impersonal, abstract laws, Napoleon is looked upon as a "negligible quantity," but I am unskilled in using either the telescope or the microscope when it comes to examining human deeds and motives. A man's eyes are the only proper instrument for scrutinizing men. Not merely Napoleon, but mankind, and our earth itself, must seem negligible, if their existence is known at all to the other denizens of the sidereal wilderness; but the historian has no more to do with the limitless perspectives of astronomy than with the elusive intricacies of thermodynamics.

Let me repeat that "Man the Measure" should be the guiding motto for those who would write history in human terms.

We historians have the noblest of callings. Unlike the dramatist or the epic poet, we do not invent our plot nor create the characters in the play. The Creator of all things supplies these. It is for us to discern them accurately, to describe them with all the truth there is in us, and to make them live again; for *life* is the one indispensable God-given essence, and it must throb through our copies as it did through their models. Years ago, Bonnat, the French painter, was making a portrait of an American, and he came so unpleasantly close and looked so hard and intently that the American drew back and asked what it meant. "Good heavens!" replied Bonnat, "I am competing with God, and I must see everything which He has put into your face."

We historians also compete with God, and we must leave nothing undone to make our poor transcripts of His masterpieces true to the divine originals.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By L. G. CONNOR.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
First period (until 1808)—The sheep industry part of a self-sufficing economy	93
Second period (1808–1830)—Wool growing becomes a commercial enterprise	102
Third period (1830–1845)—The East supreme in wool production	109
Fourth period (1845–1860)—The westward shift in wool production	112
Fifth period (1860–1870)—The Civil War	128
Sixth period (1870–1915)—Continuation of the westward shift	136

CONTENTS.

Page.
Fifth period (1870–1890).—The sheep industry part of a self-sufficing economy 93
Second period (1808–1820).—Wool growing becomes a commercial enterprise 102
Third period (1820–1845).—The Saxe supreme in wool production 109
Fourth period (1815–1860).—The westward shift in wool production 117
Fifth period (1860–1870).—The Civil War 128
Sixth period (1870–1915).—Continuation of the westward shift 136

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By L. G. Connor.

FIRST PERIOD (1609–1807).

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY PART OF A SELF-SUFFICING ECONOMY.

INTRODUCTION OF SHEEP INTO THE COLONIES.

Sheep were introduced into the English colonies almost as soon as those parts of the New World were settled. The first sheep to reach the colonies were brought to Jamestown in 1609. In 1648 there were 3,000 in the colony of Virginia. English longwool blood evidently was present to a considerable extent in both the Virginia and Maryland sheep, intermingled with that of many other types. The Virginia flocks seem also to have contained considerable Dorset blood (1)[1].

Sheep were introduced into Massachusetts between 1624 and 1629. Many of those first reaching Massachusetts probably were of the old Wiltshires, a fairly large type giving 2 to 2½ pounds of moderately fine wool per fleece. It seems likely that Romney Marsh sheep also appeared in this colony soon after its settlement. Later a number of Dutch (probably Texel) sheep were introduced (2). In 1642 there were 1,000 sheep in Massachusetts, and 3,000 by 1652 (3).

The Dutch settlements of New York obtained sheep as early as 1625, but the animals did not thrive there as well as elsewhere (5). There were a few in the colony in 1643, and a good ewe sold for as much as $8 to $10 in 1650. More attention was paid to sheep in New York after that colony was taken by the English in 1664 (11A).

The Swedish emigrants settling in New Jersey brought sheep there in 1634, and they increased fairly rapidly, soon appearing in similar settlements in Delaware. The Quakers in Pennsylvania had sheep in 1683. Rhode Island had sheep soon after its settlement in 1636–37, and Southdown blood evidently was present to a considerable degree. This colony seems to have exported numbers of sheep to other colonies at an early date, and was particularly drawn on by Connecticut for breeding stock before 1650 (8). By 1700 the Dutch and

[1] Numbers in parentheses refer to literature cited at the end of the essay.

Swedish strains had practically disappeared from New York, New Jersey, and Delaware (11).

The animals brought into the colonies must not be confused with the modern English breeds, however. None of the remarkable breeding improvements which started in England in the eighteenth century had even been thought of when the colonies were settled. The English sheep then were all relatively coarse, leggy, late-maturing animals, with good foraging qualities. With the probable exception of the longwools—the marsh (fen) types—they usually clipped but 1½ or 2 pounds of wool. The wool usually was of only indifferent quality. Many centuries of more or less unconscious selection, attended with some conscious efforts at improvement, had resulted in the formation of numerous local types practically unknown beyond the limits of their own country or minor geographical division, but the general quality of the animals had been little affected. Strictly speaking, in the present use of the term, there were then no distinct breeds of sheep in England. At the time of colonial settlement the small, light-fleeced, finewools of Herefordshire—the Ryeland type—were at one extreme in wool production while the large, ungainly longwools of the marsh regions of Kent, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire stood at the other. The Ryeland fleece was much the more valuable. The sheep of the southern downs—the later Southdown—was an intermediate type, very hardy and prolific, and highly valued. As late as 1790 the old Warwickshire strain had a large, heavy, loose-jointed frame—"his chine as well as his rump was as sharp as a hatchet, his skin might be said to rattle on his ribs, and his 'handle' to resemble that of a skeleton wrapped in parchment." It was these old, unimproved types which were sent to America in the seventeenth century.

It is interesting to note that the sheep which appear most prominently in the colonies were usually of the types considered the most valuable in England at that time or which took a foremost place in the breed improvements of the following century. These were the finewooled Ryeland, the hardy and prolific Dorset and Southdown, the larger Wiltshire, and the large longwools of the eastern marsh districts. Evidences of Ryeland blood were discernible in parts of New York and Massachusetts as late as 1810, while the "English" or "Irish Smuts" of the Connecticut Valley clearly trace to an old Down foundation (10). The Kentish or Romney Marsh sheep were a particularly good type for that time. Although used in connection with other longwool blood, they appear to have taken a dominant part in the development of the Texel (Dutch) sheep which appeared in Massachusetts and New York. The latter were the result of a cross between native Low Country stock and Guinea (West African) sheep (10A), greatly improved with English longwool blood.

COLONIAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sheep had a hard time getting a foothold in the colonies. They were all good rustlers for their forage and able to stand considerable hardship, but conditions were far from favorable for any rapid increase. Predatory enemies (particularly wolves), Indians, and severe winters made serious inroads on their numbers. In all the colonies they had to be placed under the care of herders to secure some degree of protection. One or more common herders for the flock of the entire settlement was the rule in the northern colonies as soon as the number of sheep made it impracticable to keep them within the town inclosure. As far as possible the animals were grazed on islands and peninsulas, the more easily to protect them (12). The Isle of Nahant, and islands in Massachusetts Bay were among the first grazing grounds for Massachusetts sheep (14). Noddles Island was leased to Samuel Maverick in 1633 for "a fat hog, a fat wether, or 40 shillings in money each a year" (15) and evidently was used for sheep raising. A long, low peninsula or "neck" near Boston, called "Rumney Marsh," after the famous Romney Marsh in Kent, was largely devoted to sheep after 1640. Following the old English practice, towns not able to graze sheep, as above described sent them in charge of the common herder, who often folded or penned them with movable gates or "hurdles" at night on the cultivated land of the proprietors in more or less regular order. A small fee per sheep and per lamb was paid the shepherd, who usually was boarded by the man whose land was being grazed at the time (17).

Efforts to increase the flocks to a point adequately to clothe the people, at least with everyday wear, quickly resulted in discrimination in favor of sheep on the pasture areas of the different towns (13). In Connecticut in 1666, sheep were exempted from taxation and given exclusive pasture rights on part of the land. Every male resident of 14 years or older was required to work one day each year clearing away underbrush to extend the area of sheep pasture (13A). Numerous other regulations were adopted from time to time for the better control and increase of the sheep industry.

Stringent measures taken by the authorities in Massachusetts to increase the number bore fruit relatively quickly, and by 1662 sheep in that colony were worth only one-fourth as much as in 1645, when they had been valued at nearly $10 each (40 shillings) and had been assessed at 25 shillings per head for adults. In 1662, in order to encourage sheep raising, the assessment was lowered to 10 shillings. In 1673, when the value of sheep again had fallen, the assessment was lowered to 5 shillings (4).

THE COLONIAL WOOL MARKET.

The wool market[2] was limited almost entirely to the demand for wool for household industry. As a result of encouragement offered by the colonial authorities, supplemented in many instances by stringent regulations limiting intercolonial trade in sheep, wool, or home manufactures of wool (regulations promulgated both by the English and the local authorities), the greater part of the population had to rely on local household manufactures for such part of the clothing needs as was not imported. Domestic manufacture of woolens was one of the first activities, aside from the purely agricultural, to be fostered by the colonial authorities. This was a necessity, as the supply of clothing from England was often inadequate and usually relatively expensive, and there was not much with which to pay for it (18).

The first fulling mill[3] in the colonies was erected at Rowley, near Ipswich, Mass., in 1643 (19). This town was settled in 1638 by persons from Yorkshire, many of whom were skilled at weaving. Weaving was done in the colonies both by members of the family and by itinerant weavers. At times, as in Chelmsford in 1655, a substantial grant of land was given a weaver to settle in the town (20). A considerable proportion of the towns, particularly north of Maryland, had fulling mills by 1700, and a large part of the ordinary wearing apparel was made in the home or the home of a neighbor (21). England strove to limit the industrial growth of the colonies by fostering other enterprises, and the development of the factory system was delayed, largely because labor, particularly skilled labor, was scarce in the colonies, as was also capital. Greater profits were made along other lines than were possible in wholesale cloth manufacture. British efforts to limit the growth of the domestic phase of this industry, however—an activity which offered work for the only cheap labor present in the colonies (women and children)—had but little effect (22).

EFFORT TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SHEEP JUST PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

For both economic and political reasons, the colonial authorities strove to increase the number of sheep and the output of domestic manufactures of wool in the decade preceding the Revolutionary War. Both ends were attained, and some slight advance was made in the production of factory-made (or semi-factory made) cloth.

[2] Mutton was usually a minor consideration, except in the vicinity of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as there was virtually no market for it. The flesh of the old sheep, if butchered, was far from delicate.

[3] Fulling mills were establishments where, with the aid of fuller's earth, woolen cloth was cleansed of oil and grease and was also shrunk and thickened.

Persons who had previously worn British woolens abstained from them from patriotic motives and wore the coarser homespun. Merchants in many cases ceased importing English woolens in retaliation for unpopular British regulations (23). The domestic manufacture increased markedly, along with an increase in the number of sheep.

In Philadelphia alone, in 1775, 20,000 fewer sheep were butchered than in 1774, in order that the supply of wool might be increased (24). Incidentally, such a decrease in the Philadelphia mutton supply is a striking illustration of the size of the mutton market in that city. A large part of this supply evidently came from New Jersey, which went into this phase of the sheep industry quite early, owing to its favorable location between Philadelphia and New York (25).

During the Revolution the domestic industry, although growing rapidly, was entirely inadequate to meet the abnormally increased demand for woolens. Large quantities of woolens were smuggled in from England by way of France as the war proceeded (26).

IMPROVEMENT IN THE WOOL MARKET AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

For some years after the close of the War of the Revolution the few small factories were unable to meet British competition (29), but the wool market was considerably stronger than before the war. This was due to an acceleration in the household production of woolen goods. The first woolen mill to use more than one loom, one at Hartford, Conn., was not erected until 1788, and there were only four mills in the country worthy of the name until several years after 1800 (30). Virtually the only market for domestic wool, therefore, continued to be furnished by domestic manufacturing. But this market was far more important than before the Revolution, especially in the South, where as large a percentage of the family needs seems often to have been thus supplied as was the case in the North. It is said that in Virginia, where before the war seven-eighths of the clothing supply had been bought, the household industry supplied three-fourths of the people's needs in the decade after the cessation of hostilities (31). It is estimated that in 1790 from two-thirds to four-fifths of the clothing worn was manufactured in the households in many parts of the country (32). "With few exceptions the spirit of a self-dependent industry animated more or less every household." This represented an expansion in the wool market over that of colonial times, but it was a local market only, and did not encourage the growing of wool as a commercial proposition. The enterprise remained merely part of a self-sufficing economy.

LOCAL DEPRESSION IN SHEEP AND WOOL GROWING (1793-1808).

Although the number of sheep had decreased somewhat during the War of the Revolution (32A), this falling off undoubtedly was corrected in the years immediately thereafter, as indicated by the increased importance of the household industry. Following 1793, however, the sheep industry in some sections suffered a relapse. This was due principally to a growth in foreign trade. Former restrictions on American trade, which had virtually eliminated the United States from foreign markets, were no longer a serious deterrent after 1793, when war began between England and France. The foreign market picked up at once, and prices for farm products in general advanced enormously. Though exposed to some dangers on the sea, American agricultural products, other than those of the sheep industry, found a ready market at high prices (33). Farmers close enough to waterways therefore neglected sheep and concentrated on enterprises whose products were in greater demand. Sheep, as yet relatively unimportant, thus were forced farther into the background as a farm enterprise in many localities within easy reach of the seaboard. In view of the crude transportation facilities then existing, however, this depression in the sheep industry would seem to have been decidedly a local condition. The number of sheep in the country as a whole probably did not decrease, since population moved steadily westward, necessarily carrying along the self-sufficing economy. At the same time a very large part of the seaboard section was too far from market to engage profitably in the production of bulky or perishable products and was forced to continue the old system for economic reasons.

THE "OTTER" SHEEP.

During this time the "Otter" or "Ancon" sheep originated. The progenitor of this monstrosity was a sport, a ram dropped in the flock of Seth Wright, near Boston, in 1791. The body was unduly long, or seemed so from the exceedingly short legs. The forelegs were crooked outward like the human elbow, whence the appellation "Ancon." The original ram was unable to move faster than a walk, could not jump fences, and for that reason was bred to Wright's ewes. He bred true to type and the Otter sheep became somewhat diffused in New England, where fence-jumping proclivities were not valued. They never became very popular, however. So far as is known, the last representatives of the breed, a flock of eight head, were located in Rhode Island in 1876 (34).

LOCAL EFFORTS FOR BREED IMPROVEMENT.

Although the farmers in general were indifferent to any attempt to improve the common sheep of the country, this could not be said of many public-spirited men who actively interested themselves in that project. Theirs was a thankless task, but it was willingly pursued through patriotic motives. It has been stated that at that time the American sheep in general, while showing local differences, was very like a coarse, unimproved Leicester. In some sections it also was likened to the old, unimproved Southdown. There was a wide admixture of blood in the common animals of the country (27).

George Washington was a leader in sheep improvement. He was a careful breeder and, with the aid of some of Bakewell's "New Leicester" blood, secured in lambs bought from friends who were able to import the English breed in spite of the British restrictions, he wrought a striking improvement in the Mount Vernon flock. In 1788 he had a flock of 800 head which clipped an average of 5½ pounds of long wool per head, wool adjudged equal to the Kentish clip by a qualified English critic. The Mount Vernon animals deteriorated rapidly after Washington became President, owing to his almost continuous absence in Philadelphia and New York. In 1797 there were only 200 head, and the wool clip averaged only 2½ pounds. This fact merely illustrates the habitual disregard of quality and selection for improvement by the general run of farmers at that time. President Washington's farm manager was undoubtedly a good farmer, but he lacked the personal interest necessary to maintain or continue the improvement already made.

After his return to Mount Vernon, Washington began to breed up his sheep again, and among other good animals secured a pair of fine Persian sheep for that purpose, but the General's untimely death ended his efforts before anything had been accomplished along this line.

On the disposal of the Mount Vernon flock in 1802, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, G. W. P. Custis, of Arlington, seems to have taken the lead among the sheep improvers of the time. He secured some of the best of the Mount Vernon flock, including the Persian ram and two pure Leicester ewes, and before long had a well-known strain of animals called "Arlington Improved" or "Arlington Longwools." In 1803 he instituted the Arlington Sheepshearing, an annual affair held thereafter for a number of years. Among others, prizes were offered for the best sheep, and many good animals were exhibited each year. From the records it would seem that for several decades no one was able to surpass the clip of the Mount Vernon flock at the time of Washington's first inauguration, particularly when the size of the flock is considered. The Arlington sheep were widely diffused among

the southern gentry, but with the introduction of the Merino they soon passed into the background (28).

Another strain which attracted considerable attention at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the Smiths Island sheep, a wild strain first noticed about 1800 on Smiths Island in the Atlantic, just east of Cape Charles. Evidently they were the progeny of common Virginia or Maryland animals placed there by their owners long before, just as cattle, horses, and hogs had been so placed by or soon after 1800. Among the original animals there must have been some English or Irish longwool blood, as the fleece of the wild strain was from 5 to 9 inches in length. At the time many persons became enthusiastic over these animals, but they received no more attention after the introduction of the Spanish Merino (28A). None of the above-mentioned strains interested the majority of the farmers, who desired animals requiring a minimum of care and feed, and which clipped a coarse, strong wool suited to the local domestic needs.

In addition to the forementioned efforts to raise the standard of our sheep, heterogeneous local infusions of foreign blood into the flocks in colonial and later times had resulted from spasmodic importations by sea captains and others, but with small effect in most cases and little or no permanent effect at all. The most striking of these infusions was the introduction of Tunis or broad-tailed Barbary sheep just before 1800. The good mutton qualities of this type gave them a temporary vogue in Pennsylvania, whence they spread somewhat, principally southward. But the Merino craze, which presently (1807–15) developed, and the difficulties in breeding the broad-tailed animals, together with the increasing popularity of the improved English mutton breeds then and thereafter, displaced the Tunis sheep in the popular estimation and they virtually disappeared in a short time (28B).

Much had been accomplished in England by 1770 in the way of getting earlier maturity and greater weight of carcass and fleece, largely through the more or less general adoption of clover, cultivated grasses, and turnips into the British cropping systems. But the improved English mutton breeds owe most of their excellence to the revolutionary breeding improvements of Bakewell and his disciples. Bakewell's New Leicesters placed their stamp on most of the valley (vale) types in England by or soon after 1800, were also used on many of the smaller down (hill) types, and even somewhat on the mountain sheep. Ellman and Webb did with the Southdown what their illustrious contemporary and teacher did with the Leicester. Small numbers of these improved English breeds were imported prior to and for some years following 1800, in spite of English prohibitory export regulations. Although of considerable impor-

tance, this influx of mutton blood was very small compared to that which occurred in later decades, when the breeder's art in England had been further refined and its sphere of activity greatly extended.

ADVENT OF THE MERINO.

The most noteworthy achievement of the early improvers was the introduction of the Spanish Merino. This breed first appeared in this country in 1793, when William Foster smuggled two ewes and a ram out of Spain and took them to Boston. Having to go abroad again in a short time he gave them to Andrew Craigie, of Cambridge, who butchered them, having no idea of their value. Craigie paid $1,000 for a Merino ram a little more than a decade later.

In 1801 Dupont de Nemours and M. Delessert, a Paris banker, sent over four Merino ram lambs, three of which died on the voyage. The fourth—"Don Pedro"—one of the finest Merinos ever imported, did much to better the flocks of his different owners. In 1802 Robert Livingston, a prominent farmer and statesman of the State of New York and at that time Minister to France, sent two pairs of Merinos to his estate on the Hudson. They came from the National flock at Chalons, France, and were typical of the Merino breed, not yet having been modified greatly by the French system of breeding. In 1802 Col. Humphreys, Minister to Spain, sent a flock of 100 Merinos to his home in Connecticut. The flock contained 25 rams and 75 ewes, but 4 rams and 5 ewes died en route. It is believed that the blood predominating was that of the Infantado "cabana" or flock. In 1801 Seth Adams, of Dorchester, Mass., who later emigrated to Ohio, imported a pair of Spanish Merinos by way of France, and was voted a premium of $50 by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for being the first in the State to do so. Col. Humphreys was voted a gold medal of that value at the same time. A few more Merinos were landed at various ports during the first decade of the nineteenth century, but the breed in general was but little valued by farmers until 1808.

These fine-wooled sheep had little or no effect on the common animals of the country (35). Any fine wool which was needed by the half dozen small mills operating in 1807 was imported free of duty (36), and there was no economic ground for an attempt to supply this trifling demand with a home-grown product. In general it seems quite safe to say that the common sheep of the country were of the same quality at this time as those of a century earlier, and that they occupied the same place in the farm economy—that of a minor enterprise supplying purely home needs. Outside of the domestic industry the market for wool was practically non-existent, and wool was the principal object for which sheep were kept. Farmers in

general kept only enough sheep to supply wool for their household needs, with an occasional small amount for sale or barter at the local store (36A). The flocks rarely were allowed to enlarge. The typical New England farm flock in 1800 contained from 10 to about 20 animals. The average clip was about two pounds per fleece. Prior to 1807 common wool sold for 25 cents or less per pound (51A).

SECOND PERIOD (1808–1830).

WOOL GROWING BECOMES A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

EFFECT OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON THE WOOL MARKET AND THE SHEEP INDUSTRY — MULTIPLICATION OF WOOLEN MILLS — EXPANSION OF HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The year 1808 witnessed a striking change in the status of the sheep industry. European restrictions on American commerce were followed by our Embargo Act of December, 1807 (37). Woolen mills began to multiply very rapidly to supply the demand for grades of cloth better than homespun, hitherto supplied by importation (38). At the same time the domestic industry grew very rapidly, with regard to both quantity and quality of output. This was due in part to encouragement in the form of premiums and prizes given by the various States (39). When the embargo was replaced by the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809, the situation remained virtually unchanged, as this act was directed against Great Britain and France. Factories continued to multiply, and the market for raw wool to improve. Only a few of the mills were engaged in fine cloth manufacture, the majority producing coarser fabrics (40), but the supply of fine wool was entirely inadequate even for the existing demand. The fine wool used in the new factories making the higher grades of fabrics came almost entirely from the Merino sheep previously imported from Spain and France, and from their offspring, and a few men who had secured them reaped large profits.

In the spring of 1808 Livingston, then chancellor of the State of New York, clipped 29 common ewes, 83 half-blood Merino ewes, 30 three-quarter bloods, 27 seven-eighths bloods, 7 full-blood ewes, and four full-blood rams, besides 74 half-blood wethers. From the common ewes he clipped 3 pounds 15 ounces of wool per head, twice the average clip of the time. The grade Merino ewes gave an average of 4.9 pounds of wool per head, and the full bloods 5 pounds 2 ounces, all unwashed. The rams averaged nearly 8 pounds each, and the grade wethers a little over 5 pounds. The common wool sold for 37½ cents per pound, the half-blood clip for 75 cents, the three-quarter blood for $1.25, the seven-eighths blood for $1.50, and the pure Merino wool for $2 per pound. With prices like these Merino sheep were in demand. Livingston was then selling his rams for

$150 each. For a choice ram of his own raising he refused $1,000. Half-blood rams and ewes brought him $12 each, while the common sheep of the State sold for $2 each. In 1810 the average clip of his flock was somewhat larger and brought the same prices as noted above (41). His flock later did much to improve those in western Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as in the State of New York (42). By 1810, the price of Merino sheep had risen greatly, $1,000 per head often being paid for pure-bred rams. Livingston sold several at that price while Humphreys sold two rams and two ewes for $1,500 each, besides a number at lower prices. Occasional fresh importations frequently brought $1,000 per head. (Ewes often sold for that price, pure-bred rams selling for $1,000 to $1,500 each) (43). It is stated that one ram sold for $3,000 during the height of the craze for these sheep.

SHEEP IN 1810.

Not only the market for fine wool, but that for all wool was greatly improved after December, 1807. The former ready market for general farm products was gone, cloth was with difficulty imported, capital was idle to a considerable extent, and wool prices were soaring. Men, of course, turned their attention to sheep and the number of animals began to increase immediately. The earliest known estimate of the total number in the country was made in 1810, when there were about 7,000,000 sheep in the United States. They clipped an average of 2 pounds of wool per head (43A).

The census return for 1810, admittedly incomplete, gave 24 woolen mills in operation, their ouput selling at $1 to $10 per yard. Their total production was placed at 200,000 yards. The returns for the household manufactures were still more incomplete, but the output returned was 9,528,266 yards of woolen cloth, or practically 98 per cent of the recorded national total (50).

THE MERINO IMPORTATIONS (1810–11)—EFFECT ON THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

At this time conditions in Spain, owing to the Peninsular wars, became such that the Spanish authorities were eager to dispose of many of the best flocks (cabanas) to prevent seizure and slaughter, and to secure ready money. The American consul in Lisbon, William Jarvis, of Vermont, for several years had been endeavoring to secure some good Merinos, but without success. He immediately took advantage of his opportunity, and in conjunction with other enterprising Americans who followed his lead, a total of 19,651 Spanish Merinos were landed in this country between April 1, 1810, and August 31, 1811.

The earliest importations sold for as much as $1,000 per head, but prices soon fell to from $300 to $100, sometimes less, as the Merino

deluge continued (44). The importations ceased after August, 1811, but the breed was then well distributed throughout this country from Maine to Georgia and from the sea coast into the Ohio Valley. The less wealthy farmers thus were able to lay the foundation for a vast improvement in their flocks, and this began immediately.

The Southern States as a whole were so little interested in sheep raising that this breed secured but slight footing in that section, but the Merino found a ready welcome in the West. In 1807 Seth Adams had moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, taking with him between 25 and 30 Merinos descended from his pair imported in 1801. In 1810 he drove 176 sheep from Col. Humphrey's flock into Kentucky and Tennessee. He was largely instrumental in placing the Merino blood in the Ohio Valley (45). In 1814 George Rapp moved his fine-wooled flock from Economy, Pa., to New Harmony, Ind., in Posey County. The blood of his flock spread slowly through southwestern Indiana, southeastern Illinois, and also into Kentucky. In 1817 George Flower, an Englishman, took 12 fine Merinos to Edwards County, Ill., from his father's flock in England. These were the first in that State, and were bred with great success for many years (46). In 1807 Wm. R. Dickinson, of Virginia, moved to Steubenville, Ohio, where he began to breed sheep in 1812, using Humphrey Merinos for foundation stock, along with some fine animals secured from a prominent New Jersey breeder. He continued in the sheep business until 1830, when his flock was dispersed, following business reverses. He developed a very fine strain of Merinos, one of his rams taking a first prize at Baltimore in 1826 over a fine Saxony buck, in spite of the latter's slightly finer fleece. After 1830 his flock was mentioned prominently by the agricultural press as a factor in the improvement of the Ohio sheep (47).

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE WOOL MARKET DUE TO STIMULATION BY THE WAR OF 1812—SHEEP TEMPORARILY A MAJOR ENTERPRISE.

The War of 1812 was attended by a mushroom growth in the American woolen manufactures, due to the exceedingly high protection afforded the industry, largely the result of trade restrictions. During part of the war, owing to the blockade of the Atlantic seaports, foreign commerce practically ceased to exist, and our woolen manufactures virtually had a monopoly (49). Almost any kind of factory could make good profits at the prices then prevailing. Broadcloth sold for $8 to $12 and as high as $18 per yard. The Army demand for woolens undoubtedly raised the price of coarse cloth somewhat, and it was necessary to import some cloth for military use. With the increased war demand the household industry produced as much more than the family needs as possible, while

the factory system is stated to have increased two to three fold by 1816 (50A), and the value of the finished product from 4 to 19 million dollars.

The price of pure Merino wool rose to $2.50 per pound during the war, and is stated to have reach $4 per pound locally, although common wool did not rise above 50 cents per pound (51). It is not to be wondered at that the farmer, with a very limited market for his other products, which a few years before had brought very high prices but which now were little in demand, should have gone to an extreme in an endeavor to grow wool, especially fine wool. He had a monopoly of the home market. The number of sheep increased to about 10,000,000 (an increase of 40 per cent) by 1812 (52), and the wool clip was 50 per cent larger than in 1810, when it was not over 14,000,000 pounds (from 7,000,000 sheep). In New Jersey, out of 285,000 sheep reported to the State authorities in 1814, 3,800 were pure Merinos and 25,800 were grades (52B). Any grower of fine wool could make money at the prices then prevailing. Sheep during this period were a major enterprise on a considerable proportion of the farms in the North Atlantic States. There was also a marked improvement in the quality of the animals and their fleece at this time (52A).

DEPRESSION IN THE WOOL MARKET AND WOOL GROWING (1815–1820).

When the country reverted to a peace footing in 1815 the highly artificial character of the woolen industry was exposed. British manufacturers flooded the American market with woolens before the tariff of 1816[4] went into effect, and in spite of the tariff they continued to ship heavily to this country (53). Most of the factories soon shut down or operated but a part of the time for several years. Only those managed with some degree of ability were able to keep going, and many went bankrupt. Conditions were accentuated by the domestic panic of 1819, the effects of which were seen in some sections for three or four years (55).

The household manufacture held its own during this period, however, and probably did more than that with the movement of population westward into the less accessible sections. In New York State alone nearly 6,500,000 yards of woolen cloth, valued at more than $3,600,000, were made in 1825 in the household industry (57). The output of the New England homes was equally extensive. Poor transportation facilities were an important factor in the continued prominence of household manufacturing, and as this was a by-industry on the farm, it was but little hampered by the competition of factory-made goods, owing to the slow application of power

[4] See appendix, table of tariffs on wool.

machinery to the woolen industry (57A). The wool used in such goods continued to be that of the common clip.

With the general depression in factory production, the market for fine wool suffered a tremendous slump, as but a slight demand existed and the fiber could be imported under a 15 per cent duty. The average Boston price for fleece wool in 1815 ranged by grades from 50 cents to $1.50 per pound. In 1816 the average was 20 to 75 cents (54), and within another year Merino wool appears to have sold for no more than 35 to 40 cents per pound, washed (59A). The Merino breed, formerly so popular, accordingly fell into disrepute and was almost entirely neglected for more than a decade after 1815. Only a few of the more farsighted farmers made an attempt to keep the blood pure. The wool market was so poor that no general effort seems to have been made to improve the common sheep or to increase the weight of fleece, and the animals were slaughtered in large numbers for some time after the close of the war, or were driven westward into the new settlements (56). Half-blood Merinos were sold to the butchers for $1.25 per head, and extreme statements have been made as to the extent to which pure-bloods were sacrificed. The quality of the great bulk of the flocks probably declined very rapidly, as the domestic manufacture, which constituted the chief market for wool, largely used only the common grades. In general, within a few years after 1815, sheep once more dropped to the place of a minor farm enterprise. Instead of being merely a universal factor in a self-sufficing economy, however, the sheep industry retained the character of at least a minor commercial enterprise in many sections.

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT IN THE WOOL MARKET (1821–1826)—INTRODUCTION OF THE SAXON MERINO.

Following 1820, when the stress of the panic abated and the influx of British woolens slackened, the woolen industry began to pick up, and seems to have been in a fairly prosperous condition by 1824, or at least making good progress in that direction, as shown by the increasing volume of raw wool imported (58).

The higher duties under the tariff act of that year (1824) led both manufacturer and farmer to increase their activities (59), and the latter turned his attention once more to fine wool. But he desired to grow the finest wool possible, and paid scant attention to the home possibilities. The much modified Merino of Saxony, which for practically half a century had been bred for a fine, silky fleece, with no attention to constitutional vigor or weight of clip, was then famous as a fine-wooled breed, and broadcloth made from its fleece was a fabric of striking beauty. Our manufacturers had been importing a little Saxony wool for several years, and they encouraged

the farmer to get animals of this type. In 1818 such wool sold in Boston for double the price of Merino wool, and for three times that of the common clip (59A). The price probably was 75 or 80 cents per pound.

Accordingly, the desire to grow fine wool was again given an impetus, but it was not as widespread as in the case of the Merino before and during the war of 1812 (60). Although a few Saxony sheep were imported in 1822 and 1823, the introduction really dates from 1824, when 77 reached Boston in charge of an experienced German shepherd, H. D. Grove, who stated that only two-thirds were full-blooded. All were sold as pure-bloods at an average price of $69.35 per head. Later importations often constituted gross frauds on the American public, animals with little or no pretensions to Saxon blood being sold as purebloods along with quite a number of excellent specimens of the breed. The highest prices paid were $465 for a ram, and $235 for a ewe. One cargo sold for an average of $158.80 per head at Boston. Grove at first had refused to tend this shipment because the average quality was so poor. He was glad that 15 of the poorest specimens died at sea. German and American speculators unloaded a large number of scrubs on the purchasers, though they sometimes lost money. In 1826, when the farmers' expectations from the tariff were not realized, one shipment of low-grade Saxon sheep sold at an average of only $18.64 per head, the German shippers losing $3,000 on the venture. In 1826 a total of 2,288 head of this breed were imported, but only 398 came in in 1827. In this year some Saxony rams sold for as low as $5.25 per head, and some ewes for as low as $6. The highest price then paid for any animal in a number of these shipments was $72. A total of 3,400 were imported from 1824 to 1828, after which the importations ceased. Some farmers had remembered the Merino craze, while a pronounced slump in prices, in spite of the tariff, rendered the outlook for fine wool very doubtful. This slump was the result of conditions in England.

THE ENGLISH CRISIS OF 1826—EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Following the Napoleonic wars there had been a fairly continuous period of stress in English agriculture and industry, and especially in the woolen manufacture. The latter was put under an additional strain by enhanced import duties on the raw material. The duty on wool was placed at 12 cents (6 pence) per pound in 1819. Continual agitation for a reduction of the duty, to favor the manufacturer rather than the woolgrower, bore fruit in 1824, when the duty on wool imported into England was lowered to 2 cents (1 pence) per pound. In 1825 it was placed at 1 cent on wool costing less than 24 cents per

pound, at 2 cents on more valuable fiber. At the same time prohibition of export of British longwools, which had been in force for a long period to protect the worsted manufacture, was removed in the interest of the growers of such wool. Manufacturers of such fiber outside Great Britain were relatively unimportant at that time. American woolen manufacturers saw in the English tariff reduction an attempt to cripple their business, which had been slowly though steadily gaining in strength for several years, and was causing some uneasiness in England. The fact that the reduction occurred at the same time that our import duty on woolens was increased from 25 to 33⅓ per cent strengthened their belief, although the British manufacturers sadly needed the measure. As a result of a largely inflated currency and attendant wild speculation since 1823, however, conditions in England reached a climax in the panic of 1826, and the manufacturers there were forced to dispose of their stocks at almost any price obtainable. America was the most available dumping ground, and English goods were sold in our markets at ruinous prices, often below cost. The foreign shippers gladly paid the duty in order to reduce their stocks. Considerable quantities of woolens imported into this country were the product of mills which had become bankrupt (61).

The manufacturers in this country suffered severely from this abnormal foreign competition. Those specializing in the finer woolens, those who used the Saxon and the finest of the Merino wools, were especially hard hit, and many mills were forced to close down or greatly to curtail their production. In any case the reversal of British policy with reference to the wool trade would have depressed wool prices in this country considerably, but with our mills curtailing their demands to a marked degree, the price of wool fell farther than would otherwise have occurred. In the eastern markets fine wool from January, 1824, to April, 1826, averaged 58 cents per pound (washed Ohio clothing). Medium averaged 43.6 cents.[5] From July, 1826, to October, 1828, fine averaged 42.3 cents and medium 34 cents per pound, a relative gain of 6 cents per pound for medium wool (i. e., the price of medium fiber fell 6 cents less per pound than fine) (62). As was the case after the war of 1812, fine wools again showed the greater loss, and consequently the boom in the sheep industry was short-lived.

Under these conditions the value of the Saxony sheep fell considerably. Merino sheep had advanced slightly in price, not because they were deemed of much intrinsic value, but because it was believed they would make a good cross with the Saxon (63). When prices fell sheep were once more slaughtered in large numbers to get them out of the way, half-blood Merinos along with the common animals.

[5] This and following references to wool prices refer to wholesale prices only.

At the same time they were driven westward in large numbers (64). It was estimated that in 1827, 20,000 sheep were sold in Kentucky from droves passing westward. The price ranged from 37½ to 75 cents per head. A considerable proportion of those bought were grade Merinos.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN 1830.

In 1830 there were probably 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 sheep in the United States (72A), though contemporary estimates place the number considerably higher. This was practically the same number as in 1825 or 1827, when New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont seem to have had nearly half the sheep in the country (73). The increase since 1814, when the number was estimated at 10,000,000 head, had in large measure resulted from growth in newly settled sections more than counteracting the general decline in the older wool-growing regions. In the latter this decline appears to have been checked in the early twenties. Perhaps there had been a movement in the other direction, but the decline had begun again in 1826 and continued for at least two more years.

The growing factory manufacture of the coarser woolens had become important by 1830, the producers of such goods suffering less from English competition in the later twenties than the manufacturers of fine woolens, but the chief market for coarse wool still appears to have been furnished by domestic industry, with the factory demand making rapid strides and steadily gaining on its household competitor. The market for coarse and medium wools had been fairly good when compared with that for fine wools, as indicated by smaller fluctuations in the price of the coarser fiber. In 1830 at least one-half of the domestic wool clip (which is said to have totaled about 32,000,000 pounds, but probably was no more than 25,000,000), was used in the thriving household manufacture (74).

This, considered in connection with the number of sheep, not only indicates that sheep as a farm enterprise had on the whole made little or no gain in the preceding decade and a half, but that they had in general constituted but a minor enterprise in the farm economy in a large part of the country. The animals had been kept principally for wool, and the bulk of the wool in most sections utilized in a by-industry which offered profitable work to the farm family.

THIRD PERIOD (1830–1845).

THE EAST SUPREME IN WOOL PRODUCTION.

RAPID GROWTH OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES—THE WOOL MARKET GREATLY STRENGTHENED—GROWTH OF EASTERN FLOCKS.

Following 1830 conditions were changed. A general application of power and introduction of improved machinery greatly lowered the

cost of cloth manufacture, and the tariff of 1828 had a marked stimulating effect on woolen manufactures after a year or two (66). Necessities of the English manufacturers caused them to maintain their cut-throat competition until 1830, by which time foreign conditions were mending rapidly. The period of prosperity which set in at that time (67) was attended by a rapid growth in woolen manufactures, and steady inroads were made by the American factory product into the market formerly supplied by the household industry. In 1835 the household manufactures of New York turned out nearly one-fourth less woolens than in 1825. This was in large part due to growth of the urban population, which drew on the factory-made goods (76). When transportation facilities improved, the domestic by-industry lost ground very rapidly.

By 1837 the woolen manufacture of the country had doubled in output since 1830 (83), and the wool market was based very largely on the factory demand. Large quantities of wool were now imported, nearly all of it of a grade valued at less than 8 cents per pound and free of duty (84). This wool did not compete with the domestic clip, while the imports of manufactures of wool which did so compete show a relative decrease (85). The average net annual imports* of raw wool from 1822 to 1831 were a trifle less than 2,000,000 pounds. The average value was nearly 21 cents per pound. During the following 11 years the average net importation was nearly 8,300,000 pounds, the average value practically 9 cents per pound. The increase in average annual net imports was 315 per cent. This decade marks a pronounced growth of manufactures of finer woolens, the great bulk of the raw material for which was of home growth. The preponderance of cheap wools in the imports is indicative of the growth in manufactures of coarser materials (86).

With the woolen manufactures growing so rapidly, an important change in the status of the sheep industry took place in the East, and the eastern flocks increased rapidly after 1830. They became quite generally a major enterprise in many sections east of the Alleghenies. A contemporary estimate, admittedly low for several sections, placed the number of sheep in 1837 at nearly 13,000,000. Consideration of this estimate in connection with the census figures for 1840 would lead to the conclusion that owing to mistakes of omission there were about 18,000,000 sheep in the country in 1837 (80). Of these New York had at least one-fourth, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont had at least one-half. The average clip per fleece was probably about 2 pounds. Western wool as yet was not an important factor in the eastern market, owing to difficulties of transportation, and the rapidly growing factory demand for wool

* Gross imports of raw wool less exports of imported wool.

during the thirties had to depend almost entirely on eastern or imported wool for its supply.

The price of the clip of 1836 rose to 70 to 72 cents per pound for fine Ohio washed wool, 60 to 63 cents for medium, and 47 to 50 cents for coarse (77). Wool growing was considered the most profitable enterprise on the farm in parts of the East by 1835 (78). In some cases farmers devoted all their energies to wool growing, to the exclusion of other enterprises, and cultivated only enough land to secure feed for their flocks and work teams. Dairying was often replaced by sheep at this time (79). Some general attention was also paid to improvement of the quality of sheep and fleece. The panic of 1837 hurt the woolen factories considerably, and the price of wool fell, though fine Ohio washed wool averaged a little over 54 cents per pound from 1837 to 1840, medium nearly 47 cents, and coarse a little over 37 cents (81). The annual reductions in duties under the existing tariff probably had an appreciable effect on this decrease. But although sheep and wool were less profitable after 1837, the number continued to increase in the East, though more slowly, because of the remunerative price of wool, and in spite of high prices for other farm products following harvest failures in 1836–1839 (82).

REVIVAL OF THE SAXON BOOM—SUBSEQUENT REPLACEMENT BY THE MERINO.

Along with the change in status of the sheep industry in the East there also occurred a change in the breeding operations. The popularity of Saxon sheep had revived after the tariff of 1828, and 550 more animals were imported, but thereafter the importations ceased. The numerous advocates of the breed drew on the domestic supply, and the existing Merino and common flocks were extensively crossed with the Saxon (65).

But although the price of wool had advanced considerably since the decline of the later twenties, the price of the fine wool fell far short of earlier expectations. After 1826 it rarely sold for more than 10 cents per pound higher than medium wool, often less than 10 cents, and sometimes much less. The Merino gave 50 per cent more wool than the Saxon, the Merino fleece was worth more on the market than that of its feeble competitor, and it cost less per pound to produce it (68–69). Men who had crossed their Merinos and Merino grades with the Saxons found that they clipped much less wool from an enfeebled progeny, animals which were poor nurses, of low fecundity, and but poorly fitted to survive in our somewhat "rough and ready" system of farm management. The puny pure-blood Saxons were even less adapted to American conditions (70). It was not long before the more far-sighted breeders discarded the Saxon cross as

far as possible, and worked for the improvement of their remaining Merinos. A controversy as to the relative merits of the Saxon and the Merino waged for a decade after the early thirties, but the Saxon advocates soon found themselves in a minority. The Merino quickly found favor for "breeding up" the Saxon for a heavier clip, the status of the breeds being completely reversed (71). Wm. Jarvis, one of the largest breeders of Merinos for a generation, had adopted Saxons in 1826, after considerable persuasion by the New England manufacturers, but he got rid of the blood as far as possible soon after 1832 (72). The old "common" stock of the East had been so generally crossed with the Merino and Saxon that the former characteristics of that primitive type had almost disappeared before 1840 (87).

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN 1840.

The census of 1840 placed the wool clip at nearly 36,000,000 pounds, from 19,311,000 sheep[1] then in the country. Of these, nearly 60 per cent were in the New England and Middle Atlantic States (85A). The Northwestern States had 3,500,000 head, 2,000,000 of which were in Ohio. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia contained 3,000,000 of the 4,500,000 sheep in the South. In 1845 the number of sheep in the country was estimated at 25,000,000 (117A), but this figure would appear to have been somewhat exaggerated.

The decade and a half following 1830 clearly marks the period of supremacy for the eastern wool grower, but changing economic conditions quickly forced a readjustment in the industry.

FOURTH PERIOD (1845–1860).

THE WESTWARD SHIFT IN WOOL PRODUCTION.

EARLIER HANDICAPS—TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES—LACK OF CAPITAL.

Until about 1840 the West had produced wool primarily for home needs, but little of the clip appearing in the eastern markets. What little did appear was largely of a coarse quality, which seems to have brought a higher price in the Eastern States than west of the mountains. On the other hand, local mills in the West, protected to some extent from foreign competition by the mountain barrier, had paid better prices for fine wool than prevailed on the Boston market. Fine wool had often been sent westward to Steubenville, Ohio, from parts of the East (88). Obviously such wool would not usually be sent eastward under these circumstances. Very little wool from west of the mountains came eastward until after the opening of the Erie

[1] Except in 1850, all censuses until 1900 undoubtedly included a small percentage of spring lambs in the returns.

Canal in 1825, and but a small amount by that route during the following 15 years (89). Most of the sheep in the West were in the Ohio Valley, and a long haul was necessary to deliver the wool to the lake carriers. Accordingly the Erie Canal was of little use to the western wool grower for some time. Following the opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal systems in 1832–4, transportation facilities were very much improved, but without much effect on the movement of wool until the early forties (90). Most of the wool which passed through the Erie Canal prior to 1843 was grown in western New York. Thereafter the clip of the Middle West became an important item in the canal freights (90A). Twenty-eight times as much western wool was carried on the Erie Canal in 1845 as in 1840 (nearly 3,000,000 pounds as against a little over 100,000 pounds).

Another factor in holding back the development of the sheep industry in the West was the aftermath of the panic of 1837. Credit was curtailed for several years, and what could be obtained was used in buying land, as had been the case before the panic (91). It required but little capital in prairie sections to secure teams and implements to break the land for grain, but funds for investment in live stock were lacking. To keep sheep profitably some improvements were necessary. Accordingly live-stock enterprises of any magnitude were postponed by most settlers in the regions then being opened (92). At the same time the accelerated westward movement of population during the late thirties and early forties strengthened the local market for wool west of the mountains, and thus it was some time before there was an appreciable surplus for eastward shipment, save from the older sections in the Ohio Valley.

FACTORS FAVORING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN SHEEP INDUSTRY.

LOW PRICES FOR GENERAL FARM PRODUCTS—HIGH COST OF TRANSPORTATION—RELATIVE EASE OF WOOL TRANSPORT.

Following 1840 there was a decline from the high prices for general farm products which prevailed during the series of poor harvests of the later thirties. From 1840 to 1846 the price of wheat and flour in New York averaged nearly 40 per cent lower than from 1836 to 1839. In Chicago wheat sold for 20 to 70 cents per bushel, generally below 60 cents, from 1840 to 1844, going as low as 20 cents in 1843. Oats sold in the same market for 15 to 37 cents per bushel, usually below 30 cents, and for only 15 to 16 cents in 1842. Corn sold for as low as 15 cents in 1843, though the price usually was well above that during the early forties. In New York corn sold for 48 to 51 cents in 1844–45. In central Illinois corn sold for 10 cents a bushel in

1840, and corn for 16 cents and oats for 12.5 cents in 1842. Concentrated products like beef and pork sold in the western markets for from 2 to 3 cents per pound, and it cost that much to send them by land and water to New Orleans. Hogs brought $1.75 to $2.50 per hundred pounds in Cincinnati in 1842–43 and $1 to $2.50 in Chicago. Beef sold for $2.25 to $3.25 per hundred pounds in Cincinnati in 1843–44 (105).

The estimated cost of hauling products overland was 15 cents per ton-mile, or nearly half a cent a mile per bushel for wheat. It cost about 20 cents per bushel to ship wheat from Buffalo to New York on the Erie Canal, quite aside from the cost of getting the grain to Buffalo. It probably cost close to 50 cents per bushel to lay down wheat in New York City from a point 25 to 30 miles from a waterway in central Ohio. The difference between the Chicago and New York price of wheat was 57 cents per bushel in 1840–41, the price of spring wheat averaging 45.1 cents and winter wheat 63.5 cents in Chicago, $1.063 and $1.165 in New York (106). The cheap and bulky agricultural products of the West were to a considerable degree excluded from the eastern markets by the high cost of transportation, save from localities fairly close to waterways, and the growing southern market was unable to absorb the marked increase in production which was taking place.[a]

In general, there appears to have been but small profit in most farm enterprises in the West at the time, except in favorable situations. For instance, men at Bloomington, Ind., hauled their wheat 90 miles to Louisville in the fall and, in exchange for a wagon load, considered themselves fortunate to secure enough sugar and coffee to supply the needs of the family (106A). Except from localities situated within about a day's haul from a waterway or railroad, eastward shipment of the bulkier farm products appears not to have been profitable ordinarily, and but a small part of the Middle West was so situated until the later forties.

On the other hand, however, it cost but 2⅛ to 2½ cents to ship a pound of wool from central Illinois to Boston, where grades from fine to coarse Ohio washed wool sold for from 53 to 23 cents per pound during the forties (106B). One pound of the cheapest wool, therefore, carried 10 pounds to market, while a pound of the best carried 20. The time evidently was ripe for a marked growth of the sheep industry in the Middle West. Wool could profitably be

[a] There were less than 700,000 inhabitants in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana in 1830, and 1,416,000 in 1840. In 1830 there were 1,470,000 inhabitants in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and 2,925,000 in 1840. The producers in the last section increased twice as fast, numerically, as their chief customers.

grown up to 200 miles from a shipping point and over $1,000 worth be drawn to the place of embarkation with a two-horse team (106C).[9]

LOW COST OF WESTERN VERSUS HIGH COST OF EASTERN WOOL PRODUCTION.

Another factor in favor of sheep in the West was the difference in cost of wool production. It was estimated that the annual cost of keeping a sheep in the East was from $1 to $2 per head for a considerable period prior to 1860. The estimated cost in the West ranged from $1 down to 25 cents (95). Henry Randall, dean of eastern flockmasters, stated that either the wool or the lamb and manure paid for the annual keep of a ewe. The latter appears to have been the more common reckoning among some eastern sheepmen, while others offset the lambs against all other charges except feed and reckoned on a profit from the wool above the cost of the feed (95A). Randall estimated that it cost 88 cents per head to keep sheep a year in 1850 in flocks of 300 or more. Eastern farmers usually reckoned on $1 or more a head in small flocks. If such items as depreciation and repairs on fences and buildings, cost of litter, full cost of labor, of supervision, and of extra labor at lambing were included, the cost per head per year in large flocks was very close to $1.50. In small flocks it was considerably higher on many items, but the total annual cost was not necessarily higher. Accepting the balance of Randall's figures (although his percentage of lambs raised, 80, is certainly generous for large units), the return on large eastern flocks, except in districts most favorable to sheep, probably was but little above the

[9] In 1840 there was comparatively little through or interstate shipment of freight. The Ohio canals, however, were of great help to those who could use them, and the canal eastward from Pittsburgh was of considerable value to western Pennsylvania, though of relatively little benefit to settlers farther west. The necessity for partial transshipment when the boats were hauled over the divide between Johnstown and Hollidaysburg, and for complete transshipment at Columbia for freight consigned to Philadelphia, made the cost of transportation prohibitively high save for concentrated products. The westward shipments over this route were always far in excess of those moving eastward, owing to the character of the freight, and in great contrast to traffic on the Erie canal, where eastbound shipments were usually four times as large as those going in the opposite direction. In 1840 it cost $1.55 to ship a barrel of flour from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania route, as against 68 cents from Buffalo to New York via the Erie canal, from 1840 to 1845. The great bulk of the freight of western origin either went down the Mississippi to New Orleans or northward to Buffalo. Until 1851, 97 per cent of the beef and flour, and 96 per cent of the corn shipped from Cincinnati went down the river. The few short lines of railroad in the Middle West in 1840 (less than 200 miles in all) were of little general value in facilitating freight movements, and until well toward 1850 the gradual growth of railway mileage in that section had small effect on the transportation facilities as a whole, though very valuable locally. It was not until 1848 that the gap was closed between Bellefontaine and Springfield, Ohio, and the line from Sandusky to Cincinnati completed. Southern Michigan and adjacent areas in Ohio and Indiana were better served by the railways in the later forties than the remainder of the Middle West, save for a belt across Ohio from Sandusky to Cincinnati. Until well past 1850 the great bulk of the freight from the Middle West moved out via the waterways, for which the railways served as feeders. The opening of the enlarged Welland Canal in 1845 subjected the Erie route to severe competition and forced a marked reduction of transportation charges. Freight shipments eastward were thus encouraged and a marked gain occurred in the western tonnage via the Erie canal during the forties (107).

value of the manure. Randall's percentage of lambs raised is seriously open to question, because the large flocks usually contained a considerable proportion of wethers. Outside of the most favorable situations, on land which carried three sheep per acre and with wool in the market centers averaging 40 cents or less per pound, most wool growers in the East probably netted less than 75 cents per acre (25 cents per sheep), aside from the manure. The cost of keeping sheep in the East was at least twice as great as in the West. In Vermont in 1840 it was estimated that for some years previously the net income on the capital invested was seldom over 6 per cent, and but few flocks returned gross receipts (above losses) of as high as 25 per cent. In many flocks such receipts amounted to no more than 10 per cent of the total investment (108). For some years prior to 1850 many New York farmers figured that they had been keeping wool sheep at a loss, as the wool had not paid for the feed at $1.34 per head per year. The clip per head probably was about 3½ pounds for these sheep. Many New York farmers claimed that in 1850 it cost 40 cents per pound to produce merino wool (104), which was only 5 cents less than fine wool sold for in Boston. Other cost estimates were considerably lower (69).

WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

Resulting from the foregoing factors, as pioneer finances worked back to normal in the early forties sheep increased very rapidly west of the mountains, and wool shipments to the Atlantic seaboard placed the cheaper western clip in serious competition with that of the East (94). The accelerated westward movement of sheep in the early forties was likened to a "tornado" (96). In 1844 it was stated that not less than 50,000 sheep were driven into the West from one section the previous year (97). Ohio, as well as States farther eastward, was drawn on heavily by settlers in the western States who desired sheep, and emigrants from the East were particularly desirous of securing them. In 1843 half-blood Merinos were bought in Ohio for 50 to 87½ cents each. One man bought 500 head for an average of 63¾ cents each, and drove them to Lake County, Iowa, for 24 cents per head. At that time sheep sold in the prairie States for $1 to $2 each (99). Owing to the western demand, the price of sheep in Ohio doubled within a few weeks in the summer of 1844 (98).

Sheep began to take a position of prominence in Wisconsin in the late forties and early fifties. The census gave that State only 125,000 head in 1850. In 1845 there were not over 30,000 head in the State (93). Large numbers were driven into Wisconsin from Pennsylvania in 1844–45.

It was claimed that 50 per cent of the sheep driven into the prairie States from eastern regions died the first year (100), and during the

forties it was often stated that the western prairies were not suitable for sheep; but the agricultural press of that region gave such claims scant courtesy. The western country was said to be ideal, if suitable care and feed were given (101). The great trouble was heavy losses of stock, and discouragement, before the sheep became acclimated. Poor shelter, or no shelter, and poor feed were prominent causes of loss to careless shepherds (102). On the other hand, there was abundant free range, though it became dry fairly early in the fall, but western flockmasters could often have wild hay delivered at their pens for $1 to $1.50 per ton (103). Considering all the facts, it is not at all surprising that the eastern farmer despaired of competing with western wool after the middle forties.

DECLINE IN THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN THE EAST.

As a result of the above a pronounced decline in the number of sheep occurred in the East between 1840 and 1860, particularly between 1840 and 1850, and the West gained as fast as the East lost. In general, land values and feeding costs were too high east of the mountains to permit woolgrowing alone to continue profitable, and so far the production of wool had been the chief aim of the eastern flockmaster. His profits were very low, and flocks in the North Atlantic section were broken up rapidly. Men growing wool on land better suited to other uses abandoned the enterprise as the increasing urban population and changing economic conditions enabled the eastern farmer to produce other things with which the West did not compete so severely (109). This was especially true of the products of the dairy (109A). Most of the decline in the East appears to have occurred after 1845, when the number of sheep in the country was estimated at 25,000,000 (117A). In one county in Vermont the number of sheep decreased between 15 and 20 per cent during the summer of 1847 (108). At that time western wool was making great strides in dominating the eastern market, and the outlet for other farm products was enlarged considerably. The substantial decline in duties on wool in the tariff of 1846 had a discouraging effect on the eastern woolgrower, but the real cause would appear to be as indicated above; sheep appear to have declined because wool sheep as such were without an economic basis in most of the East. Prices for other farm products rose rapidly after 1846, while wool stayed until 1851 at virtually the same level as during the early forties. Other means of making a livelihood were present, and the eastern farmer took advantage of them at the expense of his flocks, save in situations most favorable for the production of wool (117).

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN 1850.

In 1850 there were 21,723,000 enumerated sheep in the United States, of which only 7,900,000 (or 36 per cent) were in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, instead of 11,250,000 (or nearly 60 per cent) in 1840. In 1850 New England had but a tenth of the total instead of nearly 20 per cent as in 1840 (a little over 2,000,000 as against nearly 4,000,000 head). Pennsylvania was the only eastern State where the number increased, due to growth of the flocks in the western counties. Practically a third of the sheep in 1850 were in the North Central States. If Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia (where a large part of the sheep were located in what is now West Virginia) had been grouped with the North Central States, that section would have had practically one-half of the total number in the country. Subsequent study of the census figures has led to the belief that there were about 2,500,000 sheep in the country which escaped enumeration in 1850, and that these animals were distributed in approximately the same ratio as the enumerated sheep, making a total of about 24,000,000 animals (118). It has been estimated that California had 1,000,000 head at that time (1850), nearly all of which escaped the census. This California figure, however, is undoubtedly much too large, as the flocks in that State were just beginning to increase again after having been almost obliterated following the secularization of the missions in the thirties. In 1850 the number in that State was relatively small and over half a million were driven in from New Mexico during the following decade, besides many thousands brought from the Eastern States (119). It is probable that not over 1,500,000 animals were missed by the enumerators in 1850, making a total of 23,223,000 head.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN 1860.

In 1860 the census reported 22,471,000 sheep, while a trifle over 1,500,000 were estimated to have escaped the enumerators, making the total in the country practically 24,000,000, or but 3 per cent more than were present in 1850 (122). New England had nearly 1,900,000 head, or 7.9 per cent, and the Middle Atlantic States a little over 4,500,000, or 19.3 per cent. That is 6,500,000 head, or a trifle over one-fourth of the total, were in the wool-growing States of the East. The North Atlantic Division, therefore, showed a further decline, both absolute and relative, since 1850. The North Central States still contained practically one-third, the number there having increased but slightly. Most of the limited increase in numbers which occurred in the Middle West was in the newer States or sections, principally in Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Considerable numbers were driven to Texas (128) and, as already noted, to

California. In Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia the number was slightly less than in 1850, while there had been an increase in the Central West and a pronounced gain in the Far West, notably in New Mexico and California. These two territories then contained over 2,000,000 head as against less than 400,000 enumerated animals in 1850. Their wool clip was just beginning to appear on the eastern market in appreciable quantities.

CHARACTER OF THE WESTWARD SHIFT—PARTS OF THE MIDDLE WEST ASSUME EASTERN CHARACTERISTICS BY 1850.

The westward shift was characterized by a partial abandonment of the enterprise in the East and its general adoption in the West, rather than by any great gain in total number of sheep following 1845. In the fifth decade, more particularly between 1846 and 1850, sheep in the Eastern States and locally in the West were slaughtered by thousands for their pelts and tallow or disposed of in droves to rendering establishments. Such disposal also occurred between 1850 and 1860, but to a less degree (134). Wholesale sacrifices of sheep were noted in Ohio in 1844 and 1850 owing to a temporary shortage of feed following a slump in wool prices. In parts of that State, the stronghold of wool growing in the Middle West, sheep were even said to have been kept at a loss after the middle forties, though in most localities the sheep industry in Ohio was quite flourishing (135). In southern Ohio beef cattle displaced sheep in considerable numbers (136). Parts of Michigan had the same experience as Ohio. Sheep had become prominent in the southern part of the State by 1850, and in 1852 farmers were selling pelts at $1 each and tallow for 10 cents per pound (137).

CHANGE TO MUTTON TYPES IN THE EAST—THE FRENCH MERINO.

Not only did sheep become less numerous in the East following 1845, but the character of the animal gradually underwent a change. Sheep had been kept for mutton as well as for wool before 1800, though in very small numbers. Mutton crosses became fairly numerous locally after 1815, and this change to both wool and mutton had been progressing slowly (110). It was claimed that pure-bred Leicester rams were rented for as high as $150 to $200 per season in Pennsylvania as early as 1810 (110A). After 1840 the change took on an added impetus, particularly in sections near or within fairly easy reach of the large cities (111). At one county fair in Massachusetts in 1847 all the sheep exhibited were longwools (110B). As the quality of the mutton improved, owing to the crosses with mutton breeds and disposal of the animals at a more acceptable age, the demand for mutton increased. This would have occurred inevitably

in answer to the urban demand, but the demand was accentuated by this improvement. Mutton breeds were also appearing in the West in favorable localities (112).

Some French Merinos were introduced in the forties in response to the desire to combine wool with mutton, as they were a considerably larger breed than the American Merino. They were weak in constitution, however, and did not fit in with the prevailing system of sheep management in this country (113). Grave frauds were also perpetrated on the farmers at this time, as had been the case with the Saxons. Big, ungainly mongrels were sold as pure Rambouillets, and found eager buyers, as the large size of this breed seemed to hold rich promise for the eastern flockmaster. These animals required so much care and were such heavy feeders that they soon fell into disrepute.

EARLY LAMBS—WINTER FEEDING FOR MUTTON.

The change to mutton breeds in the East was still more marked after 1850 than before. Aside from the Merino breeders and sheepmen distant from market or transportation systems, most of the eastern farmers who raised sheep probably kept the animals for both wool and mutton (139). By 1853 the New York and New England markets are said to have relied largely on mutton types for their supplies (140). A considerable activity had developed in the production of early lambs, common and grade Merino ewes being bought in the early fall from drovers, who brought them in from western Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. They were bred in September for lambs in February and March. The lambs were sold when about 12 to 15 weeks old at a weight of 40–48 pounds and the ewes disposed of after being clipped or in the fall (141). Rams of one of the mutton breeds or good grade animals were used, and Southdowns were often preferred. The Southdown cross on such ewes for early lambs was an old practice in the East, and the lambs were of a high quality (142). English breeds for early lambs were kept almost exclusively in parts of Massachusetts by 1850, and mutton breeds greatly preponderated in that State (143). The price of mutton between 1850 and 1860 appears to have increased practically 100 per cent over the level of the previous decade (144).

Considerable fattening of mutton sheep (wethers) was done during the winter in the East, the animals often being fed from October or November to February or March, in some instances gaining as much as half a pound per day during the period on full feed, and sold at a considerable advance in price (145). One New York farmer declared that he had been engaged in this enterprise for 30 years, when interviewed in 1863, and that he had lost money but once (146). Mutton breeds seem to have predominated in Kentucky,

where longwools had been the rule on the rich grazing lands. The best sheep for winter feeding in the East were driven in from Kentucky and eastern Canada where the mutton breeds were kept almost exclusively. They were also appearing north of the Ohio, particularly near the cities, and had been introduced into Missouri by 1854 (147). One reason for the widespread change to this type which occurred was the relative enhancement of the price of the strong, coarse wool from such animals. Both medium and coarse wools had been gaining in price on the fine wools, but coarse fiber was gaining the faster (114, 114A).

COMPETITION OF OTHER FARM ENTERPRISES WITH SHEEP.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOREIGN MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS—IMPROVEMENT IN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The dominant reason for the absence of any appreciable increase in the number of sheep in this country between 1850 and 1860, particularly for such absence in the Middle West, where the greatest numerical gains had previously occurred, was competition of other farm enterprises with the sheep industry. This competition was due principally to a pronounced betterment of the foreign market for foodstuffs. Harvest failures in England and Ireland in 1845 and 1846 resulted in a marked decrease in the duties on foodstuffs imported into the British Islands from 1846 to 1849, while from 1849 on the duties were fixed at a nominal figure. A steady foreign market was opened to the agricultural products of this country. This market was considerably improved[10] by the Crimean War (1853–56), which closed the Baltic to Russian grain (124).

The effect of the open British market on producers in the Middle West was noticeable immediately. In Chicago No. 2 spring wheat had averaged 47.6 cents per bushel from 1840 to 1846 inclusive, 57.7 cents during the next six years and 93.2 cents during the following seven years. During these same periods No. 2 winter wheat averaged 62.2 cents, 73.8 cents, and $1.161 per bushel in Chicago. Flour averaged $3.21, $3.52, and $4.68 per barrel in New York City; good to choice beef, live weight, averaged $3.17, $4.62, and $5.05 per hundred pounds in Cincinnati, and fair to good packing hogs averaged $2.78, $3.67, and $5.09 on the same market (125). The average price of butter on the Boston market was 16.5 cents per pound until 1847 and 21.3 cents from 1847 to 1859, inclusive, while the price of cheese rose from 6.63 cents between 1847 to 1852 to 8.62 cents from 1853–1859.

[10] The effect of the gold discoveries in California in 1848, and the subsequent discoveries in Australia, was to enhance prices in general. No particular product appears to have been affected more than another.

The general average price of butter first rose 8 per cent and then 13 per cent, while cheese first fell 9.5 per cent and then rose 23.5 per cent.

The price of agricultural products other than wool averaged 32 per cent higher from 1847 to 1859 than during the preceding seven years. Fine, medium, and coarse washed wool on the Boston market averaged 23.7 per cent higher—23 per cent for the first two grades and 25 per cent for the third grade (125A).

During the period of low prices from 1840 to 1845, in spite of the high import duties in England, there was a considerable increase in agricultural exports, though a part of this gain merely counteracted the decline which had occurred during the series of poor harvests and high prices just preceding. With the virtual repeal of the Corn Laws of England in 1846 our export trade increased enormously, and there was nearly a three-fold gain during the decade from 1846 to 1855. A further gain occurred during the next four years. The average annual export of salt pork, hams and bacon, lard and tallow, salt beef, butter and cheese, corn and meal, wheat and flour, was approximately 127,780 tons during the unfavorable period from 1836 to 1840. The average annual export for the next five years (1841–1845) was 225,625 tons of the products specified above, or a gain of 76 per cent. The average for the following 10 years (1846–1855) was 634,150 tons, a gain of 182 per cent. For the four years 1856–1859 the average was 859,430 tons, a further increase of 36 per cent. At this time the shipments of meats and fats, butter and cheese, were stationary, and those of corn and meal decreased somewhat, but exports of flour and wheat increased sufficiently to give the additional gain mentioned (127A). The following tabulation presents the above data in detail:

Average annual exports of specified agricultural products.

Product.	1836-1840	1841-1845	Per cent of gain.	1846-1855	Per cent of gain.	1856-1859	Per cent of gain.
Pork [1] ..... bbls., 200 lbs..	37,214	143,374	285	212,316	49	198,509	− 6
Bacon and hams ..... lbs..	1,329,645	2,868,352	108	27,786,109	870	9,638,925	+ 7
Lard ..... lbs..	7,046,842	20,208,323	187	35,032,786	73	4,803,452	− 1
Beef [1] ..... bbls., 200 lbs..	27,533	70,188	155	107,506	54	126,676	+ 18
Tallow ..... lbs..	273,516	7,089,114	490	8,288,986	17	7,135,911	− 14
Butter ..... lbs..	548,138	3,217,763	485	3,265,020	2	3,433,066	+ 5
Cheese ..... lbs..	560,893	4,585,911	715	10,030,688	109	7,597,988	− 24
Corn ..... bush..	236,995	694,822	193	6,772,735	875	6,070,935	− 10
Corn meal ..... bbls..	168,786	226,550	34	361,516	60	264,408	− 27
Wheat ..... bush..	368,568	589,372	60	2,663,160	352	8,663,355	+226
Flour ..... bbls..	818,586	1,254,939	53	2,543,435	103	3,291,668	+ 29

[1] Salted or pickled.

In any case, the rise in prices and the opening of the British market following 1846 would have resulted in a pronounced increase in agricultural development and exports by widening the zones feeding the lines of transportation existing during the forties, but no such

gain in exports as occurred during the later forties and the fifties could have taken place without a marked betterment of the country's transportation facilities. A betterment was especially necessary in the Middle West. During the late forties and all through the fifties a rapid increase in the railway mileage took place north of the Ohio River. There were about 1,300 miles of track in 1850, and in 1860 almost 10,400 in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. With the same length of haul to the shipping point, eight times the area was served by the railroads in 1860 as in 1850, and over fifty times as much as in 1840 (124A), when there were less than 200 miles of railroad in those States.

LOWERING OF SHIPPING COSTS—OTHER PRODUCTS GAIN AT EXPENSE OF WOOL.

The betterment in transportation facilities was also attended by a marked cheapening of shipping costs. Following the enlargement of the Welland Canal and keen competition between the St. Lawrence route and the Erie Canal, a pronounced drop in the transportation charges over the New York route took place. Wheat was shipped by water from Chicago to New York City in 1857–1859 for 19.72 cents per bushel, less than it had cost from Buffalo to New York in 1840–1845 (20 cents), and at least a third less than the former Chicago-New York all-water rate (30 cents or more). It was shipped by all-rail from Chicago to New York for 36.71 cents per bushel, less than it had cost to send it by water from central Ohio in the early forties (approximately 50 cents). The all-water rate from Chicago in 1862–1864 was but a little over half as high as during the years 1840–1845 (17 cents as against about 30 cents). Cattle were shipped from central Illinois to New York in 1860 for $155 per car ($10.33 per head), and the total cost, aside from commission, of marketing 1,400-pound steers in New York from central Indiana in 1861 was $14 per head, or 1 cent per pound. In the early forties it had cost 2 to 3 cents per pound to market Middle West live stock in New Orleans via the Mississippi River (124B).

Not only did transportation costs decline greatly, but the cost of shipping grain was lowered relatively more than that of wool. In 1840–1846 wheat averaged $1.04 per bushel in New York, and the cost of transporting one dollar's worth from Chicago was approximately 30 cents. In 1862 the price averaged $1.29 per bushel and the cost of shipping one dollar's worth was 18 cents, a reduction of 12 cents. On the other hand, medium wool averaged 36.4 cents per pound in Boston in 1840 to 1846, and the cost of sending one dollar's worth from central Illinois was 5.82 cents or more ($2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound). In 1862 the currency price averaged 50 cents per pound in Boston, while the cost of delivering one dollar's worth was 3.34

cents. Thus the reduction on the wheat rate was nearly five times as much as on the wool. Indeed, it would have been much larger save for a temporary rise in the rate on wheat from Chicago in 1862. In 1857 medium wool averaged 42.33 cents per pound in Boston, and at the same rate as in 1862 the cost of shipping one dollar's worth was 3.95 cents. Wheat in those years averaged $1.29 in New York and the cost of transporting one dollar's worth from Chicago was 14 cents (19.76 cents per bushel), a reduction of 16 cents over the cost from 1840–1846, and nearly nine times that on wool (124C).

SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER FARM ENTERPRISES FOR SHEEP—RISE OF DAIRYING IN THE EAST.

From the above data it seems clear that there was small reason to look for much of an increase in the sheep industry in the fifties. The pronounced gain in railroad mileage, the cheapening of transportation charges, the greater relative reduction in the cost of shipping other products, and the greater rise in price of other products than of wool militated strongly against an extension of the industry in the Middle West, while the cheapness of wool production in the West placed the eastern sheepman under a severe handicap. At the same time, other enterprises were more attractive in the East. Accordingly, while the sheep industry in the West advanced, though but slowly, in the East the number of enumerated animals declined from 7,900,000 to 6,500,000, or nearly 22 per cent. In 1860 the North Atlantic States contained slightly over one-fourth of the national total as against one-third in 1850 and nearly 60 per cent in 1840.

The farmers of the Middle West, therefore, gave greater attention to grain, beef, and hog production, and, in the older settled sections, to dairying, than to sheep and wool, after the late forties. Enormous areas of land formerly practically valueless for grain production obtained shipping facilities during the fifties. Men with sufficient capital to break the prairie sod and put in grain were able to make good profits where before, because of the lack of a market, they had barely made a living. Funds for investment in live-stock enterprises and the necessary improvements to adopt them often were difficult to secure, and the interest rates were high. With wheat selling in Chicago from 1853 to 1859 for twice as much as between 1840 to 1846, the effect on agricultural production may easily be surmised. The rise in price of corn and oats encouraged their production by men unable to secure capital for live-stock enterprises to consume their own crops, while men able to invest in live stock generally adopted cattle and hogs. In 1850 many men in the Middle West figured that there was more profit in selling corn at 25 cents per bushel than in feeding it to live stock (126A). A marked increase in dairying took place in the Western Reserve of Ohio during the

late forties (133). In southern Ohio beef cattle displaced sheep to a large extent (136).

The eastern farmer gave more attention than ever to dairying, grew hay, grew more grain (probably largely for feed), and sometimes fed beef cattle in competition with the West, though uncertain prices attendant on western competition rendered this enterprise somewhat risky (152). As early as 1842 many New York farmers were plowing up sheep pastures for grain because of the low price of wool (129).

The census returns show an increase in wheat production of 13 per cent, oats 10 per cent, corn 50 per cent, and hay 21 per cent, between 1840 and 1850 for New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Settlement in western Pennsylvania would account for but little of this increase. There was only a small increase in the total number of cattle, but probably a marked gain in the number of dairy cows in this section at that time. This is indicated by the gain in hay and corn production, as well as by copious references in the agricultural press to the increase in dairying in the East. Between 1850 and 1860 the number of dairy cows in this section increased nearly 20 per cent (130). Even in Vermont, the old stronghold of the eastern wool grower, in 1848 dairying was gaining as rapidly as sheep were declining, and the same was true of parts of New York (131).

The receipts per sheep (excluding manure) averaged about $1.72 per head in large flocks kept for wool in 1850 (127D), the farmer being reckoned to receive the average Boston price of wool from 1832 to 1845 (practically 40 cents per pound). About eight wool sheep were considered equivalent to a cow in feed requirements, making the receipts per animal unit[11] about $14. The receipts per cow in butter and cheese dairies ranged from $20 to nearly $70, usually from $30 or $35 to $60, or two to four times as much as was secured from an equivalent number of sheep (127E). As early as 1838 the profits per cow in Massachusetts were reckoned at $12 to $18, or from 33 per cent to 100 per cent higher than Randall's extravagant estimate as to the profits in wool growing in New York (127F). One dairyman averaged 130 pounds of butter per cow in a dairy of 50 animals in 1857. In 1863 his herd had increased to 80 head and the butter per cow averaged 225 pounds. At the same time, a pound of butter was made from 20 pounds of milk as against 39 pounds in 1857, while the yield of pork made per cow[12] increased from 92.5 to 144 pounds. The receipts per cow had risen from $37.50 to $67.50 (127H).

The wholesale price of cheese in Boston rarely varied more than 25 per cent between grades or from year to year after 1840; usually

[11] An animal unit is a cow or a horse or as many smaller or younger stock as require as much feed.

[12] Due to feeding hogs with dairy by-products.

the variation was less, and sometimes it was as low as 14 per cent. The changes in butter prices usually were smaller than in the case of cheese. On the other hand, the annual fluctuations in the Boston price of wool from year to year within grades sometimes were as much as 50 per cent, while variations of 25 per cent or more were a common occurrence. Price fluctuations between grades, of course, were far more pronounced (127K). With wool production in the East barely paying the cost of production, and the market very uncertain, as contrasted with the steady, strong, and rapidly growing market for dairy products, there was every incentive for the eastern wool grower to change to dairying. Many of them adopted mutton types of sheep for the growing urban meat market, but the marked decline in number of sheep and the growth of the dairy industry after 1840 indicate the real status of the enterprises. Dairying was almost universally regarded as more profitable and more permanent by the eastern farmer in 1850 (127C). This enterprise also enabled the farmer to utilize the cheap labor of the family to a degree not remotely possible in wool production. The growing city demand for market milk was an added incentive to the substitution of cows for sheep (127B), and improvements in the transportation facilities in the East played no small part in the change which occurred (127).

CONTINUED GROWTH OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES (1843–1860).

In spite of the fact that the sheep industry virtually was at a standstill by 1850, the woolen manufactures had continued to advance, although there came a change in the character of output during the forties (115). For the years 1843–1850, inclusive, the average net annual imports of raw wool averaged 14,200,000 pounds, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the average for the period 1832–1842. The average value per pound lowered slightly (138). The price of all wools averaged lower during this decade, but a pronounced advance in at least the coarser manufactures is clearly evident. The domestic grower evidently continued to supply the bulk of the demand for grades competing with his clip until about 1850 (116). From 1851–1860, when the sheep industry was stationary, the net annual imports of raw wool were 22,900,000 pounds, and the average price per pound 14 cents, or more than 70 per cent increase in volume and more than 100 per cent increase in price as compared with the previous period (1843–1849) (138). Owing to the growth of his business and the lack of growth in the sheep industry in this country the American woolen manufacturer had to draw more largely on foreign wools similar to the domestic clip than had been the case for 20 years prior to 1850.

THE WOOL CLIP OF 1850 AND 1860—BREEDING FROM FINER TOWARD MEDIUM WOOLS.

The 1850 wool clip was returned as 52,500,000 pounds, or nearly 2½ pounds per head, as against 36,000,000 pounds, or a trifle less than 2 pounds per head in 1840. Subsequent revision by census authorities has lead to the conclusion that the 1850 clip was 11,500,000 pounds too low, and that the true average was 2.7 pounds per head. The average reported for 1840 also is undoubtedly somewhat low. The clip was probably about 40,000,000 pounds, and the average per head slightly over 2 pounds. The wool clip of 1860 was reported as 60,250,000 pounds, or 2.6 pounds per head. Subsequent revision has led to the conclusion that the real clip was 20 per cent larger than the enumerators returned, giving an average per head of practically 3 pounds (123). The gain in the yield of fleece per sheep from 1840 to 1860, therefore, was 50 per cent, from 2 pounds to 3.

Men growing wool after 1840 had worked steadily for a heavier fleece (148). Soon after 1840 the movement on the part of Merino woolgrowers was distinctly away from the finest wools. The larger, coarser-wooled, heavier-fleeced Merinos were by far the most popular. This, of course, was only to be expected in view of the steady advance in the price of medium and coarse wool as compared to fine, which had been taking place since the early forties, due to a change in the manufacturing demand (114, 114A). So far as possible, most men starting new flocks in the West, as well as sheepmen in the East, secured such Merinos in preference to animals giving a finer fleece.

This course of breeding necessitated the decline of the Saxon breed which has been noted, as has the westward migration of Merino animals. The Saxons also showed a strong tendency to move to the west of the Alleghenies. Although they were pretty generally discarded for the Merino before 1860, they were still popular in southeastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and the northern part of western Virginia. For a long period following 1850 this section produced the finest of the domestic clip (149).

BREEDING FOR YOLK.

During the two decades preceding 1860 the Merino breeders made striking gains in the clip from pure-bred animals for breeding purposes. In this period they also strove for an increased secretion of yolk in the fleece. The manufacturers made little difference in the price paid for excessively yolky fleeces and, in general, made the same reduction for unwashed wool whether or not relatively free from that secretion. The woolgrower governed himself accordingly, and the breeder did his full share (150).

INTRODUCTION OF THE SILESIAN MERINO.

In the fifties a few Silesian Merinos were imported from Germany by persons still endeavoring to grow the finest wool. This strain was practically as fine-wooled as the Saxon, but had been bred for sturdy constitution as well as fine fleece for nearly half a century. Accordingly, it had attained all the good points of the Saxon with none of the poor ones. The movement toward heavy fleeces of a medium fiber, relative to the fine clip of the Saxon and Silesian strains, was so strong at this time that but little was done with this breed save by a few men (152).

WOOL DEPOTS.

In connection with the wool trade, wool depots appeared during this period. One was opened at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1845, one at Buffalo in 1846, one at Springfield, Mass., at about the same time, and another in Chicago in 1851. A number of small ones were opened in Vermont in the late forties, and in Ohio before 1853 (153). It seems that they were not well patronized, though the charges were very moderate, and they remained in operation for only a few years It was sometimes claimed that the managers took advantage of their patrons and operated the depots for their own advantage (154).

SHEEP IN GENERAL A MINOR FARM ENTERPRISE BY 1860.

From the foregoing discussion it is evident that after 1845 the competition of other farm enterprises forced sheep into the background in most sections of the East, as well as in parts of the West. On the whole, wool sheep were relegated once more to a position of minor importance save where geographical or other conditions especially favored wool growing. This is evidenced by the failure of the Middle and Central Western flocks to make more than a trifling growth between 1850 and 1860 in spite of continued agricultural settlement. The stationary character of the sheep industry is indicated also by a pronounced increase in imports of wool, and the rise in the average price per pound of such imports, as well as by an increase of practically 125 per cent in the value of manufactures of wool imported annually from 1848 to 1860 as against the annual average for the four years 1844–1847 (138).

FIFTH PERIOD (1860–1870).

THE CIVIL WAR.

DEMAND FOR WOOL GREATLY INCREASED.

The decade between 1860 and 1870, marked by the Civil War of 1861–1865, saw a great change in the sheep industry, due to war

conditions and the scarcity of cotton. A large increase in the domestic demand for wool occurred, due to military necessities and the need to replace cotton with wool. At this time there was a large increase in manufactures of all woolens, especially from medium and coarse wools, due to the military demand. A marked diversification of the factory output also took place (157). The demand for wools below the fine grades was enhanced very much relatively, but a rapid increase in the domestic and world wool supply prevented any pronounced rise in the price of wool on a gold basis, and the average gold price of coarse wool, more largely in demand for military uses, was only 9 per cent higher from 1861–1865 than in 1860 (155). However, the currency prices of all grades increased enormously after the suspension of specie payments in 1862, and this fired the imagination of woolgrowers. At the same time the rise in price of other farm products, due in large part to the loss of the southern market, was less than that of wool during the earlier part of the decade (156). In 1862 wheat in central Iowa was a drug on the market at 50 cents per bushel, currency, and corn at 15 cents (156A). In central Illinois corn actually sold as low as 10 cents a bushel in 1862.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SHEEP.

In response to the increased demand for wool and the price it commanded, the number of sheep increased rapidly. The States east of the Rocky Mountains and north of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia contained practically 36,000,000 in January, 1867, and the entire country east of the mountains was estimated to have a little over 39,000,000 (158). In 1860 these northern States had contained but 16,000,000 sheep (159). In the old sheep centers of the East the number had practically doubled. In New Hampshire sheep even displaced dairying in some favorable localities (161). In Ohio the number doubled, while in the North Central States as a whole the number increased 160 per cent. In the trans-Mississippi States the number increased 170 per cent. By far the bulk of the increase in numbers occurred in the older sheep-growing States in both the East and the West, as the foundation was already present for it. In the newer States a greater relative gain was made, but lack of capital was often a serious deterrent (162). On the other hand, free pasturage was abundant in many of those sections, and often little capital other than that necessary for the purchase of the sheep was needed for a start. The agricultural press was full of warnings, however, against sheepmen expecting to succeed with nothing but range pasture and no shelter, as many men tried to do. Both feed and shelter were necessary in the winter at least (163). At

this time, with the sheep industry booming, the high value of wool compared with its bulk, and the cheapness with which it could be shipped compared with the cost of shipping grain, received much attention. Many men went into wool production on the prairies as a major enterprise, with flocks of 2,000 to 5,000 head (163A).

THE SECOND MERINO MANIA—SPECULATIVE PRICES.

By far the greater part of the increase which occurred was in Merinos and Merino grades (160). The Vermont Merino breeders reaped a rich harvest at this time, as much as $3,500 to $5,000 per head being reported for the sale of fine rams, while $800 or more often was received. It cost $2,000 to $3,000 a season for the service of the most noted Vermont rams. Extra fine ewes commanded from $100 to $300 and more per head (164). It is reported that one Vermont breeder refused $10,000 for his best ram on the ground that he could not risk a deterioration in his flock by letting him go (165). Another breeder in that State refused to sell his flock of 200 head for $50,000 (166). A common price in Vermont appears to have been about $25 for ewes and $100 for rams before the Merino mania reached its height (167).

AMERICAN MERINOS CHAMPIONS AT HAMBURG.

The fame of the Vermont Merino and the demand for them were increased greatly by the showing made by George Campbell's animals (largely of the Hammond strain) at the agricultural exhibition at Hamburg, Germany, in 1863. He exhibited 12 animals, the only American sheep there, against 1,761 European Merinos, 60 of them from the Royal French flock, and took two first prizes and one second, outranking all other Merino exhibits for length of staple and weight of fleece. These sheep were sold later to a Silesian breeder for $5,000 (168). Soon after this year there also began a movement of pure-bred rams from America, principally from Vermont, into the Southern Hemisphere, to which their fame had quickly spread. South America and Australasia were the principal buyers, though South Africa also entered the field a little later. The movement continued for several decades, slackening first in New Zealand, where the mutton types (cross-breds) became prominent earlier than elsewhere in the Antipodes (168 A).

New York Merinos sometimes were shipped to Vermont and then sold as being of the Vermont strain. Breeders in the other sheep States of the East, as well as in the Ohio district, also reaped large profits from sales of breeding stock. Two or three towns in one New York county sold 1,100 animals to western buyers in the summer of 1864 (169). In Illinois in 1866 ordinary Merino rams sold for $25

to $65 per head (164A). Some fine stock was shipped by sea to California (173).

CONTINUED BREEDING FOR YOLK.

At this time the earlier efforts of the sheep breeders for heavy-fleeced animals with an excessive secretion of yolk were accentuated, owing to the high price of wool. For many years prior to 1864, a farmer selling well-washed, clean fleeces secured only 2 or 3 cents more per pound than the man selling excessively dirty, yolky wool, which shrank very much more in cleaning and scouring. Often no difference in price was made (170). A reaction against the excessively yolky animals showed some strength soon after 1860, however (171). Men found that what seemed an inferior animal in the show ring, one which did not compare with the black-coated, heavy-fleeced animal so far as the unwashed clip was concerned, was better for breeding purposes and had not suffered a loss in vigor from the forcing methods used by many breeders. Claims were advanced that the purebred Merinos were becoming short-lived as a result of the forcing methods in use (171A).

THE "CORNWALL FINISH."

The Vermont Merinos were characterized by a dark-brown or black tingle in the exterior of the fleece, due to abundant yolk and dirt of various kinds held by it in the last eighth inch or more of wool. In fraudulent imitation of this, what was called the "Cornwall finish," a product of Yankee ingenuity, was often given to inferior animals. A mixture of burnt umber, lampblack, and linseed oil was applied to the fleece to give it the characteristic color of the highly bred Vermont Merino. This often was so cleverly done that none but a flockmaster well acquainted with the breed could detect it. Unsuspecting farmers were easy dupes, particularly in the West. Every animal with the look of a Merino and a greasy fleece had a ready sale (172).

GAIN IN POPULARITY OF THE MUTTON BREEDS.

The Merino, however, was not the only breed to receive marked attention. Retention of sheep for wool operated to better the market for mutton, the gold price of which rose faster and averaged higher than that of beef or pork during the course of the war. Relative to 1860 prices, mutton averaged 62 per cent, beef 22 per cent higher, and pork 9 per cent lower from 1861 to 1864, inclusive (174). For a considerable period prior to 1862, and probably continuously since before 1800,[13] prime mutton had been selling at a higher price than

[13] Prime mutton brought a higher price than beef before 1800 both in this country and in England (174A).

beef in the larger eastern markets, and lamb still higher (175). It was estimated that mutton cost much less to make than pork (176). Lean sheep in the fall following 1860 commonly brought about 3 cents per pound and sold fat in the early spring (February or March) for about 5 cents, often more. The fall market was always glutted with mutton, and the price was correspondingly depressed, as would be expected before the days of refrigeration (177).

The rise in price of mutton during the winter often made it fairly easy to feed at a profit (177A). Accordingly, in the East, as well as in parts of the West, the mutton breeds became increasingly popular, particularly near or within easy reach of the cities and on the higher-priced lands. After a slump in wool prices which occurred in the later part of the decade the increase of mutton blood and of early lamb production in both the East and Middle West was considerably accelerated (178A).

The greater appreciation in the value of coarse wool compared with medium wool, which has been mentioned, also operated in favor of the mutton breeds in many sections (178). The scarcity of cotton and the use of long-combing wools in fabrics where cotton had been combined with wool turned attention to the long-wooled breeds, such as Lincoln, Leicester, and Cotswold (179). In 1860 most of the long wool manufactured in this country was imported, largely from Canada (180). The agricultural press and the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture gave much space to this phase of the wool production, as well as to mutton breeds in general.

PRICES PAID FOR SOUTHDOWNS.

Fine Southdown animals commanded good prices, though far below those secured by the Merino breeders for choice animals. One New York breeder of Southdowns offered pure-bred animals for $22 to $150 per head, depending on age and quality. Another sold ewes for from $13 to $95, and rams for $17 to $500. The last figure was paid for an animal imported from Webb's flock in England at a cost of $1,250. In one sale the average for all the animals sold was $45 per head. At a sale by another breeder ewes and ewe lambs brought as much as $50 per head, and rams and ram lambs as much as $160. At a sale of Shropshires the price of ewes reached $28 and of rams $125 each (181). Many shipments of Southdowns were sent to California during the sixties. Mutton breeds also began to receive attention west of the Alleghenies and were preferred by some farmers as far west as Minnesota (182). However, the speculative prices commanded by the best Merinos seem to a considerable extent to have retarded the change to mutton blood (128A).

IMPROVEMENT IN THE WOOL CLIP (1860–1870).

During this decade the wool clip increased to a marked degree. The average in 1860 was probably 3 pounds. The number of sheep returned by the census in 1870 was 28,500,000 and the wool clip a little over 100,000,000 pounds, or nearly 4 pounds per fleece. The estimate of the Department of Agriculture for weight of fleece in February, 1870, was practically the same. This gain in weight of the fleece was a logical result of the diligence with which woolgrowers worked for it throughout the decade and of a rigid reduction of the flocks in the late sixties when the weaker and less profitable animals were weeded out. As a result of the increase in number of sheep the domestic wool clip available for manufactures considerably more than doubled during the war (183). But the woolen manufactures grew so rapidly that imports of raw wool, particularly the cheap wools, also doubled. At the same time the average imports of woolens from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, decreased practically one-fifth from the average for 1854 to 1860, inclusive (184).

READJUSTMENT IN THE SHEEP INDUSTRY (1867–1870).

A sharp decline in the price of wool followed the close of the war. The world demand for wool naturally had been increased greatly when the cotton of the South could not reach the market. The price of cotton advanced so much that woolen goods largely replaced cotton manufactures, though cotton production elsewhere was stimulated to a considerable degree. An enormous increase in the growing of wool in the Southern Hemisphere, particularly in Argentina, South Africa, India, and Australia, prevented any marked rise in wool prices, which were fairly steady. The world supply increased more than a third between 1860 and 1870, a large part of the gain occurring in the first half of the decade, when the cotton famine was present. When this famine was removed at the end of the war wool prices slumped, owing to the general oversupply (187).

In 1866, when it was expected that the tariff on both wool and woolens would be raised very much, an enormous quantity of woolen goods was imported to avoid this anticipated advance (185). The net amount of raw wool imported also was largely increased over the imports for the preceding year. The tariff of 1867 was then adopted, but the woolgrower and the manufacturer were hit very hard by these heavy imports and by the sale of large stocks of Army woolens for several years (186). With wool prices falling rapidly, and the largely increased flocks, enlarged on the basis of abnormal conditions, no longer a profitable source of income in most parts of

the country, the woolgrower discovered that a readjustment was necessary in his business.

A general rise in the price of other farm products after the close of the war, due in large measure to the restoration of the southern market, was another factor complicating the situation for the woolgrower. The price of mutton fell slightly, in marked contrast to the rise in price of beef and pork. Wheat averaged 44 per cent higher during the six years following 1864 than for the four ending in that year. Beef averaged 32 per cent and pork 72 per cent higher, while mutton averaged 14 per cent cheaper (191). The currency price of fine, medium, and coarse washed Ohio fleece wool for the clips of 1867–1870, inclusive, averaged 38 per cent cheaper than for the clips of 1862–1866, inclusive (192).

The American woolgrower, therefore, had to shape his enterprise to the new conditions, and a wholesale reduction in the number of sheep followed (188). This was especially the case in the East and in the North Central States. In the States east of the Rocky Mountains which had not seceded, the reduction was more than a third of the total number—from nearly 36,000,000 to 22,500,000 animals between January 1, 1867, and January 1, 1871 (189). It was even estimated that the decline in 1868 was one-fourth of the total number in the country (190). Large numbers of sheep were driven westward and probably to the Far West in the hope that more would be realized for them than could be secured by slaughter for the pelts and tallow (193). The demand for good breeders remained active in that section, as the western ranges were just laying the foundations of the industry that gave them their dominant position of later years. Parts of Missouri appear to have drawn on States eastward as far as Vermont for good stock at this time (194).

In the North Atlantic States the number of sheep was reduced almost two-thirds. In New Hampshire sheep were sold by thousands for from 30 cents to $1.50 per head and shipped to Boston for slaughter (195). A heavy decrease in numbers was due to poor care and feed following 1867, many thousands dying every winter from exposure and disease in both the East and the West (196). The decline in the North Central States and in the Central West was practically one-third. Wool growing could not permanently compete with other enterprises on the prairies (197). In central Ohio several slaughtering establishments were erected for killing 20,000 to 50,000 sheep each for pelts and tallow. The refuse from the vats was fed to hogs. Sixty cents to $1.25 per head was paid for the stock. Good animals were sold by thousands for $1 to $2 which a year earlier had been held at $20 to $40 (198). In Iowa farmers are said to have offered their sheep for sale at $1 each, or 3½ bushels of

ear corn (199). It is interesting to note that at this time, and for the same reasons, sheep were extensively slaughtered in Australia and South America (199A). On the other hand, however, many farmers bought good stock for a song during the panic of reduction and disposed of all their poorest animals. They did not believe the depression would be permanent (200).

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN 1870.

By 1870 the sheep industry was back to normal, the culls had been weeded out (199B), and the enterprise was restored to its former place as a minor activity on most farms outside of the Ohio district and the most favorable sections in the East.

The net gain over 1860 in the States east of the Rocky Mountains which had not seceded was nearly 50 per cent—from 16,000,000 to 22,500,000, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture for February, 1871 (201). The department figures for February, 1871, so far as the total number in the country is concerned, appear to be more accurate than the census returns for 1870. The census placed the total number at 28,478,951, while the department estimate was 31,581,000. The North Central States showed a net gain of 71 per cent over the census figures for 1860, the Central West a gain of 172 per cent, and the Far West a little over 100 per cent. Aside from the North Central States, this increase in numbers was largely a result of natural growth and settlement. The principal gain in the far West was in California, New Mexico, and Oregon, in the order named. In the other parts of that region any increase was largely due to the demand for mutton in the mining districts (202). The greater number of sheep in the North Central States, in spite of a tendency toward a decrease in that section before 1860 in other than the newer districts of the region, was undoubtedly due in considerable measure to the high tariff on wool. Many growers felt that with the degree of protection offered they could still grow wool with profit on their land, which as yet was cheaper than much of that in the East. The average gain of a pound per head in the wool clip undoubtedly strengthened them in their belief. At the same time, much of this section was new, and at the prices which had prevailed for several years men were able to purchase sheep for their cheap lands who ordinarily could not afford to secure the breeding animals. In the Ohio district—southeastern Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, the Panhandle of West Virginia, and southern Michigan—the geographical features were quite favorable for the continuation of wool gathering. In New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the South the number of sheep in 1871 had declined 24 per cent from the 1860 figures.

SIXTH PERIOD (1870 TO DATE).

CONTINUATION OF THE WESTWARD SHIFT.

BASIS OF THE FLOCKS IN THE FAR WEST.

Following 1870 the outstanding characteristic of the sheep industry was its further shift westward to areas of cheap land. Sheep have always been a frontier enterprise, to a great extent, when wool is the main product, and the industry moves with the frontier. It seems evident that the preceding decade, by the pressure of abnormal factors, had simply arrested this westward movement for a time. After 1870 rising land values and competition with other farm enterprises steadily thinned out the sheep in the East and a large part of the Mississippi Valley.

The shift first showed most prominently in Texas,[14] New Mexico, and California. The foundation stock was the degenerate Mexican breed, yielding from 1 to 1½ pounds of coarse wool (203). These animals were descended from sheep brought into North America by the Spaniards much earlier than they arrived in the English colonies. Sheep and the domestic manufacture of wool were firmly fixed in Mexico fairly early in the sixteenth century. Mendez took some to Florida in 1565 (204). The Chourros ("Choaroes") or Spanish longwooled sheep, and also probably some of what later were called the Merino, or fine-wooled breed, were sent to the New World, where they interbred and rapidly degenerated into the mongrel coarse Mexican breed which furnished foundation stock for the Southwestern and Pacific territories centuries later (205). The sheepmen of this section bred up these mongrels with the Merino, sent in from the older woolgrowing sections.

CHARACTER OF THE WESTERN SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The sheep industry in the far West began and, in most parts of the section, continued on a different basis from that in the East. Sheep were adopted as a major enterprise, or as the sole enterprise, usually the latter, outside of Utah, where the industry also soon took on this character (225). They continued to occupy this dominant position throughout the greater part of the region, though in more recent years a change occurred in some sections in response to agricultural settlement and development of other enterprises in competition with sheep. At first the animals were kept practically exclusively for wool, and the Merino, being better adapted to the range conditions, was the breed adopted.

[14] In the following discussion Texas will be classed with the States of the far West, as the character of her sheep industry was distinctly of the western type.

SHEEP MOVEMENTS AND BREEDING IN THE FAR WEST.

In the case of New Mexico, where the sheep industry dates from about the year 1700, the Mexican sheep were driven to California in large numbers in the fifties, bred up with the Merino, and then sent back in the seventies for the improvement of the New Mexican flocks (206). New Mexico was extensively drawn on for many years for foundation stock in the far West, the animals being steadily improved with Merino blood (207). Considerable French and some Australian, as well as American Merino blood was used in California, besides a strong infusion of mutton blood on the Mexican sheep of that State, but the earlier improvements were made largely with the American Merino (208). In 1880, 75 per cent of the California animals were high-grade Merinos (209). It is believed that in the early seventies virtually all the sheep in the State were half-blood Merinos or better (210).

Sheep first appeared in Oregon in 1829, when some were imported via water from California by the Hudson Bay Co. station at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River. The sea captain intrusted with the project was a better sailor than stockman, however, and when the animals were turned out to breed at the fort they were found to be wethers exclusively. There were 200 head at the fort in 1835. Later additions to the flock, with the increase, brought the number to 2,500 in 1841, and some fine-wool blood from Australia was present (210A).

Sheep were first driven in considerable numbers to Oregon from California in 1843, the drives continuing for some years thereafter, but a reverse process set in by 1850, when numbers of Oregon sheep were driven back for mutton sale to the California miners (211). Pure Vermont Merinos and other pure-breds reached Oregon before 1860, but the industry in that State grew but slowly until after 1870 (212). The Merino was the predominant breed for many years, though by 1890 the farmers in western Oregon were turning their attention to the mutton breeds to a large extent. In eastern Oregon the Merino typical of that period held first place much longer, owing to the character of the range (213).

By 1870 some sheep had reached southeastern Washington from Oregon, and also northern Idaho and western Montana, largely from Oregon and California. These were predominantly Merinos, although pronounced admixtures of mutton blood were present in the Montana sheep. This blood was largely bred out in a short time, and 95 per cent of the wool clip in 1886 was fine or fine medium. This was but logical when the character of the range and of the market at that time is taken into account (214). Sheep also appeared in Arizona, following the settlement of the Indian troubles of the seventies, being driven in from Utah, Colorado, California, and New Mexico (215).

Until nearly 1870 there were but few sheep in Colorado. They were in the southern part, of the Mexican breed, and largely owned by Mexicans. Later increases in this State were improved to a considerable degree by improved Merino grades driven eastward from California and westward from the East (223). There were few in Utah in 1870, but these were good animals, with a large proportion of mutton blood, later greatly modified by flocks from New Mexico, which, again, were vastly improved by grading up with the Merino (224).

In 1880 sheep were present in considerable numbers in all the Rocky Mountain States, although the great bulk of the animals in the far West were in the Coast States, New Mexico and Texas.

In Texas the greater part of the sheep are said to have been of the unimproved Mexican type until well on in the seventies (217). Improvements made by early importations from the North evidently had been local in character, and probably were largely nullified during the war period, although quickly resumed thereafter (218). It had cost about 10 cents per head for ferriage, bridge tolls, etc., during the drives into Texas from the North in the sixties. The sheep were wintered in southern Missouri by the conservative drovers, in order not to weaken them by too steady driving, thus saving heavy losses, and making acclimatization easier at the end of the drive. Animals bought in the North for $4 per head sold in Texas for $8 and $10, while the wool shorn in Missouri in the spring paid for the winter keep and the labor of the drive (219). Enthusiasts on the subject of sheep farming in the Lone Star State claimed that the only expense to which a flockmaster was put was the cost of the herding, etc., no feed or shelter being required (220). In 1860 Mexican ewes were bought in Texas for $1.50 each, while grade Merinos were bought in 1867 for $2 to $3 (221). By 1890 the flocks had been vastly improved, and the wool clip is said to have contained relatively little of the coarse Mexican fiber (222).

In 1870 more than 80 per cent of all the sheep in the country were Merinos or Merino grades. The percentage of this breed in the far West was certainly much higher, not counting the degenerate Mexican animals in the Southwest. It was estimated that in New Mexico 72 per cent of the sheep were still of the unimproved Mexican breed (225A). In 1880 it was estimated that more than nine-tenths of the sheep in the far West approximated more or less closely to the Merino standard (226).

PROGRESSIVE ADVANCE IN NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE FAR WEST.

Since 1880 the growth of the sheep industry in the far West has nearly offset a pronounced decline which has occurred in other sec-

tions. This growth with reference to the United States total (adult sheep to the nearest thousand) is as follows:

Year.	United States.	Far West (230).
1870....	28,478,000	4,666,000
1880....	42,192,000	18,233,000
1890....	40,876,000	19,203,000
1900....	39,853,000	23,669,000
1910 [1]...	39,644,000	24,666,000

[1] See footnote, appendix, Sheep in the United States, for discussion of 1910 census figures.

The national and the far West figures for 1870 are both low, owing to failure to include range flocks in the Central and far West (probably several million head in all) in the census returns for that year. The remarkable increase west of the Rockies by 1880, therefore, seems much greater than really occurred, though very striking, however considered. This gain represents almost the entire increase in the national sheep population during the seventies. The pronounced thinning out of the flocks east of the Missouri during the late sixties, accompanied by similar sacrifices in South America and Australia, had been carried too far. With normal conditions restored in the wool market in the early seventies the undue depletion in the supply was noted immediately. The high tariff of 1867 induced many sheepmen in the older sections to maintain their flocks at about their existing size, while the possibilities of the open range in the far West held out an alluring prospect to the more adventurous flockmaster. The completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869 and subsequent extension of railway mileage in the far West enabled the western woolgrower to utilize his opportunity. It is estimated that in 1866 the far West contributed only 15 per cent of the domestic wool clip (137,000,000 pounds). In 1873, 25 per cent of the wool clip came thence, and in 1885 about 45 per cent (228).

In 1880 more than two-fifths, and in 1890 nearly one-half of the country's sheep were in the far West. The slow increase in that region between 1880 and 1890 (1,000,000 head, or 5.5 per cent), as contrasted with the striking gain during the preceding decade, was in part due to lower wool prices during the later eighties. The world's wool production increased nearly 50 per cent between 1870 and 1884, the demand for wool was fully met (229), and for some years there was less pressure for further expansion in the far West.

It is also very probable that wool growing had been started in parts of the western country where conditions were more favorable for other enterprises, and that there was a readjustment of the sheep industry to localities where natural conditions most favored it. Very likely the range in many sections had been overstocked, as in eastern

Colorado (28 A), and financial stringency following the panic of 1879 undoubtedly had some effect in slowing up the growth of the industry.

RISE OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION.

The continuation of the increase in sheep in the far West after 1890 was almost entirely the result of a concentration of the sheep industry in the Rocky Mountain region. This movement continued to progress during the next decade and marked the end of the westward shift in wool production. The Rocky Mountain region—Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada—is the logical home of the wool grower in this country, owing to the predominance of grazing land of low value unsuited for other range animals. The foraging qualities of sheep, the high value of wool compared with its bulk, and the ease with which it can be transported, are complementary to natural conditions on the western range. Accordingly, tariff revisions and variations in the price of wool have had far less effect on the range flocks than on those elsewhere in the United States. The remarkable growth of the flocks in the mountain region is one of the most striking incidents in the history of the American sheep industry. This growth is depicted in the following tabulation (adult sheep figures to the nearest thousand):

Year.	United States.	Coast and Texas.	Mountain region.	Entire far West (230A).
1870....	28,478,000	3,845,000	821,000	4,666,000
1880....	42,192,000	11,136,000	7,097,000	18,233,000
1890....	40,876,000	9,683,000	9,520,000	19,203,000
1900....	39,853,000	5,684,000	17,984,000	23,666,000
1910....	39,644,000	5,157,000	19,510,000	24,667,000

Sheep in the mountain section have increased much faster than elsewhere in the far West. During the seventies the reported gain was 900 per cent for the mountain section as against 290 per cent for the entire far West. The same factors which retarded the far West as a whole during the following decade were operative in the mountain division, but with less effect. The California flocks declined 2,330,000 head, owing principally to agricultural settlement, but increases in Texas, Oregon, and Washington partly counteracted this loss for the Coast-Texas division. The New Mexican flocks were heavily drawn on for stock sheep by flockmasters elsewhere in the West and declined nearly 1,500,000 head, but this loss for the mountain section was more than compensated by the gain in other parts of that division. A 34 per cent increase in the mountain section gave the entire far West a net gain of 5.5 per cent in spite of the Coast-Texas decline of 13 per cent during the eighties. In 1880 the moun-

tain district contained one-sixth and in 1890 nearly one-fourth of the national sheep total. The concentration of the sheep industry in this section during the period of low wool prices of the nineties was especially rapid. The Coast-Texas division, in spite of increases in Washington and Oregon, suffered a decline of 41 per cent (practically 4,000,000 head). This was principally due to agricultural settlement in Texas and California and to some extent to abandonment of wool sheep by operators who had continued that enterprise on land better suited to other uses. The 23 per cent gain for the far West, as a whole, was principally due to the 90 per cent increase in the flocks of the mountain section (from 9,500,000 to nearly 18,000,000 head). During the following decade the Coast-Texas division suffered a further decline of 9.3 per cent, while the mountain division of the far West experienced a gain of 8.5 per cent. The westward shift in the sheep industry had almost ended by 1900, when the range in most localities had become fully stocked with sheep. Changes during the following decade were virtually only readjustments on the range and in cultivated areas of the far West in completion of the shift.

PROGRESSIVE DECLINE IN THE EAST, MIDDLE WEST, AND SOUTH.

The increase in sheep on the range has been more than offset since 1880 by a decline that occurred east of the Central West. This decline, the result of many factors, is presented in the following tabulation (adult sheep to the nearest thousand):

Section.	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
New England States	1,450,000	1,362,000	937,000	563,000	306,000
Middle Atlantic States	4,249,000	3,802,000	3,341,000	2,089,000	1,391,000
Southern States	4,474,000	5,077,000	5,047,000	3,415,000	3,172,000
North Central States	11,165,000	10,566,000	9,450,000	6,900,000	6,535,000
Central Western States	2,474,000	3,152,000	2,899,000	3,217,000	3,574,000
United States	28,478,000	42,192,000	40,876,000	39,853,000	39,644,000

In New England, owing to local market conditions, the decline became precipitate during the eighties. In the other eastern sections the proportionate decline did not become especially rapid until the nineties, when depressed business conditions and very low wool prices opened the eyes of the eastern wool growers to the real status of that enterprise. The gain in the southern flocks during the seventies was a natural recovery from war-time losses, though probably accelerated by the high protection enjoyed by the wool grower at that time. Nearly half of the decline in the South during the nineties occurred in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. These three States contained almost half of the sheep in that section both at the beginning and at the end of the decade. By 1910 Kentucky

and Tennessee experienced a slight gain and contained two-fifths of the sectional total. The flocks in Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan shrank nearly one-third during the nineties, while the others in the North Central division (Indiana and Wisconsin) declined much more slowly. The New York and Pennsylvania flocks, which contained over nine-tenths of the sectional total at both the beginning and the end of the decade, lost two-fifths of their number during the nineties.

Since 1910 there has been a gradual falling off in the number of sheep and lambs reported for the country as a whole by the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, until 1914, with slight gain in 1915. East of the Mountain region there has been a net gain in the number of sheep, increases in Texas and in many of the central tier of States east of Colorado having more than offset declines elsewhere. In the Mountain region, however, a striking loss has been reported, the decline having been over seven and one-third million head from the estimated number in 1910 (233). But it seems probable, as will be shown later, that this decline has been more largely in lambs and wethers, and that so far as the stability of the sheep industry is concerned, it has been more apparent than real.[15]

FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED THE SHEEP INDUSTRY AFTER 1870.

The change in the geographic distribution of sheep was due in part to the growth of wool production the world over, particularly in regions producing wool which competed with the domestic clip—in South America, Australasia, and South Africa. Owing to the

[15] In considering changes in sheep distribution as depicted by census figures it must be borne in mind that there were intermediate steps which are not shown by them. Estimates of the Department of Agriculture show an advance for all sections but the South and the Middle Atlantic region between 1880 and 1884. The reduction in number of sheep, as shown by the census between 1880 and 1890, would therefore seem to have occurred between 1884 and 1890.

But there seems to be some discrepancy in the figures of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture with reference to the far West. A rapid gain was reported for the far West prior to and including 1884. A decline of 6,500,000 head is reported to have occurred from the estimate for that section in 1884 to the census figure for 1890, or to the estimated number for 1889. Wool commanded a fair price for those years, though considerably below what had been secured for some time prior to 1884. On the other hand, during the period of hard times and free wool from 1894 to 1897 when prices were but a little more than half the level from 1884 to 1890, the Statistician estimated a decline of only a little over a million head in the far West. Such a disparity in the declines which occurred would seem at variance with the facts, and the evidence appears to indicate inaccuracy in the far West estimates of the eighties. It would seem highly probable that the estimates of the early eighties exaggerated the increases which occurred, and also exaggerated the subsequent decline (231). In 1890 the tariff placed the duties on wool imports at practically the 1867 figure, the small reduction made in 1883 thus being corrected. Between 1890 and 1893 there was another temporary gain corresponding to that of the good times of the early eighties. Following the panic of 1893 and the tariff of 1894, which let in wool free of duty, there came a pronounced decline in the number of sheep in the country. The number in 1893 was estimated at 47,250,000, in 1897 the estimate was 36,800,000, a fall of nearly 10,500,000, or 22 per cent. Although it has been stated that this decline was exaggerated, it appears more reasonable, in view of the economic factors, than that reported during the eighties. The tariff of 1897 restored duties to the 1890 level, and the number of sheep between 1897–1900 increased somewhat in every section except the South (227 and 231).

continued increase in world production following 1870, wool prices fell markedly and forced wool growing out of the less favorable localities. Competition with other farm enterprises and continued development of transportation facilities attended by a pronounced lowering of freight rates, particularly on bulky products, were equally important in furthering the shift in the sheep industry.

EFFECT OF INCREASE IN WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD ON THE SHEEP INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wool exported from Australasia increased from an average of 148,000,000 pounds for the five years ending in 1870 to 647,000,000 for the five years ending in 1899, or 337 per cent. South African exports for the same periods increased more than 100 per cent, and South American (River Plate) about 150 per cent. The North American clip increased practically 66 per cent, and the United States clip at the same rate (from an average of 165,000,000 to 276,000,000 pounds) (234). The English and European clip decreased somewhat. The wool production from other regions increased nearly 114 per cent. The world production reaching the great manufacturing centers of Europe and North America increased from an average of 1,293,000,000 pounds for the five years ending 1870 to 2,287,000,000 pounds for the five years ending in 1899. This growth had slowed up somewhat after 1890 (235). The production of the United States, therefore, expanded during this period much less rapidly than that of the Southern Hemisphere, whence came the bulk of the clip competing with our own.

Since 1900 the average annual world production of wool for use in the manufacture of clothing has been practically stationary at about 2,250,000,000 pounds, of which Australasia has contributed about 800,000,000, South America 400,000,000, and South Africa 130,000,000 pounds, or close to two-thirds of the total. Great Britain has contributed about 125,000,000, and the Continent 470,000,000 pounds. North America has contributed an average of approximately 325,000,000 pounds a year (235A). The Northern Hemisphere, therefore, has contributed but a little more than one-third of the total. With the exception of a few years, from 1900 to 1915, the estimated domestic clip of this country has hovered fairly closely around 300,000,000 pounds and has averaged 303,250,000 pounds, 7 per cent above the average for 1891–1900 (283,330,000 pounds) (236–8). Exports from South America for 1912–13 show a slightly larger percentage of gain, from Australia a 30 per cent gain, and from South Africa an increase of 113 per cent (238). The Southern Hemisphere has continued to outstrip this country in the production of competing wools.

A pronounced gain in the average weight per fleece is responsible for the slight gain in wool production in the United States, although

the number of sheep has been declining since the middle eighties. The weight per fleece averaged about 4 pounds in 1870, 4.8 pounds in 1880, 5.6, 6.3, and 6.8 pounds in the following census years. There has been no appreciable change in recent years (239).

COURSE OF WOOL PRICES.

After the slump in wool prices of the later sixties the wool market of the world strengthened in the early seventies and the price advanced considerably. Then, with a steadily increasing world-wide production, a fairly steady decline set in until the late nineties, interrupted by a temporary rise in the early eighties, when business had recovered from the panic of 1879. The gold price in the eastern markets for fine, medium, and coarse Ohio washed wool for the five years ending in 1875 averaged 51.6, 50.6, and 45.7 cents. For the 10 years ending in 1897 the same grades sold for an average of 26.1, 29.4, and 24.8 cents per pound. For the 10 years following 1897 the price averaged 30.5, 32.3, and 29.2 cents, respectively (240). The greater part of this last rise in price was due to the tariff of 1897, which followed three years of free wool under the tariff of 1894. The price of the above-mentioned grades for the clips of 1894, 1895, and 1896 averaged only 19.1, 21.1, and 19 cents, respectively.

EFFECT OF WOOL PRICES ON THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

With prices declining so steadily after the early seventies, the woolgrowers east of the Rocky Mountains soon found it advisable to place much less reliance on that product. Accordingly, the flocks in the East and the Middle West declined as previously outlined. This decline was predicted in the early eighties (241).

The import duties (241C) on raw wool in 1883 were not sufficiently lowered to do much more than secure a new weeding out of the least profitable animals or a further limitation of the flocks on land better suited to other enterprises. This appears to have been due largely to the psychological effect of the tariff decrease, as the change in the wool schedule appears to have had little or no effect on wool prices (241B). The panic of 1893, and the period of free wool (three years) beginning in August, 1894, opened the eyes of the woolgrowers to the fact that woolgrowing as a principal enterprise had had no economic place in the farming States for some time. Indeed, wool production with such prices as were then received was ruinous save in the most favorable situations, and, except in new sections, sheep east of the Rockies were butchered for pelts and tallow by thousands (241A). Neglect and disease carried off thousands, just as during the years following the Civil War. According to Department of Agriculture estimates, the number of sheep in the New England States decreased 43 per cent, in the Middle Atlantic States 47 per

cent, in the South 31 per cent, in the North Central States 46 per cent, in the Central West 26 per cent, and in the far West 5 per cent between 1894 and 1897. As already noted, the decline in the far West was almost entirely in Texas and California. Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington lost slightly, while the other States of this section (especially Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho) gained in spite of free wool (242). The pronounced decrease which occurred in the Texas and California flocks was undoubtedly influenced by this period of depression to some extent, but continued agricultural settlement was an active factor. Until agricultural settlement curtailed the range, the wool production in the far West evidently was able to compete with foreign production on even terms.

Although wool was protected by the tariff of 1897, it is significant that sheep showed but small relative increases in any of the States outside of the Central West and far West by 1900. In 1896 it was not believed that there would be any general increase of wool sheep in Ohio (242A). The woolgrowers east of the Central West had had their eyes opened to the real economic status of wool production in the farming States and devoted the greater part of their efforts to other enterprises.

COMPETITION OF OTHER FARM ENTERPRISES WITH SHEEP—INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

But the competition of foreign woolgrowers and the illuminating experience of the period of free wool were not the only factors involved. Following 1870 this country rapidly assumed a foremost place as a grower and exporter of foodstuffs. The development of the West was very rapid, being facilitated by the extension of railway mileage and by the increased utilization of improved farm machinery. The prices received for other farm products were good and were relatively higher than for wool. The growth in the export trade is shown in the following tabulation, the data representing averages per year per period:

Exports of farm products (245A).

Item.	1866–1870	1891–1900
Total value	$240,440,127.00	$703,235,192.00
Per capita value	$6.50	$10.07
Pork (canned, cured, and fresh)....pounds..	66,058,820	721,175,588
Lard....do....	43,594,004	540,681,280
Live cattle....number..	15,400	373,806
Cured beef....pounds..	21,989,373	63,313,544
Fresh beef[1]....do....	.....	240,729,110
Tallow....do....	24,678,343	74,981,904
Wheat (including flour)....bushels..	27,816,458	173,044,574
Corn....do....	9,598,655	111,436,483
Oats....do....	559,499	20,799,778
Number of dairy cows in United States	9,100,000	[2] 16,200,000
Number of other neat cattle in United States	12,800,000	[2] 32,900,000

[1] Data begin in 1877.

[2] 1867–1870, inclusive.

Between 1870 and 1900 the population of this country practically doubled (rising from 38,500,000 to 76,000,000 persons). The grain production and the number of meat animals kept (other than sheep) considerably more than doubled, hence the marked growth of agricultural exports. The movement east of the Rockies after 1870 was, in general, similar to that east of the Alleghenies between 1845 and 1860. Other enterprises offered larger returns than wool growing, and the wool sheep faded into the background.

GOOD PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WOOL.

Fairly good prices for farm products other than wool and cheap transportation of them to consuming and export centers characterized this period as a whole, save for the four years following 1893 when prices were very low. The fall in price of the later eighties was much less than that which occurred during the nineties. The course of relative prices for agricultural products in general, with the index number for 1861–62 as 100, is presented below (246), and for purposes of comparison the average course of prices of the three grades of Ohio washed wool is also shown.

Item.	1861–62	1870–1884	1885–1893	1894–1897	1898–1907	1908–1915
Farm products	100	128	102	78	104	143
Wool	100	102	76	47	73	79

The average level of farm products other than wool in the second series of years was 28 per cent higher than during the first. During the hard times of the later eighties the average was still 2 per cent above that of 1861–62. From 1894 to 1897, however, the level was 22 per cent below that of the first period. From 1898 to 1907 the average was 33 per cent higher than for the preceding four years, and 4 per cent above that for 1861 and 1862. During the eight years following 1907 an average rise of 37.5 per cent occurred in the relative price level, which was 43 per cent above that of 1861–62.

The wholesale price of wool shows up much less favorably, particularly after the middle eighties. The following tabulation, for the sake of greater detail, presents the average price of fine, medium, and coarse washed Ohio fleece in the eastern markets in cents per pound, gold (246B):

Kind of fleece.	1861–62	1870–1884	1885–1893	1894–1897	1898–1907	1908–1915
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Fine	44.5	44.6	31.6	19.1	30.6	30.7
Medium	42.0	44.7	34.7	21.1	32.3	35.4
Coarse	40.0	38.9	30.5	19.0	29.2	33.3

Wool prices averaged nearly the same in the second period as in the first, but in the third there was a drop of 29, 18, and 24 per cent for the respective grades. In the fourth period (1894–1897) the average was 57, 50, and 52 per cent below the 1861 to 1862 level. For 1898–1907 there was an average rise of 11.5, 11.2, and 10.2 cents per pound (60, 53, and 54 per cent), but the respective grades still averaged 31, 23, and 27 per cent below the 1861 to 1862 price. Although the wool market was somewhat depressed from 1911 until 1915, the medium and coarse grades averaged considerably higher from 1908–1915, inclusive. The fine showed virtually no advance. Compared with the 1861–62 level the grades from fine to coarse averaged 31.16 and 17 per cent lower prior to the 1916 clip. The effect on wool prices by the present war demand needs no comment (246C).

Stimulation of wool prices by the tariff had operated to retain wool growing as a prominent enterprise in the farm management of some of the farming States much longer than would otherwise have been the case. The real status of this industry was finally proven between 1893–1897. When high protection was again given, the wool grower east of the Rocky Mountains was in a very small minority—and continued so. The greater profit of other enterprises had been sufficiently demonstrated to retain the flocks practically at the then existing level.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND DECLINE IN FREIGHT RATES.

Following 1870 large gains were made in the railway mileage operated in the United States, and striking reductions occurred in the charges per ton-mile for freight hauled. The following tabulation presents the mileage operated and the revenue per ton-mile on a majority of the roads (246D):

Item.	1870	1880	1890	1900
Miles operated	49,168	89,753	149,902	.....
Revenue per ton-mile	$1.89	$1.23	$0.94	$0.73

The average rates per ton-mile for a number of the roads were as follows:

Year.	Erie.	Wabash.	Illinois Central.	Union Pacific.	Northern Pacific.	St. Louis & San Francisco.	Denver & Rio Grande.
1870	$1.125	.....	$1.953	$3.596	.....	.....	.....
1880	.836	$0.862	1.543	.....	$1.959	$1.997	$3.617
1890	.643	.647	.942	1.138	1.430	1.239	2.054
1900	.588	.558	.650	1.050	.988	1.058	1.340

The following tabulation gives the progressive decline in the cost of shipping a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York:

Year.	All rail.	Lake and rail.	All water.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1870	28.98	19.15	14.93
1880	19.90	15.70	12.27
1890	14.31	8.50	5.85
1900	[1] 9.98	5.05	4.42

[1] For domestic consumption, rate for export wheat was 9.08.

With such declines in shipping costs as are noted above and the rapid increase in railway mileage, the producer of bulky products was steadily placed in a more advantageous position with reference to the wool grower, just as had occurred during the fifties.

RAVAGES OF DOGS—THE EFFECT ON SMALL FARM FLOCKS.

A factor which must not be overlooked in the disappearance of the sheep east of the Rocky Mountains was the continual loss due to dogs. Thousands of farmers who gave up small flocks in years past did so because of dogs. Men with small flocks of pure-bred animals which suffered from ravages of dogs, but who were able to recover from the county only the price of common sheep, had good reason to discontinue the enterprise. Farmers with small flocks of ordinary grades, from which they expected enough returns to pay their taxes, but who lost the best part of their flocks in a single night, only to find that the county funds were exhausted, were often disgusted with the prospect of success and abandoned them. The large farmer, able to keep a shepherd with his animals, or who herded them at night in dog-proof inclosures, suffered far less, relatively, and the question of sheep-killing dogs usually was not of much importance with him. It was the small flockmaster who suffered most. The agricultural press, the reports of the Patent Office, and those of the Department of Agriculture are full of references to the work of the night-traveling dog and the heavy losses therefrom. The complaints began before 1800. Extravagant claims were sometimes made as to the effect of such losses. It was often stated that the dog caused the decline in the East which set in in 1840, embittered shepherds overlooking the economic factor. Probably losses under this head were often used as an excuse to get out of the sheep business, but small doubt exists that thousands of flocks were sold out as a direct result of such depredations. In a recent investigation conducted by the Department of Agriculture dogs were accused of preventing an increase in farm flocks in 60 per cent of the replies received (246A). Dog-tight fences are expensive and not especially easy to maintain. On

the other hand, the construction of a few small dog-tight inclosures for night herding are not costly, remove much of the danger of parasitic infection from constant use of a single paddock and, to a large extent, nullify the dog question. Adequate dog laws[16] and their strict enforcement would lend an immediate encouragement to the farmer desirous of adopting sheep as a permanent enterprise.

CONTINUED CHANGE TO MUTTON TYPES.

Along with the decline in sheep throughout most of the States east of the Rockies, there was also a pronounced change to mutton types. This phase of the industry, as already noted, had made pronounced gains east of the Alleghenies before 1870, and to a more limited extent east of the Mississipi, but the development thereafter was rapid in most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly after the early eighties (247). It was especially rapid after 1893, and assumed considerable proportions in the mountain region of the West even before 1900 (247A). In fact, there was a very appreciable adoption of mutton rams in the range country during and immediately following the period of low wool prices which began in the middle eighties.

An important factor in this development was the evolution of the Delaine Merino and other Merino strains which carry a good grade of wool on a fair mutton carcass—wool which became a combing wool with the development of machinery for combing wool shorter than that of the typical long-wool breeds (248). The Delaines were a product of eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and northern West Virginia during the seventies and thereafter, though this Merino strain had begun to attract attention before 1860. They became the predominant breed in the old fine-wool district of the Valley of the Upper Ohio by 1890, largely displacing the finer-wooled flocks (many of which carried considerable Saxon blood) which had persisted in a number of localities in this district. While considerable advance was made toward a mutton type, the greatest gain was in length of wool and weight of carcass rather than in quality of mutton. The Delaines have since given much ground to the purely mutton breeds or to the Rambouillets (incomparably improved as contrasted with the breed when first introduced into this country) as a result of endeavors to secure the largest possible returns from sheep raising. This has been particularly true on the ranges, where, in most sections, little Delaine blood is now present (249). Abundant introduction and crosses of the distinctly mutton breeds on the prevailing Merino foundation of the seventies have also operated to in-

[16] What appears to be an effective dog law if enforced, is that in Virginia, where a man who lets his dog roam abroad unaccompanied by his owner is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a heavy fine. This merely means that any farmer is at liberty to shoot any stray dog and the dog's owner may have a good reason for keeping quiet about it.

crease the supply of medium and coarse wool as well as greatly to modify the type of sheep.

THE HOTHOUSE LAMB ENTERPRISE.

The Southdown cross on Merino grades for early lambs remained popular after 1870 in parts of the East where the old Merino foundation in the flocks was not entirely discarded (249A). This cross was very popular in some sections in the development of the "hothouse lamb" enterprise which became general in parts of the East and Middle West, and which received especial attention during the depression of the nineties. The best feeders "ripened" such lambs in six weeks, while many good growers butchered them by the end of the eighth week after birth. The lambs were dropped late in December or in January, as a rule, and the carcasses usually weighed from 25 pounds up, the best ones usually from 30 to 35 pounds at 6 to 10 weeks of age. When nicely ripened high prices were secured, and good feeders found this profitable. The market was good from the middle of January until the end of April, when early lambs from the South, largely Tennessee and Kentucky, began to reach the northern market. Until then the wholesale price for hothouse lambs in New York was usually $5 to $10 per head, depending on quality and appearance. There was also a general development of the early-lamb industry, the lambs being dropped in February and March and marketed in May and June at a weight of about 50 to 60 pounds. The Tennessee farmers already alluded to led in this enterprise (249B), Kentucky lambs not usually appearing on the market before June. With the continued development of the early-lamb enterprise the hothouse lamb season has been advanced considerably. The lambs now reach the market by Christmas and the greater part of them have been disposed of by early March.

Another development at this time was the feeding of range sheep in the corn belt. A few men had been following this practice since shortly before 1880, but it underwent a rapid extension just before 1890. This growth was largely due to the packers who, lacking sufficient mutton supplies at Chicago and Kansas City, sent buyers into the range country to secure fat wethers for slaughter. Animals not sufficiently fat off the range were sent to feeding stations, largely in Nebraska and Kansas, to be grain fed during the winter. Farmers in these States, and in Iowa, quickly followed the lead. In the winter of 1889–90, 625,000 head were so fed in Nebraska, 200,000 head in Dodge County alone. The great bulk fed were 4 and 5 year old wethers and aged ewes, few but cull lambs (except Utah lambs) reaching the feeding yards at that time. The enterprise was quickly found to be as speculative as in later years. In 1891–92 extensive feeding of similar sheep began at the stock yards near St. Paul and Minneapolis, where wheat screenings and mill stuffs were largely fed.

In that winter 49,000 head were fattened (249C). This rapid development of the mutton market undoubtedly was one reason why sheep expanded so rapidly in the mountain region during the nineties.

DISTRIBUTION OF MUTTON BLOOD, 1870 TO 1900.

In 1870, 80 per cent of the American sheep were Merinos or Merino grades. In 1900 the Merinos and the English breeds (with their crosses carrying 50 per cent or more of mutton blood) were about equally important. The former largely predominated in the woolgrowing region of the far West, and the latter in the farming States east of the Rockies. In the range country 30 per cent of the flocks or the offspring from them were of the mutton type, while between 70 and 80 per cent of the animals in the farming country were predominantly of English blood in 1900. The Central West was full of cross-bred sheep of varying degrees of excellence in 1906 (250). Longwools were more numerous than the other mutton breeds in the earlier introductions of such blood into the Middle West, but they were soon replaced by the various Down breeds to a great extent. The Downs proved better adapted to the variable climate (251).

The decline in number of sheep in the Middle and Central West, following 1893, evidently was largely a decline in the Merinos as a wool breed, leaving the mutton types in a large majority, with wool a secondary consideration, except in parts of the Ohio district—eastern Ohio, adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and a few counties in southern Michigan. By 1910, so far as the farming States east of the mountain region were concerned, woolgrowing as a separate enterprise with little or no emphasis on mutton, was virtually limited to parts of the hilly section of southeastern Ohio and near-by counties on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River and in extreme southwestern Pennsylvania (253).

MUTTON BLOOD ON THE RANGE IN 1910.

A temporary scarcity of fine wool for a few years just before and following 1900, principally due to prolonged droughts in Australia, appears to have checked the influx of mutton blood on the American range for a time, but this was short lived (252). The investigators for the Tariff Board in 1910 found that in the flocks on which data were secured—practically 60 per cent of the range rams used in the Rocky Mountains and the coast districts and 10 per cent of those in the Southwest were of the mutton type. In the mountain section they found that nearly 30 per cent of the range ewes in such flocks were of that type (254). On the other hand, two-thirds of the wool clip west of the Missouri River was at that time classed

as of the fine or fine medium grades, while only one-fourth to three-tenths of that east of the Missouri would make such grades (255). Virtually all of this fine-wool clip of the farming States undoubtedly came from the Ohio district. This percentage figure for the wool clip would seem to indicate that at least the range ewes were predominantly of the Merino type. It would also seem that the flocks on which data were secured by the investigators were to a considerable extent typical of the more easily accessible ranges. The flockmasters in such localities were the first to make the change to the mutton cross, because they could market their fat lambs with a comparatively short drive to the shipping point. On the more distant ranges the change to mutton rams was much slower. It has been estimated by persons well posted on the subject that not more than 12 per cent of the range ewes in 1909 carried 50 per cent or more of mutton blood, but that 50 per cent of the lambs marketed were of the mutton type. This would indicate that not more than 40 per cent of the range rams were mutton rams (256).

PROPORTION OF MUTTON BLOOD IN 1915.

Owing to a drop in wool prices after 1910, and a marked rise in the price of mutton, the change to the mutton cross on the range has been hastened in recent years. The subsequent prospect of free wool accentuated it (259). The wool growers were keenly aware of the necessity of securing larger returns per sheep than could be gotten from wool alone. Another factor in the change was the increasing cost of production on the range. It has been claimed that the cost of growing wool has nearly doubled in the 10 years since 1907 (260). It has been estimated that 50 per cent of the range ewes are now of the mutton type (carry 50 per cent or more of mutton blood) and that 80 per cent of the lambs marketed in 1915 were mutton lambs (257). This would indicate that approximately three-fourths of the range rams are mutton rams at the present time. It is believed that only half as many fine-wooled rams were used on the ranges in 1915 as in 1909. There has also been a pronounced increase in the use of longwool blood (258), particularly on the ranges north of Arizona and New Mexico. The half-bred Rambouillet-Cotswold, Lincoln or Romney ewe (principally the Cotswold cross) is the favorite range ewe save in the rougher and less favorable sections. In such localities a three-fourths blood Rambouillet, or a still higher Rambouillet bred ewe, is the favorite, due to its superior herding propensity and hardihood. The smaller Down breeds usually are not as popular with the range sheepmen for crossbreeding as the longwools (263), save in the production of market lambs, where the Hampshire is used in preference to the other Downs.

EFFECT OF IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ON THE MUTTON CROSS.

The continued development of transportation facilities in the range section of this country was a factor of appreciable importance in the change to mutton types in the far West. Without such extension and the resultant ability to ship the stock after a comparatively short drive, the adoption of mutton blood on the range would have been much slower, in spite of the largely increased demand and higher prices for lamb and mutton of the past decade or more. It must be remembered, however, that the railway development in the far West largely antedates the change to mutton types.

EFFECT OF CROSSBREEDING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Owing to climatological factors, the ranges of Arizona and New Mexico are much better adapted to the Merino than to mutton sheep, and therefore are deemed the natural home of the fine-wool grower in this country. Elsewhere in the far West the ranges are relatively much better suited for the production of crossbreds and mutton. The relatively slight admixture of mutton blood in the southwestern flocks until 1910 had made the animals popular with sheepmen of the northern and northwestern ranges for maintaining a Merino foundation in their breeding sheep since the advent of the mutton type and attendant difficulty in keeping uniform ewe flocks for breeding purposes. Of recent years, owing to the pronounced mutton crosses, there has often been a deficiency of Merino breeding stock on the range, and the flockmasters north of Arizona and New Mexico have had to draw on the southwestern section for stock ewes to a small extent (262). The rapid increase in crossbreeding since 1910 was quite marked in parts of the Southwest, however, and is said to have presented a problem to some sheepmen on the other ranges because of the increasing difficulty in securing uniform breeding ewes with which to maintain the pronounced Merino foundation usually deemed necessary for the hardihood and foraging and herding qualities generally thought essential for successful management on the open range. It is claimed by some persons that, owing to the character of his range, the southwestern flockmaster probably will not find it permanently as profitable to breed for mutton as for stock sheep, particularly with the rise in price of such animals in recent years. At the same time the high cost of stock ewes undoubtedly has encouraged a large proportion of the sheepmen to breed their own rather than to replenish by purchase. Many men breed a part of the ewe flock to Merino bucks for flock maintenance, and use a mutton cross on the remainder for market purposes. In recent years, however, the breeder's art on the range seems to have taken on a decidedly makeshift character.

DEMAND FOR A NEW TYPE OF RANGE SHEEP.

Changing conditions are now calling for a dual-purpose animal of a type entirely different from any that has thus far been developed in this country, a strain that combines high mutton quality with the herding and foraging qualities of the Merino. Strong hopes are entertained for the Corriedale, recently introduced from New Zealand, as a dual-purpose animal, especially when used on the first cross from Lincoln or other longwool rams on Merino ewes. The climatic conditions in much of New Zealand and the resultant effect on natural and tame vegetation are so different from conditions on much of the western range in this country that the Corriedale, developed for the New Zealand environment, would not seem to be the type best suited to a large part of the mountain section. The strength of its Merino heredity may, however, be sufficient to overcome adverse range conditions. Certainly it should greatly facilitate the evolution of a type peculiarly fitted for the western range (263A).

CROSSBREEDING IN COMPETING COUNTRIES.

The change to the mutton cross is by no means confined to the United States. New Zealand has shipped a preponderance of coarse wool for many years. In 1912, 93 per cent of her wool was of the crossbred or mutton type. In 1885 the Australian wool clip was almost entirely Merino. It is stated that in 1915 as much as 35 per cent was crossbred, representing a development of very recent years. In South America the change to mutton crosses began in the early eighties, at about the same time as in New Zealand, and assumed large proportions by 1904, since when there appears to have been little increase. The development of the frozen-meat trade was responsible for the influx of mutton blood in the Antipodes (261). In the Americas, as well as in Australasia, though less recently true of New Zealand, "flocks of many generations of breeding for wool have been dissipated in a few generations of breeding for mutton" (261A).

THREATENED SCARCITY OF FINE WOOL AND POSSIBLE EFFECT ON THE MERINO BREED.

In many range districts there has been a rapid retrogression in the quality of the wool clip with the advent of the pronounced mutton cross in recent years, but the high price for lambs and mutton has more than offset the relative decline of a cent or two per pound for the wool. Nevertheless, the steady, world-wide increase in production of "crossbred" wool, and resulting decline in the production of Merino wool for many years, would seem to threaten a scarcity of Merino fiber in the near future. In 1914, just prior to the war,

fashion appeared to be turning toward fabrics made of such wool, and there was an increased demand which had appreciable effect on the price. The war demand for coarser wools nullified this tendency, which may have been but a temporary phenomenon (263B). This will be decided by future developments. If the temporary conditions become permanent after the war the threatened extinction in this country of the Merino breed will doubtless be checked if the price of such wool is raised very much. Most range sheepmen, under present conditions of management, prefer a strong Merino foundation in the flock, and will welcome any change in market demands which would react favorably toward flocks having a strong infusion of Merino blood.

CONCLUSION.

The future of the sheep industry in this country seems fairly well indicated by changes which have occurred since 1900. The American frontier has vanished. The advance in land values between 1900 and 1910 proves this point, as does the continued advance since 1910. A greater intensity of culture and fuller utilization of the land area is therefore indicated. There are no more great areas of unused land whither the sheep may be driven, and the present grazing area is now stocked to its capacity. Continued agricultural settlement has operated in recent years to curtail to a considerable extent the range area which is available. The carrying capacity of the ranges may be increased as better control of the grazing activities is adopted, as is admirably exemplified by the improvement in capacity of the national forests, but an extension of sheep raising due to that factor will be of slow growth.

So far as concerns wool production as a dominant enterprise, there seems small likelihood of a pronounced increase in the number of sheep in most other countries, or on other continents, aside from equatorial regions. The only sheep-producing countries of any importance which show an appreciable increase in their sheep population in recent years are New Zealand, British South and East Africa, and Uruguay. British South Africa and Uruguay are the only prominent sheep countries which show an appreciable recent increase in sheep per capita (263D).

In equatorial regions any increase which may develop must undoubtedly take place in the distant future, as existing climatic and hygienic conditions are quite adverse to the sheep industry as now conducted. It would seem that a marked addition to the world's population of wool sheep could occur in central Asia and in China, which contribute a large part of the supply of carpet wool, bnt there appear to be good reasons against such an immediate possibility. Central Asia is already well supplied with sheep, though improve-

ment in the character af the wool clip may take place in the future. and attention to pasture improvement in connection with better wool strains may confidently be expected to result in an increase in both sheep and wool in the years to come. A large part of the vast territory of China is so densely populated with human beings that there is little rough or waste product left for sheep, and those already there consume the supply, while the inherited opposition of the inhabitants in the more distant Provinces to any change will probably defer a betterment or enlargement of the flocks in those regions for a considerable period. It would, therefore, appear that for a long time to come the principal competition to which American wool will be subjected will be from regions already approximately fully populated with sheep. Soon after the end of the European war there will undoubtedly be a fall in the price of wool from the existing war-time level, but it is quite possible that this decline will be but temporary. In view of the stationary wool production of the world and continued population increase in the past decade, it seems probable that wool prices will experience a gradual rise in the future from the price level which prevailed prior to August, 1914.

THE TENDENCY ON THE RANGE.

On the western ranges the tendency, save as modified by the war, probably will continue toward the adoption of mutton types in spite of earlier insistence on the characteristic foraging and herding qualities of the Merino breed. However, there seems small likelihood that conditions of range management will change enough for a long time yet to come (if ever) to make these qualities distinctly a minor consideration. It is quite possible that a Merino strain will be developed which will hold its own in the most favorable localities against the more distinctly mutton types (253C). The herding quality of this breed will become a matter of less importance if fencing of the range is ever permitted, and under such circumstances the foraging quality also would become but a minor consideration on part of the range area. On the other hand, a very large part of the range country is of so little grazing value, or is so rough that fencing would not appear to be practicable. Sudden and very destructive storms are of such common occurrence in most of the range country, that, even under fence, the herding quality of the Merino will always be an important factor in the type of sheep run on the range. Otherwise losses entirely out of proportion to what would be sustained if the sheep were herded would often occur in times of stress. The widely scattered "bands" would be almost entirely at the mercy of the elements, quite apart from heavy losses due to predatory animals. The extensive fencing done in Texas has to a considerable extent been rendered practicable by more favorable climatological

factors. In any case, however, greater attention to cross-breeding will further increase the size of the range sheep, which will then require more land per head and thus at least in part limit the numerical increase which otherwise would occur as a result of improvement in range management and in the carrying capacity of the range.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE GROWTH OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Any pronounced increase in the number of sheep kept in the United States in the near future does not seem possible on the range under present conditions, and if such a gain occurs in the national sheep population it must take place largely in the "farming" States, the region east of the Rocky Mountains. Such an increase must also be based on the mutton types of sheep with the possible exception of parts of the Ohio district. The time is long since past when wool production as a major enterprise was profitable in the farming States as a whole.

At the present time both the cheap wool and the cheap mutton from the range are things of the past. In 1914 the cost of producing a lamb (including most items of interest charges), after crediting the wool clip, was $2.18 in California; $2.46 in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; and $2.45 in the rest of the range country (Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming). The net profit per lamb was $1.02, $0.34, and $1.40 in the three sections, respectively. The net profit per sheep in the flock (excluding lambs) was 78, 20, and 99 cents, respectively (264A).

With a proper correlation of enterprises and selection of mutton types giving high production of lambs per ewe (particularly the Down breeds), the farmer east of the Rockies probably is now able to compete with the range very nearly on even terms. The number of farmers maintaining small permanent farm flocks was on the increase in 1911 in the greater part of the Middle West (264). There had also been an increase in that section in the feeding of range lambs and the breeding of range ewes for early lambs to be disposed of before the range lambs appeared on the market (265). There are indications that the last-named activity has declined in the past few years (266), owing to the scarcity of such ewes attendant on the high prices for mutton. This may or may not be permanent, but its effect seems plainly in evidence at the present time. The recent foot-and-mouth quarantine somewhat accentuated the condition.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MARKETING AND SLAUGHTERING STATISTICS.

A close scrutiny of recent live-stock statistics would seem to indicate that the above-mentioned increase in small permanent breeding

flocks in the farming States has been continuous during recent years. It would also appear that the reported sheep population of the country as a whole has been tending more and more toward breeding animals. Average annual receipts of sheep at the seven principal markets for 1912–1915, both inclusive, were 16 per cent larger than the average for 1908–1911. The average annual shipments from these market centers[17] were only 5 per cent larger. This shows a pronounced increase in the percentage of killings on arrival at these markets. The quarantine at Chicago from November to the close of 1914 and during all of 1915 had an appreciable effect on shipments, large numbers of animals being slaughtered at the end of 1914 which otherwise would have been shipped as feeders. In 1915, when the fact of the quarantine was fully known, this was not of so much importance as during the last two months of 1914 (267). The above data would suggest that the number of feeder and stocker sheep fed in the Middle West declined to some extent.

The average shipments of feeder and stocker sheep from the seven principal markets (Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, and St. Paul) show a decline of 17 per cent for 1912–1915, inclusive, as against such shipments for 1908–1911. This decline is largely accounted for by a pronounced increase in the feeding of lambs in the far West (including part of Nebraska), before they reach the market. The marked rise in lamb prices has encouraged this practice very much. The decline has also been somewhat accentuated by an increase in the direct purchase of range lambs for feeding purposes in some States east of Nebraska. A smaller percentage of the animals reaching the markets of the Middle West have been feeder type, and, as a result, fewer feeders have been fed (268). Also, owing to the price of lamb and mutton, many animals have been butchered which otherwise would have reached the farms as feeders.

The number of sheep butchered under Federal inspection rose steadily from 11,000,000 in 1910 to practically 15,000,000 in 1914, although estimates of the Department of Agriculture show that the total number in the country was slowly decreasing (269). The average price per hundred pounds for sheep on the Chicago market rose steadily from $3.95 in 1911 to $5.55 in 1914, and for lambs from $5.95 to $8. In 1915 sheep averaged $6.30 per hundred pounds, and lambs $9, both figures being high records (270). On the other hand the number of sheep butchered under Federal inspection in 1915 was more than 2,000,000 less than in 1914, the drop being 14 per cent

[17] The shipments (duplications in shipment figures are mutually corrective for both periods) from the markets include animals shipped to outside packers and butchers, feeder sheep, and sheep for export. The number exported increased 100 per cent on the average since 1911, but the total exported is so small as to be practically negligible.

(271). As there has been a net increase in number of sheep in the farming States, and the bulk of this gain has been in the Middle West, it would therefore appear that range flockmasters have been selling off the bulk of their increase each year in response to the high prices, without adequate replacement of their breeding flocks, retaining their old ewes to a considerable and unusual extent. The pronounced drop in number of sheep slaughtered in 1915 would seem to indicate that they had reached the point where rehabilitation of the breeding flocks was necessary.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MARKET STATISTICS WHEN COMPARED WITH DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

Estimates of the Department of Agriculture as to the number of sheep on farms on the first day of January each year show a slow decrease for the country as a whole since 1910, and for most of the farming States, but in 1915 the reported increases east of the range country have more than offset these decreases. These estimates are made up in December. With the high mutton prices which have prevailed, and the attendant enhancement of the lamb market, there has been a steady tendency for farm-raised lambs to be well out of the way before that time. It seems extremely probable, in view of the greater percentage of killings on arrival at market, and the decline in feeder shipments, that the department estimates of the number of sheep on farms on January 1 have been more and more tending toward returns of breeding animals kept in permanent farm flocks east of the Rockies. It is therefore likely that so far as concerns sheep as a permanent farm enterprise east of the Rocky Mountains, the industry is in a much more flourishing condition than is often supposed. It would also appear that the striking decline in number of sheep in the far West which has been reported since 1910, a decline usually considered predominantly due to agricultural settlement (272C), has been very largely confined to market stock and wethers. High prices have accelerated sales off the range and relatively few lambs are included in the department estimates made up in December. The accelerated change to mutton blood means that wethers retained for wool production have undergone a marked decrease. Evidently the estimates of sheep on the range, as on the farm, have been tending more and more toward covering breeding flocks exclusively. The relative increase in the number of breeding animals means that, when there is a demand for it, an increase in the national sheep population can occur much more rapidly than would be suggested by a mere comparison of present and past numbers of mature sheep in the country, and that as regards the fundamental stability of the industry, it is in a more flourishing condition than would at first seem evident.

AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE FARMING STATES PROBABLE—INDICATED CHARACTER OF THE FARM FLOCK.

Considering all the factors, it seems logical to look for a steady, though slow, increase in the number of sheep in most of the farming States east of the mountain district, an increase made up largely of sheep kept in small flocks on general farms as a minor enterprise for the utilization of products of low value which otherwise would largely be wasted or less fully used. In 1914 it was ascertained that, with the possible exception of New England, in 36 States east of the mountain region the number of sheep might be increased 150 per cent without displacing or reducing other live-stock enterprises on the farm and without making appreciable effort to increase the existing supply of feed. In other words, the number of sheep could be increased practically 22,000,000 head and this increase fed largely with forage at present imperfectly utilized or only as litter (272A). This increase would be sufficient to make the United States entirely independent of other countries for its normal supply of new wool of Class II, and in addition, so far as volume is concerned, would make unnecessary the normal importation of Class I wool. Obviously the clip from mutton breeds could not compete in fineness with the wools of Class I which we import from the Southern Hemisphere. The average net annual imports of Classes I and II from 1910 to 1915, inclusive, were 122,000,000 pounds. The average imports of Class III wool were 98,000,000 pounds (272B). Part of the latter is used for clothing, but it is primarily a carpet and blanket wool. At the same time, after the flocks were secured, such an increase in the sheep population would add approximately 4 per cent to the Nation's meat supply—on the 1909 basis. In that year the total of meat and lard produced was 16,952,000,000 pounds. In the farming States 22,000,000 sheep in breeding flocks would give about 18,000,000 (80 to 85 per cent) lambs and cull ewes for slaughter each year. The weight of the dressed carcasses and tallow would average about 40 pounds per head.

The possibilities for an increase in the number of sheep with, or attended by some attention to a greater supply of feed, are very promising indeed. The question of green forage crops for small farm flocks should be easy of solution, and at but small expense. The fertilizing value of sheep when fed such crops on land deteriorated by continued grain growing is unquestioned (271A). The economy and the profit of such an enterprise when given proper care was well stated by a corn-belt farmer in 1861, when he called attention to the fact that men farming a quarter section and selling grain or live stock or both could keep at least 100 sheep on what was wasted (272). The small breeding flock so kept pays high returns where a large

flock would often be kept at a loss, as many farmers in the Middle West have discovered. Such flocks have a high value for weed eradication, and no small value in fertilizing the land."

Such was the character of the farm flocks of the Mississippi Valley in 1911, and this has characterized Canadian sheep husbandry for considerably more than half a century. East of Manitoba it is said to be comparatively rare to find more than 40 to 50 breeding ewes on a farm in Canada (274). In the western Provinces, aside from the range district of southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, the sheep industry is practically entirely on a farm-flock basis, the number of animals per farm ranging from 50 up to 400 head. The great bulk of the Canadian sheep are of the mutton type. Ewe flocks of 40 to 50 or even 60 head would seem to be the most suitable size for general farms of moderate acreage in this country. Such a flock warrants the purchase of a good ram, uses him fully, gives sufficient returns with the high prices of recent years to secure the adequate attention which is absolutely necessary, requires but little time during the busy season if the lambs are dropped early, requires but small outlay for shelter, and, excepting the period from a short time before lambing until the lambs are marketed, calls for a minimum of expensive grain feed to get the best returns from lambs, particularly when green forage crops are used. Two or three small dog-tight inclosures for night herding are relatively inexpensive and serve largely to settle the question of the sheep-killing dog.

The animals which are now so kept, and which must continue to be kept in such flocks, are of the mutton type, with wool a secondary consideration. Wool can not be grown alone under such conditions save at a loss. If the present high price of lamb and mutton is maintained, and there appears every reason to believe that such will be the case, there probably will be an increase in the number of small-farm flocks, or an adoption of sheep in such flocks, in parts of the country where such an increase 10 years ago would have appeared unlikely.

SUMMARY.

The outstanding facts in the history of the American sheep industry are (1) the adoption of wool growing and the remarkable

[18] It seems extremely improbable, however, that any increase which may take place will approach the possibilities for a long period to come. A too rapid gain in number undoubtedly would depress mutton prices (irrespective of the effect on the price of medium and coarse wools) to a point where many sheepmen would curtail their flocks. Then, too, the expense of fencing for sheep is a factor which will strongly tend to prevent the adoption of sheep on farms fenced only for cattle. Another factor which should inhibit a too rapid increase in the number of sheep will doubtless be the adoption of this enterprise by enthusiastic farmers with little or no knowledge of sheep management. Such men, if they invest heavily, in many cases will lose heavily, and thus strengthen the conservatism of their neighbors.

development of the Spanish Merino as a wool-bearing animal by the earlier flockmasters, (2) the decline of the eastern wool industry and the westward migration of the wool sheep, and (3) the change to mutton types both on the farm and the range.

THE ADOPTION OF WOOL GROWING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPANISH MERINO.

Until 1808 wool growing was purely a minor enterprise on the farm. The wool was largely consumed in the household, and the sheep industry was merely a part of a self-sufficing economy. With the period of restricted foreign commerce which lasted almost continuously from 1808 to 1815, the industry became a major enterprise in the North Atlantic States, and much was done toward improving the wool by crosses with the numerous Spanish Merinos which had been imported in 1810–11.

Following 1815, competition with foreign woolen manufacturers greatly curtailed the output of the domestic mills, and in the absence of a good market, wool growing in the North Atlantic States again became a minor enterprise, though to a considerable extent it retained its new character as a commercial proposition. Until the thirties, although there was a gradual advance in the woolen industry, particularly in the factory manufacture of the coarser fabrics, the household manufacture still consumed a majority of the wool clip; its demand was for the coarser fiber, and there was no incentive to extend the earlier breeding improvements. These, and the Merino sheep, accordingly were almost entirely neglected. A temporary craze for the Saxon Merino during the twenties could not be termed a movement for breed improvement.

Following 1830, a rapid growth in the woolen industry, and a forced dependence of the manufacturers on the eastern flocks or on imports for their raw material, reversed the position of wool growing in the East. Immediate attention was given to breed improvement, and after some controversy the Saxon was discarded for the Spanish Merino. Improvement in size, conformation, and wool clip progressed steadily, particularly in Vermont, while the eastern flocks grew very rapidly. Until 1845 the East was supreme in wool production.

DECLINE OF THE EASTERN WOOL INDUSTRY AND THE WESTWARD MIGRATION OF THE WOOL SHEEP.

Following 1845 better transportation facilities between the seaboard and the trans-Allegheny region, coupled with much lower costs of wool production on the cheaper land west of the mountains, resulted in a rapid gain in number of sheep in that section and a

corresponding decline in the East. During the fifties the sheep industry for the country as a whole was nearly stationary, increases in newer sections little more than balancing the continued decline east of the Alleghenies. The tendency, however, was for the wool sheep to continue to move into areas of cheap land and to decline in regions where the steer and the hog, or the dairy cow, could be advantageously added to the farm enterprise. The Civil War period and its undue stimulus to wool production was really only an incident in the westward movement of the wool sheep into pioneer regions. The striking increases in the eastern flocks at that time were only temporary, while the permanent net increases in the Middle West were not the result of the war but of the high protection enjoyed by the producers thereafter. At the same time a large part of the increase in number of sheep between 1860–1870 was in the newer parts of the Middle and Central West, where a gain was logically to be expected with the westward movement of the frontier. The rough topography in the Ohio district and the attendant encouragement to grazing, supplemented by the shepherding habits of the farmers, was no small factor in the increased number of sheep kept in that area.

After 1870 the opening of the far West resulted in a marked acceleration of the westward movement of the wool sheep and a fairly steady decline in the farming States, a decline which was greatly accelerated during the hard times and the free wool of the nineties, when the keeping of sheep for wool in the farming States almost disappeared except in the Ohio district and in newly settled areas east of the Rockies.

In the meantime steady progress had been made by the American breeders in the development of the Merino as a wool-bearing animal par excellence. Vermont held first place in this activity, and the much wrinkled, yolky, heavy clipping Vermont Merino was in great demand for breeding up the wool flocks elsewhere. After the wool sheep had practically disappeared east of the Alleghenies the Vermont breeders reaped a rich harvest from the sale of breeding animals to western flockmasters and to those in Argentina and Australia. Following 1870 the Delaine breeders of the Ohio district, with their smooth-bodied stock, steadily encroached on the field of their Vermont fellows, but the latter were in first place until about 1890. The last factor in the maintenance of fine wool flocks in Vermont virtually disappeared when the range sheepmen adopted Delaine and Rambouillet blood in his breeding stock during and subsequent to the nineties. At this time, too, the flockmaster in the Antipodes began to abandon the Vermont for other Merino types in his breeding operations.

CHANGE TO MUTTON TYPES ON THE FARM AND THE RANGE.

As wool sheep declined in the farming States mutton types steadily appeared as a more or less important farm enterprise. By 1860 the bulk of the sheep east of the Alleghenies were kept chiefly for mutton, with wool a secondary consideration. The mutton breeds also received considerable attention during the Merino mania of the sixties, but the speculative prices paid for fine wool stock concentrated the desire of most farmers on the Merino. Thereafter the wool sheep steadily gave way before the competition of more profitable farm enterprises west of the Alleghenies. Wool production could not hope to endure in the face of the cheap grain, beef, and pork production of the Middle West. Mutton types, therefore, slowly replaced sheep kept chiefly for wool in that section. The mutton sheep, particularly the high grades of improved breeds, was well able to compete with the beef steer.

The heavy lamb marketed at 6 months of age or less, a later development of the change to mutton types, had nothing to fear from competition with beef production. But the combination of the steer and the hog, and the superior reproductive powers of the latter, obscured the value of the mutton sheep on the rich farming land of the Middle West, while the attempt of many men to maintain the wool sheep and their complete failure resulted in the common belief that the sheep was not a farm animal. As a result the distinctly wool type of sheep practically disappeared in most of the farming States by 1900, while the mutton type was kept in relatively small numbers save in the more favorable locations. The Delaine was developed just before and subsequent to 1870 in an effort on the part of breeders in the Ohio district to secure fine wool on a mutton carcass. The somewhat limited improvement made in the mutton quality was an important factor in the continuance of fine wools on the rough lands of that section, and later made that area a source of pure-bred stock for the range country. The Rambouillet was developed in France, Germany, and this country, on the same principle as the Delaine.

The widespread adoption of Delaine and Rambouillet blood on the range during and after the nineties was in part due to the desire of the range sheepmen to secure more saleable carcasses to supplement the low wool prices, while the rapid crossing of Merino types with purely mutton breeds in recent years (a result of curtailment of the range), rising production costs, low wool prices, and an enhanced demand for lamb and mutton (with resulting rises in the price of such meat), marks the last phase of this change in the American sheep industry. A majority of our sheep now carry 50 per cent or more of mutton blood—i. e., are of the mutton type; and in most sections the wool clip, though still an important consideration, has become secondary to lamb.

In recent years, too, the cost of production on the range, where sheep are kept usually as the sole enterprise, has become so high that the farmers east of the Rocky Mountains are now able to compete with the range on nearly even terms by using mutton sheep as a minor enterprise on the farm and keeping the wool clip subordinate to the lamb crop. Since 1910 there has been a net increase[19] in the number of sheep kept east of the range country, and most of this increase has occurred in the Middle West, where the idea that the sheep was not a farm animal had previously been strongly held. The economy of small mutton flocks fed largely with forage which otherwise would be less completely used, and the production of heavy lambs with a minimum of expensive grain feed, has finally become plain to the American farmer. A new phase in the history of our sheep industry is now developing. This is the return of sheep to the farm. In the future an important and increasing percentage of our meat and wool supply will undoubtedly come from the small farm flock.[20]

[19] The increase in number of sheep in certain States has more than offset decreases in other States.

[20] In this connection, however, it seems probable that New England, except locally, will prove an exception. That section is so densely populated that extensive farm enterprises would seem distinctly out of place save in the more remote parts. (The sheep-killing dog is another deterrent to sheep raising, and a most serious one in a region so densely populated.) Owing to the urban demand, the dairy cow and the truck patch, and to a less extent the orchard, are and must continue to be the basis of New England agriculture. There is much unused pasture land in New England which could carry sheep nicely during the summer months, but the hay land is almost entirely used for the winter keep of milch cows, which experience has shown to be much more profitable than sheep and nearly as efficient a consumer of rough forage. There is room for a considerable increase in the number of sheep in New England to utilize such parts of the pasture area as are too rough for cows, but the scarcity of roughage for winter feed will greatly limit any future increase in the flocks. It seems probable that future gains in number of sheep in New England will be in the form of small flocks, grazed largely as scavengers on surplus pasture areas, for the production of lambs to be marketed from pasture in the fall, or in small flocks kept for the production of the highest grades of early or winter lamb.

APPENDIX.

LITERATURE CITED.[1]

1. United States Department of Agriculture, B. A. I., Special Report on the Sheep Industry of the United States. E. A. Carman, H. A. Heath, and John Minto (1892), p. 87. Hereafter cited as B. A. I. Bishop, History of American Manufacturers (1868), vol. 1, p. 304 (note). Bruce, Economic History of Virginia (1895), vol. 1, p. 202, 336. National Wool Grower, April, 1916, p. 15.

2. B. A. I., l. c. p. 31–2, Bishop, l. c.

Winthrop, Journal American Historical Association (1908), vol. 1, p. 66, 102.

3. Edw. Johnson, A History of New England (1654), p. 175.

4. Bishop, l. c. p. 310–11. Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England (Boston, 1853), vol. 2, p. 84, 103, 251–2, 105–6; vol. 3, p. 397; vol. 4, part 2, p. 42.

5. Bishop, l. c. p. 304 (note).

8. Op. cit., p. 314–17; B. A. I., l. c. p. 27, 29–30, 41, 42, 47. Weeden, Economic and Social History of New England (1890), vol. 1, p. 193.

9. B. A. I., l. c. p. 45 and fol.

10. Department of Agriculture, Yearbook (1862), p. 243; B. A. I., l. c. p. 46, 52–3, also ref. 9.

10A. B. A. I., l. c. p. 89–90.

11. Op. cit., pp. 28, 30.

11A. Bishop, l. c. p. 314, 328 and fol.

12. Op. cit., p. 304 (note), 311 & note; Bruce, l. c. p. 202, 336, 377–378, 483–4. See also Records of Mass., l. c. B. A. I. also gives a good discussion on this point, p. 31 and fol.

13. Records of Mass., vol. 2, p. 251–2; Bishop, l. c. p. 311, 313; B. A. I., l. c. p. 33 and fol.

13A. Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut (J. H. Trumbull, Hartford, 1850), vol. 2, p. 34, 51–2, 139, 197; vol. 3, p. 91; vol. 4, p. 345.

14. Bishop, l. c. p. 304 (note).

15. Records of Mass., vol. 1, p. 104.

17. Weeden, l. c. vol. 1, p. 277–8, 404; B. A. I., l. c. p. 35 and fol.

18. Bishop, l. c. p. 310, 311–12, 321–2, 345; Bruce, l. c. vol. 2, p. 461–4; Niles Register, vol. 66, p. 386; see also B. A. I., l. c. p. 32 and fol., 95 and fol. Weeden, l. c. vol. 1, p. 165, 182, 197–8. Records of Mass., vol. 1, p. 303; vol. 2, p. 105–6; vol. 3, p. 355–6, 396–7; vol. 5, p. 28.

19. Bishop, l. c. p. 303–4.

20. Op. cit., p. 312.

21. Bogart, Economic History of the United States (1914), p. 53, 58–60; Bishop, l. c. p. 303–4, 312–3, 329–31, 377; Bruce, l. c. vol. 2, p. 462 and fol.; B. A. I., l. c. p. 23, 25, 27, 29, 39 and fol., 103 and fol., 107 and fol., 95 and fol.

22. Bogart, l. c. p. 100–01; Bishop, l. c. p. 329 and fol., 324 and fol., 345–6.

[1] Many thanks are due to Prof. H. C. Taylor, of the University of Wisconsin, who kindly submitted, for the use of the writer, data gathered by various graduate students, under his direction, from the files of the agricultural press and reports of State departments and agricultural societies for the period 1840–1860. A large part of the references of this character which are cited for the years 1840–1860 are from the data loaned by Professor Taylor.

23. Op. cit., p. 372 and fol., 379 and fol., 385 and fol.; Bogart, l. c. p. 106 and fol.; B. A. I., l. c. p. 48, 111–13.

24. Op. cit., p. 48 and fol., 110 and fol.; Bishop, l. c. p. 381 and fol.

25. B. A. I, l. c. p. 28.

26. Op. cit., p. 49, 113; Bishop, l. c. p. 393–6.

27. Youatt, Wm. Sheep, Their Breeds, Management, and Diseases (1848), p. 54–5; B. A. I., l. c. 53.

28. Op. cit., p. 53 and fol., 78 and fol.

28A. Op. cit., p. 67; Livingston, Essay on Sheep (1809), p. 59 and fol.

29. Bogart, l. c. p. 114, 148, 155–6; B. A. I., l. c. p. 114–20; Bishop, l. c. vol. I, p. 395, 397–8, 422; Wright, Wool Growing and the Tariff (1910), p. 12–14.

30. Special Report, U. S. Treasury Department (1887), p. 48. See also Bishop, l. c. p. 418, 420. R. C. Taft in the Bulletin of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, vol. 2, p. 479 and fol., gives an interesting account of the start of the woolen manufacture in this country.

31. Bishop, l. c. p. 411–16, vol. 2, p. 134, B. A. I., l. c. p. 117.

32. Hamilton, Report on Manufacturers (1791) in Bogart, p. 154–5; also in B. A. I., l. c. p. 119.

32A. Op. cit., p. 49–50.

33. Bogart, l. c. p. 120 and fol. 143. See also in B. A. I., p. 122 and fol. Pitkin Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States (1835); Tables of exports of products of agriculture, p. 95 and fol.

34. B. A. I., p. 70 and fol.

35. Randall, Henry, Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry (1862), p. 21 and fol., B. A. I., l. c. p. 133 and fol., 156 and fol. Livingston, l. c. p. 8.

36. Wright, l. c. p. 62. See also ref. 30.

36A. Niles Register, vol. 66, p. 386; Coxe, T., Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States (1814), p. XIV.

37. Bogart, l. c. p. 123 and fol.; Randall, l. c. p 29–30.

38. Bogart, l. c. p. 162–3, 170; Special Report, l. c. p. 49; Coxe, l. c. p. XIII–XIV.

39. Bishop, l. c. p. 135–6, 149–51 (vol. 2); Randall, l. c. p. 30–31.

40. Special Report, l. c. p. 49.

41. Livingston, Essay on Sheep (1809), p. 134 and fol., 186, also B. A. I., l. c. p. 139 and fol., 143–4.

42. Op. cit., p. 145, 148; New York Agric. Soc. Report (1841), p. 160.

43A. Bishop, l. c. vol. 2, p. 134; Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal, Vol. 4, no. 2 (1816–17), p. 140, B. A. I., l. c. p. 167, 170–171.

43A. Coxe, l. c. p. XIII, 46; Niles Register, vol. 6, p. 173.

44. Op. cit., a very detailed discussion, p. 173 and fol.; Randall, l. c. p. 26 and fol.; Bishop, l. c. vol. 2, p. 134, 171; Massachusetts Repository, vol. 5, no. 2 (1818), p. 168; Cultivator (1844), p. 126 and fol.

45. Niles Register (1844), vol. 66, p. 209, B. A. I., l. c. p. 136 and fol. See also page 494–5 and fol. for Merinos in Western Pennsylvania at this time.

46. Op. cit., p. 575; Hall, Notes on the Western States (1838), p. 148–9; Prairie Farmer (1847), p. 213; Niles Register (1814), vol. 6, p. 208.

47. Ohio Report (1849), p. 47, 133; Cultivator (1848), p. 10; American Farmer (1826), vol. 8, p. 81, 92; B. A. I., l. c. p. 492, 522 and fol.

49. Special Report, l. c. p. 59; Bogart, l. c. p. 170; Coxe, l. c. p. XIV, XXX; Bishop, l. c. p. vol. 2, p. 136, 180–181; Pitkin, Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States (1835), p. 473–4 (see also Pitkin in ref. 33); Taussig, Tariff History of the United States, Fifth Edition, p. 16–17.

50. Coxe, l. c. Table 9, Table 3, Table 37; Hats, which had been the only vigorous phase of the woolen manufacture for several decades as well as in colonial times. See Bishop, l. c. p. 39, 151, vol. 1, p. 421 and fol. The hat manufacture had often roused the ire of British governors. Special Report, l. c. p. 49; Pitkin (1835), p. 472.

50A. Rogart, l. c. p. 173; Bishop, l. c. p. 150, 149, 194, 195; see also Wright, l. c. p. 19; Coxe, l. c. p. XXXI.

51. Randall, l. c. p. 30, 41; Bishop, l. c. vol. 2, p. 194–5. Massachusetts Repository, l. c. vol. 4, no. 2, p. 160; Niles Register (1811), vol. 1, p. 32 (Price in Baltimore); (1829) vol. 36, p. 399 (Price at Steubenville, Ohio).

51A. B. A. I., l. c. p. 55, 75.

52. Niles Register, vol. 6, p. 173, 335; Coxe, l. c. p. XIII; Bishop, l. c. p. 181.

52A. Coxe, l. c. p. XII–XIV, XXX.

52B. Niles Register, l. c. vol. 8, p. 151.

53. Randall, l. c. p. 32; Bishop, l. c. p. 211–13, 194; Pitkin, l. c. p. 473–4.

54. Randall, l. c. p. 32–3; Hunt, Merchant's Magazine, vol. 4, p. 287. Niles Register (1829), vol. 36, p. 399; Massachusetts Repository, l. c. vol. 4, no. 2, p. 201.

55. Bogart, l. c. p. 239; Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 30, p. 119, 145, 146.

56. Randall, l. c. p. 32–33; Massachusetts Repository, l. c. vol. 5, p. 167 and fol., vol. 4, p. 140; Bishop, l. c. vol 2, p. 246; Niles Register (1822), vol. 23, p. 96; B. A. I., l. c. p. 221–222, 484 and fol., 491 and fol., 497 and fol., 427.

57. Pitkin, Statistical View, l. c. (1835), p. 490; Niles Register (1814), vol. 6, p. 208–10.

57A. Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 9, p. 19–20, 43–4; vol. 31, p. 355–7, 277–8.

58. Ford, Wool and Manufactures of Wool (1894), p. 316–17, Table of Net Imports; before 1822 the amount of raw wool imported was too small to be separately recorded by the Treasury Department; see also Bishop, l. c. vol. 2, p. 269–70; Niles Register (1822), vol. 22, p. 225; Bulletin N. A. W. M., vol. 30, p. 146.

59. See Appendix for the different tariffs on wool; see also Randall, l. c. p. 17 and fol., 33; Sheep Husbandry (1848), p. 158–9; Bulletin, N. A. W. M., Vol. 31, p. 206–7.

59A. Massachusetts Repository, l. c. vol. 5, p. 169; Hunt, l. c. vol. 4, p. 287; Ford, l. c. p. 304.

60. Randall, l. c. p. 159; Fine wool, l. c. p. 17 and fol., 34 and fol.; B. A. I., l. c. p. 231 and fol.; Niles Register (1827), vol. 33, p. 17, 146.

61. Ford, l. c. Table of total imports of manufacturers of wool, p. 336. The value of the imports of 1825–30 is no criterion of the amount imported, due to depressed prices; Special Report, l. c. p. 58; see also Wright, p. 39–40, 46 and fol., 56, for a good discussion. Bishop, l. c. p. 313–15, 321–22, and note.

62. See Appendix 6; also B. A. I., l. c. p. 236–7; Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 37, 41 and fol.; Bishop, l. c. p. 313–14. Randall shows a greater relative gain in the price of medium wool, but many quotations are lacking in his price table.

63. Randall, l. c. p. 37.

64. Niles Register (1827), vol. 33, p. 277; vol. 66, p. 386; vol. 41, p. 214; B. A. I., l. c. p. 499, 236.

65. Randall, l. c. p. 35 and fol. Sheep Husbandry, p. 159.

66. Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 36–7; Bulletin, N. A. W. M. Vol. 9, p. 20, 43–4; vol. 31, p. 277–8.

67. Bogart, l. c. p. 240–242.

68. Randall, l. c. p. 41 and fol., 47 and fol., 37, 61 and fol., 72 note: B. A. I., l. c. p. 239; New York Report (1842), p. 29.

69 Patent Office (1850), p. 211.

70. Randall, l. c. p. 17–18; Sheep Husbandry, l. c. p. 159, 160–3. B. A. I., l. c. p. 237–8 and note: Patent Office (1849), p. 242; (1851), p. 157; American Agriculturist, vol. 24, p. 43; Niles Register (1835), vol. 49, p. 128; vol. 41, p. 477.

71. New York Report (1843), p. 445–67; (1841), p. 271–2; B. A. I., l. c.: Randall, Fine Wool, p. 48–9 Cultivator (1844), vol. 1, p. 128; Niles Register, l. c.

72. B. A. I., l. c.; Randall, l. c. p. 27–8 and note; 72 (note).

72A. Wright, l. c. p. 75; Niles Register (1831), vol. 41, p. 219, 324; Bishop, l. c. p. 360. It does not seem possible that there could have been any more than were present in 1825, considering the number slaughtered thereafter and the lack of a market for the wool other than largely for domestic manufactures. The furor had been all for fine wool.

73. New England Farmer, vol. 6, p. 155; Niles Register (1825), vol. 29, p. 402, 88; Bishop, l. c. p. 315. Contemporary estimates place the number of sheep in 1825 at 15 million. Considering the way the animals were butchered and neglected following 1815, and the poor wool market until the early 20's, this estimate appears quite high. A recuperation to 12 or 13 million head between 1820–25 seems ample when it is remembered that the rage of the time was for quality of wool rather than quantity; while wool manufacturers were flourishing in the West, the number of mills was very small, the output small, and the sheep industry hazardous on account of indifferent care of the ordinary animals in a new country, to say nothing of depredations on the part of wolves.

74. Wright, l. c. p. 75–76; Pitkin, l. c. p. 490–91; Bogart, l. c. p. 166.

76. Bogart, l. c. p. 166–7, 176; Wright, l c. p. 58–9.

77. Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 42. See also Table of prices based on returns of Mauger and Avery in Appendix, this essay.

78. Niles Register, vol. 49, p. 221, 68.

79. Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, 1838, p. 5, 45, 136; see also Hazards Register, vol. 1, p. 48.

80. Benton and Barry, Statistical View (1837), p. 106 and preceding.

81. See Appendix for tables of wool prices (from Mauger and Avery); also see Tables of wool prices in Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 42 and fol. (from transactions of Livermore).

82. From tables of prices for New York market in Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (1863), p. 304 and fol.; Patent Office (1847), p. 212–13.

83. Wright, p. 86.

84. Ford, l. c. Table, p. 307 and fol., net imports of raw wool by countries of origin, and table, p. 316; see also Appendix for table of wool imports.

85. Wright, p. 84; Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 30, p. 153 and fol.

85A. Census (1840), p. 359; see also Appendix for number of sheep in different census years.

86. Ford, l. c. Table, p. 316. See also Appendix.

87. New York Report (1841), p. 304–7.

88. B. A. I., l. c. p. 427, 499; Prairie Farmer, vol. 5, p. 252; Niles Register (1829), vol. 36, p. 399. Compare the Steubenville prices with those in Appendix.

89. Niles Register, vol. 69, p. 54; vol. 29, p. 166; vol. 33, p. 155; Pitkin, Statistical View, l. c. p. 579. Andrews, Report on Trade and Commerce (1853), p. 92, U. S. Senate, Exec. Doc. 112.

90. Op. cit. Bogart, l. c. p. Niles Register, vol. 69, p. 54. Ringwalt, Transportation Systems (1888), p. 111; Patent Office (1847), p. 584, 656. Andrews, l. c. p. 92–3.

90A. Andrews, l. c.

91. Bogart, l. c. p. 241–3, 246–7.

92. Patent Office (1849), p. 191. Hall, Notes on the Western States (1838), p. 128, 130.

93. Patent Office (1849), p. 191; Wisconsin Agriculturist (1851), p. 46, 131, 167, 171, 179, 201, 213, 228; (1852), p. 114; Patent Office (1847), p. 212.

94. Patent Office (1848), p. 552; (1847), p. 212, 584, (1854), p. 53; Cultivator, vol. 3, p. 21–22; Country Gentleman, vol. 5, p. 25; Patent Office (1849), p. 512; Niles Register, vol. 70, p. 21; Andrews, l. c. p. 92, 93; Mass Report (1849), p. 256; Niles Register, vol. 69, p. 54.

95. Patent Office (1847), p. 404; (1851), p. 157; (1854), p. 51, 54; (1849), p. 88, 92, 120, 256, 242–44; (1850), p. 277; Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 106; Practical Shepherd (1863), p. 97–8; Prairie Farmer, vol. 3, old series, p. 3, 207; Department of Agriculture (1862), p. 303; Cultivator, vol. 3, p. 21–2; Cultivator (1850), p. 294.

95A. Patent Office (1850), p. 137 and fol.; Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 42–3, 106 and fol.; Cultivator (1850), p. 294.

96. Prairie Farmer, vol. 5, old series, p. 204, 230, 274; vol. 3, p. 218, 238; Niles Register, vol. 66, p. 387; Hazard's Register (United States Commercial and Statistical Register), vol. 5 (1841), p. 352; Patent Office (1849), p. 245.

97. Patent Office (1844), p. 156.

98. See Ref. 96, l. c.: Prairie Farmer, vol. 9, p. 139, 296, 362; (1851), p. 408, 412; Wisconsin Agriculturist (1851), p. 14, 69.

99. Prairie Farmer, vol. 5, p. 205; vol. 4, p. 133, 161; Patent Office (1849) p. 245.

100. Prairie Farmer, vol. 7, p. 213.

101. Op. cit., vol. 3, p. 39; vol. 12, p. 35.

102. Department of Agriculture (1862), p. 301–2; Iowa Agric. Society (1860), p. 275 & fol.; Prairie Farmer, vol. 3, p. 276.

103. Cultivator, vol. 3, p. 21–22; Hall, l. c. p., 81; Amer. Agriculturist, vol. 1, p. 237.

104. Patent Office (1850), p. 407; Cultivator (1850), p. 294.

105 Bogart, l. c. p. 243; Aldrich Report, Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, Senate Report 1394 (1893). Part 2, p. 7 and fol., 24 and fol., 34 and fol., 60 and fol., 80 and fol. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (1836), p. 306 and fol. American Agriculturist, vol. 1, p. 237. Western Farmer, vol. 1, p. 157.

106. Andrews, Trade and Commerce, etc., (1853), Senate, Exec. Doc. 112, p. 380. Patent Office (1847), p. 566; Aldrich l. c. p. 60–63.

106A. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 68; Census (1910), vol. 1, p. 30.

106B. Prairie Farmer, vol. 3 (1843), p. 102; American Agriculturist, vol. 1, p. 176–7.

106C. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 286–7.

107. Patent office (1849), p. 252; Andrews, l. c. p. 4–5, 52, 55–6, 289, 355, 310 & fol., 411, 887, 711, 441–2; Ringwalt l. c. p. 51, 53, 75, 77, 109, 110–11, 120, 113–17.

Report, Chamber of Commerce of New York (1868), p. 131–5, 136–7.

See also Transac. of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, etc., vol. 17, part 1, No. 4, p. 243 and fol.

Patent Office (1847), p. 577 and fol.; Tables of canal, lake, and river commerce.

108. Patent Office, 1848, p. 367.

109. Massachusetts Report (1838), p. 45; Patent Office (1850), p. 139.

109A. See 95A, also Patent Office (1849), p. 243–245, 16; Dept. of Agriculture (1865), p. 456–7; Patent Office (1850), p. 405 (1855), p. 24, 28; Country Gentle-

man, vol. 7, p. 237, 268; vol. 17, p. 162, 273; vol. 20, p. 111; Cultivator (1850), p. 291.

110. Cultivator, vol. 7, p. 93, 43, 153, 136, 142, and fol. 149; New York Report (1841), p. 307, 317, 134, 319, 158; B. A. I., l. c. p. 239 and fol.

110A. Bishop, l. c., vol. 2, p. 136.

110B. Transactions of the Worcester County Agricultural Society (1847), p. 38.

111. B. A. I., l. c. p. 240 and fol.; New York Report (1843), p. 395, 440, 445 (1841), p. 134, 158; Cultivator, vol. 9, p. 146–147 (1850), p. 291; Patent Office (1849), p. 92, 102, 119–20, 256, 244; (1848) p. 394, 450; (1850) p. 209, 139–40, 306; (1852) p. 222, 236; (1854) p. 52–4; (1851) p. 137.

112. Patent Office (1849), p. 183–4; (1850) p. 139, 200, 280.

113. Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 56 and fol. 62 and fol. 66–8; B. A. I., p. 486.

114. Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. table, p. 41 and fol.; Aldrich, l. c. part 1, p. 38. See also Wright, l. c. p. 116, 121, and table, p. 354 (based on Report of Secy. of the Treasury (1863), p. 284 and fol.).

114A. See ref. 115.

115. Wright, l. c. p. 108 and fol. 121; Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 40, 46–7; Special Report, l. c. p. XLVIII, L, LIV.

117. Patent Office (1852), p. 222–4–6; (1848) p. 367; Patent Office (1849), p. 112, 245; (1854) p. 53. Transactions of the Agricultural Societies in the State of Massachusetts (1849), p. 256; (1847) p. 212–13.

117A. Patent Office (1847), p. 212–13; Cultivator (1849), p. 234.

118. Census (1900), vol. 5, p. CCXIII.

119. Census (1880), vol. 3, p. 1029, 1035; B. A. I., l. c. p. 947 and fol.; New York Daily Tribune, Nov. 8, 1862, p. 7. See also Dept. of Agriculture (1864), p. 478.

120. Census (1900), vol. 5, p. ccxvi, 708–9; Prairie Farmer, vol. 10, p. 262.

121. Patent Office (1849), p. 244; Cultivator (1852), p. 79.

122. Census, l. c. p. ccxiii, 708. See also Appendix.

123. Census, l. c. p. ccxv–vi, 709.

124. Prothero, Past and Present of English Farming (1912), p. 274, 371, 447.

124A. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 69; also Ringwalt and Trans. Wis. Acad. Science, etc., in ref. 107.

124B. Chamber of Commerce of New York (1858), p. 131–5; Andrews, l. c. p. 411, 441–42. Patent Office (1847), p. 566; Dept. of Agric. Div. of Statistics, Miscel. Series Bul. 15, p. 45, 55–6. Prairie Farmer (1860), p. 361; (1861), p. 407; Western Farmer (vol. 1), p. 157.

124C. See ref. 106B; also Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 286; Div. of Statistics, l. c.; Aldrich, l. c. part 2, p. 61–3; Wright, l. c. p. 347–8; Randall, l. c. p. 42–3.

125. Price averages calculated from Aldrich Report, l. c. part 2, p. 24, 27, 60 & fol., 80, also p. 9 & 34.

125A. See appendix 6; also Randall, l. c. Fine Wool, p. 42–3; Aldrich, l. c. part 1, p. 106–731, part 2, p. 73–4; Bogart, l. c. p. 244–5.

126A. Andrews, l. c. p. 382.

127. Patent Office (1851), p. 136, 138.

127A. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 600 and fol.

127B. Dept. of Agriculture (1872), p. 332; Patent Office (1854), p. 21; (1861), p. 213 and fol.; (1855), p. 29.

127C. Patent Office (1850), p. 139.

127D. Op. cit. p. 137 and fol.; see also refs. 95, 95A, 104, 108.

127E. Op. cit. (1850), p. 405; (1849), p. 16; (1851), p. 171, 149, 235, 243; (1853), p. 24; (1854), p. 20 and fol.; (1855), p. 22, 24, 28.

Country Gentleman, vol. 1, p. 133; vol. 7, p. 237, 268; vol. 21, p. 236; vol. 20, p. 111; vol. 17, p. 162, 273; vol. 24, p. 105; Cultivator (1849), p. 112, 234; Mass. Rept. (1838), p. 46 and fol.; New York Report (1843), p. 439; Cultivator (1849), p. 234.

127F. Mass. Report (1838), p. 46 and fol.

127H. Dept. of Agric. (1865), p. 456–7.

127K. Aldrich, l. c. part 2, p. 73–4; Randall, l. c. p. 42–3; Wright, l. c. p. 347–8; Mass. Rept. (1860), p. 94–95.

128. Country Gentleman (1860), p. 156, 284.

129. Cultivator, vol. 9, p. 147.

130. See Census. (1840), p. 358–9; (1860), p. 184–190.

131. Patent Office (1848), p. 368, 403–4; (1852), p. 189; (1850), p. 435; (1849), p. 242–3, 245, 112. Cultivator (1850), p. 291; (1852), p. 80. Country Gentleman, vol. 7, p. 237.

131A. Patent Office (1850), p. 139.

132. Patent Office (1849), p. 112, 242; Mass. Report (1860), p. 205, 292, 94–95, see also Cultivator (1852), p. 80; Patent Office (1852), p. 155, 170.

133. Ohio Report (1848), p. 9; Cultivator (1849), p. 157; Patent Office (1847), p. 653; Dept. of Agric. (1862), p. 262.

134. Cultivator (1849), p. 157; (1850), p. 291; Patent Office (1848), p. 409; (1850), p. 139; Dept. of Agric. (1862), p. 261–3.

135. Patent Office (1849), p. 243; Cultivator (1845), p. 117; Cultivator (1851), p. 325.

136. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 262–3.

137. Patent Office (1852), p. 281; Prairie Farmer, vol. 10, p. 37.

138. Ford, l. c. p. 305 and fol., 316–17, 336–7. See also Appendix.

139. Patent Office (1854), p. 52–4; (1851), p. 137, 179, 233; (1853), p. 40; (1849), p. 127, 245; (1855), p. 52–3; Mass. Report, 1860, p. 94–5; Country Gentleman, vol. 5, p. 25; Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 252.

140. Patent Office (1853), p. 39; Country Gentleman, vol. 7, p. 28–9; Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts (1837), p. 43 and fol.

141. Patent Office (1853), p. 39; Dept. of Agr. (1862), p. 282; Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 104–5 and note; New York Report (1860), p. 65; Prairie Farmer (1861), p. 273; Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, l. c.

142. American Agriculturist, vol. 23, p. 5; Prairie Farmer, l. c.; Country Gentleman, vol. 228, p. 10.

143. Massachusetts Report (1849), p. 331; Patent Office (1850), p. 273. See also ref. 139 and 140.

144. Aldrich Report, l. c., part 1, p. 107.

145. Patent Office (1853), p. 39; (1852), p. 224; (1849), p. 127; Dept. of Agr. (1862), p. 252 and fol., 275, 279, and fol.; Farmers' Register, vol. 6, p. 267; Country Gentleman (1861), p. 396.

146. American Agric., vol. 22, p. 365.

147. Ohio Report (1849), p. 47, 106; Patent Office (1850), p. 200, 280; (1852), p. 265; (1854), p. 53; Ohio Report (1855), p. 175; (1860), p. 4; Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 280; Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 101 and fol.

148. Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 55, 73, and fol.; 80, 88, 99; Sheep Husbandry, l. c. p. 160 and fol.; Cultivator, vol. 2, p. 220; vol. 3, p. 252.

149. B. A. I., l. c. p. 484, 503–5, 515, and fol., 518; Dept. of Agriculture, (1863), p. 232; (1871), p. 190–91; Randall, Sheep Husbandry, l. c. p. 160–61; Cultivator (1851), p. 324; Dept. of Agriculture (1864), p. 506.

150. Randall, Practical Shepherd, l. c. p. 28 and fol.; Patent Office (1849), p. 256; Prairie Farmer (1861), p. 152; see ref. number 148; Dep. of Agriculture (1864), p. 507; (1866), p. 344.

151. Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 55–6; 88–94, 99–100, and letter in Country Gentleman, vol, 26, p. 204; Dept. of Agric., 1866, p. 344–345.

152. Randall, l. c. p. 59–61; Practical Shepherd, l. c. p. 38 and fol.

153. Randall, Sheep Husbandry, l. c. p. 289 and fol.; Patent Office (1847), p. 364; (1849), p. 242, 246, and fol., 251, 257; Prairie Farmer, vol. 2, p. 334; vol. 7, p. 301; Cultivator, vol. 4, p. 231; Country Gentleman, vol. 2, p. 173.

154. Patent Office (1849), p. 257; Prairie Farmer, vol. 10, p. 161, 165, 193.

155. See Appendix.

156. Op. Cit.: Aldrich Report, l. c., Part 1, p. 106–7.

156A. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 286, 300.

157. Dept. of Agriculture (1862, p. 256–258; (1864) p. 242, 508–9; (1871) p. 38.

158. Op. cit. (1866), table, p. 67.

159. Census 1900, vol. 5, p. ccxiii, 708. See also Appendix.

160. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 300 and fol.; Prairie Farmer, vol. 18, p. 214, 265, 331; vol. 19, p. 379; Country Gentleman, vol. 24, p. 385; American Agriculturist, vol. 23, p. 233–4; Dept. of Agriculture (1871), p. 40; Special Report, l. c. p. XL–XLI; Dept. of Agriculture (1866), p. 342; (1862) p. 252.

161. Country Gentleman, vol. 21, p. 236; vol. 24, p. 106.

162. Dept. of Agriculture (1864), p. 178–9; (1862) p. 301.

163. Country Gentleman, vol. 20, p. 111; Prairie Farmer (1867), p. 379, 182; (1863) p. 309; Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 301–303 and fol.; see also earlier references on cost of keeping sheep and the movement to the West.

163A. Dept. of Agric. (1862), p. 287; Ia. Agric. Soc. (1860), p. 280.

164. Country Gentleman, vol. 21, p. 145, 177; vol. 22, p. 257; vol. 24, p. 385; vol. 25, p. 268; vol. 29, p. 84; Prairie Farmer, vol. 13, p. 266, 296–7; American Agriculturist, vol. 23, p. 330; vol. 24, p. 43; Dept. of Agriculture (1865), p. 484–5; Prairie Farmer (1864), p. 84, 322.

164A. Prairie Farmer, vol. 18, p. 111.

165. American Agriculturist, vol. 24, p. 43.

166. Op. cit., vol. 22, p. 330.

167. Country Gentleman, vol. 19, p. 348.

168. Dept. of Agriculture (1863), p. 28–9; American Agriculturist, vol. 22, p. 332; New England Farmer (1863), p. 347.

168A. J. R. Dodge, Sheep and Wool (Dept. of Aric. Report 66, 1900), p. 23; Bull. 94, Dept. of Agric. (1914), Domestic Breeds of Sheep, p. 87–8.

169. Country Gentleman, vol. 24, p. 385.

170. Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 87 and fol., 90 and fol., also p. 98 and fol.; Dept. of Agriculture (1866), p. 344–5; (1864) p. 507; Country Gentleman, Vol. 26, p. 204.

171. Prairie Farmer (1866), p. 147; Dept. of Agriculture (1864), p. 507; Country Gentleman, l. c.

171A. Dept. of Agriculture (1866), p. 345–6; also ref. 151 here, and Country Gentleman, l. c.

172. American Agriculturist, vol. 24, p. 43; Randall, Practical Shepherd, l. c. p. 81; Country Gentleman, vol. 26, p. 204.

173. Prairie Farmer (1862), p. 372; B. A. I., l. c. p. 950, 953; Country Gentleman, vol. 15, p. 48, 80; vol. 17, p. 113.

174. Aldrich Report, l. c., Part 1, p. 106–7.

174A. B. A. I., l. c. p. 55.

175. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 254; (1866), p. 348; Randall, Fine Wool, l. c. p. 102.

176. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 242.

177. Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 323–4, 279 and fol., 281, 258.

177A. Op. cit. (1862), p. 323.

178. Op. cit., p. 254–6, 293, 258 (1866), p. 341 and fol., 349 and fol.; Prairie Farmer (1866), p. 214, 265; Country Gentleman, vol. 27, p. 141; vol. 30, p. 241, 205; vol. 22, p. 10; Prairie Farmer (1861), p. 207; Dept. of Agr. (1865), p. 479–80; (1864), p. 245.

178A. Dept. of Agriculture (1869), p. 381 and fol.

179. Dept. of Agriculture (1871), p. 196–7; American Agriculturist, vol. 22, p. 234.

180. Dept. of Agriculture (1864), p. 508–9.

181. Country Gentleman, vol. 15, p. 48, 80; vol. 22, p. 257; vol. 24, p. 289; American Agriculturist, vol. 22, p. 283, 299.

182. Country Gentleman, vol. 19, p. 253; vol. 27, p. 141; Dept. of Agriculture (1862), p. 256.

182A. Dept. of Agriculture (1865), p. 482.

183. Dept. of Agriculture (1871), p. 39 and table, p. 40; see also Wright, l. c. p. 176 and note.

184. Ford, l. c. p. 305 and fol., 317, 337.

185. Dept. of Agriculture (1867), p. 119 and fol.; (1866), p. 90; (1871), p. 41; Ford, l. c.

186. Dept. of Agriculture (1867), p. 119; (1871), p. 40–42.

187. Op. cit., both vols.; see also Wright, l. c. p. 160 & fol., table, p. 338–9.

188. Dept. of Agriculture (1871), p. 40–41; Country Gentleman, vol. 30, p. 330, 173; Prairie Farmer, vol. 19, p. 200; see also Country Gentleman, vol. 34, p. 14; Dept. of Agriculture (1869), p. 378.

189. Dept. of Agriculture (1866), p. 67; (1870), p. 48.

190. Prairie Farmer, vol. 41, p. 1.

191. Aldrich Report, l. c. p. 106–7 (currency prices).

192. See Appendix (currency prices).

193. Country Gentleman, vol. 30, p. 93; Prairie Farmer, vol. 40, p. 178; vol. 41, p. 1, 50; Dept. of Agr. (1869), p. 381; (1871), p. 34, 40; (1868), p. 524.

194. Country Gentleman, vol. 30, p. 93.

195. Country Gentleman, vol. 30, p. 404.

196. Dept. of Agriculture (1866), p. 76; (1867), p. 98; (1868), p. 41; (1869), p. 42; (1870), p. 44; (1871), p. 34, 40–41; Prairie Farmer, vol. 19, p. 379; Country Gentleman, vol. 33, p. 517.

197. See Prairie Farmer, vol. 18, p. 347–8, 331–2.

198. Country Gentleman, vol. 30, p. 396.

199. Prairie Farmer, vol. 40, p. 40.

199A. Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 2, p. 463, 466.

199B. Dept. of Agriculture (1871), p. 34.

200. Country Gentleman, vol. 33, p. 374.

201. Dept. of Agriculture (1870), p. 48; Census (1900), vol. 5, p. 708. See also Appendix II.

202. Census 1880, vol. 3, p. 1025, 1058–9, 1063, 1071–2.

203. Patent Office (1853), p. 46.

204. B. A. I., l. c. p. 18 and fol.

205. Brockett, Our Western Empire (1881), p. 181; B. A. I., l. c. p. 947.

206. Census 1880, vol. 3, p 1035–6 and note; Brockett, l. c.; B. A. I., l. c. p. 948 and fol., 919, 921, 923, 914, 917–8.

207. Brockett, l. c., B. A. I., p. 914.

208. Country Gentleman (1859), p. 288; vol. 35, p. 457; vol. 27, p. 267; Prairie Farmer (1861), p. 226; Dept. of Agriculture (1866), p. 599; (1864), p. 478–9; Brockett, l. c. p. 608–9; B. A. I., l. c. p. 950. Copious references have already been given dealing with the introduction of Merino and mutton animals into California.

209. Census (1880), vol. 3, p. 1036.

210. B. A. I., l. c. p. 954.

210A. Bancroft, H. H., History of the Northwest Coast, vol. 1, p. 443; vol. 2, pp. 442, 443.

211. Op. cit., p. 976 and fol., 948; Census, l. c. p. 1084.

212. B. A. I., l. c. p. 977.

213. Op. cit., p. 979–80.

214. Census, l. c. p. 1027, 1036; Brockett, l. c. p. 991–2; B. A. I., c. l. p. 706 and fol. See also p. 10, Thesis of J. S. Cotton (1904), presented to the Washington State Agric. College.

215. Census, l. c. p. 1053, 1056; B. A. I., l. c. p. 935, 941.

216. Op. cit., l. c. p. 954–5; Brockett, p. 425.

217. Brockett, l. c. p. 1139.

218. Country Gentleman, vol. 13, p. 284; vol. 29, p. 12; vol. 15, p. 156, 284; vol. 31, p. 262.

219. Country Gentleman, vol. 15, p. 284.

220. Op. cit., vol. 31, p. 262. See also ref. 121.

221. Op. cit., vol. 13, p. 284; vol. 29, p. 12.

222. B. A. I., l. c. p. 897, 899, 902, 905, 908–9.

223. Op. cit., p. 788–9; Brockett, l. c. p. 712–13; Census (1880), vol. 3, p. 1006.

224. Op. cit., p. 1071, 1072; Brockett, p. 1174–5; B. A. I., p. 805.

225. Wool and Manufacture of Wool, Report of the Tariff Board on Schedule K (1912), p. 302. Hereafter referred to as Schedule K.

225A. Census, 1880, vol. 3, p. 991.

226. Brockett, l. c. p. 182.

227. Dept. of Agriculture (1884), p. 445; (1892), p. 443; (1896), pp. 576–7; Census (1900), vol. 5, p. 708.

228. Ford, l. c. p. 42.

228A. Census (1880), vol. 3, p. 1007.

229. See table in Wright, l. c. p. 339; Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 15, p. 274–5.

230. For above cited increases and decreases based on Census figures see Census (1900), vol. 5, p. 708; (1910), vol. 5, p. 394 and fol. 402–3. See also Appendix which summarizes these data by States.

230A. Op. cit.

231. See ref. 227.

232. See ref. 230.

233. Dept. of Agriculture (1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915), see index for number of sheep by States.

234. Dept. of Agriculture (1893), p. 552; (1914), p. 634; Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 46, No. 1, p. 12; figure for 1894 from Wright, l. c. p. 336; The Department accepted the estimates of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers after 1894; Wright, l. c. p. 338–9.

235. Op. cit.

235A. Dr. S. W. McClure in the Country Gentleman, May 13, 1916, p. 1016. See also Bulletin N. A. W. M., vols. 40–47, Annual Wool Review.

236. Dept. of Agriculture (1914), p. 634; (1915), p. 532.

237. Census (1910), vol. 5, p. 496.

238. Dept. of Agriculture (1915), p. 532, 534–5; (1914), p. 634.

238A. Op. cit. (1914), p. 634; (1915), p. 532.

239. Census (1910), vol. 5, p. 493; (1900), vol. 5, p. CCXV–VI. See also Appendix for estimated annual gain in clip per sheep by States.

240. See Appendix.

241. Special Report, l. c. p. XLIII.

241A. Country Gentleman, vol. 59 (1894), p. 313, 821; vol. 60 (1895), p. 332; vol. 61 (1896), p. 806; American Agriculturist, vol. 53 (1894), p. 228, 256.

241B. Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 20, p. 148–51; vol. 13, p. 236–8; vol. 15, p. 272 and fol.

241C. See Appendix.

242. Dept. of Agriculture (1892), p. 443; (1896), p. 576–7.

242A. Country Gentleman, vol. 61, p. 806 (1896).

243. Census (1900), vol. 5, p. 708.

244. Census (1910), vol. 5, p. 402–3.

245A. Dept. of Agriculture (1915), p. 412, 421, 432, 519, 535; Bull. 75, Bureau of Statistics, Dept. of Agriculture, p. 10–13, 28–30; Census (1910), vol. 5, p. 389; (1900), vol. 5, p. CCXX–XXI.

246. Aldrich Report, l. c. p. 106–7; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bull. 181 (1915), p. 111 and fol. 266.

246A. Farmers' Bulletin 652 (1915), p. 6.

246B. See Appendix, wool prices.

246C. Chart Bull. N. A. W. M., Jan., 1917, for an excellent presentation of the war's effect on wool prices.

246D. Bull. 15 (Revised, 1901), Div. of Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, p 14–16, 21 and fol., 45 and fol., 55 and fol.

247. Ford, l. c. p. 19; Special Report, l. c. p. XLI. Breeders' Gazette, Dec. 30, 1915, p. 1245.

247A Country Gentleman, vol. 59 (1894), p. 821; vol. 60 (1895), p. 332; vol. 61 (1896), p. 806. Farmers' Bull. 117, U. S. Dept. Agric. (1900), p. 9; J. R. Dodge, Sheep and Wool, p. 21 (Report No. 66, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1900). B. A. I., l. c. p. 712–13, 725–6, 760, 772–3, 787–8, 790–91, 800–01.

248. Special Report, l. c. p. XVII, XXV, XLI–XLII, LIII. Dept. of Agriculture (1871), p. 196–7; B. A. I., l. c. p. 500–1, 505, 508 and fol., 511 and fol.; Bulletin, N. A. W M, vol. 3, p. 265–7; vol. 10, p. 328–9; vol. 16, p. 101.

249. The National Wool Grower (April, 1916), p. 28.

249A. Dept. of Agriculture (1876), p. 427; (1869), p. 381; Bulletin, N. A. W. M., vol. 2, p. 469–70.

249B. American Agriculturist, vol. 56 (1895), p. 578; Country Gentleman, vol 58 (1893), p. 212, 452; vol. 59, p. 332. B. A. I., l. c. p. 859, 667, 672, 675, 679, 825, 831, 839.

249C. B, A. I., l. c. p. 774, 778, 782–3, 791, 803, 806–7, 817–8, 822, 837–8, 846. 851, 879. Census Report, 1880, vol. 3, Special Report on Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, p. 64, 57.

250. Census (1900), vol. 5, p. CCXIII–IV. Breeders' Gazette, Dec. 30, 1915, p. 1245.

251. Schedule K, p. 552, 568, 559.

252. Dept. of Agriculture (1914), p. 424; Census (1900), vol. 5, p. CCIII.

253. Schedule K, p. 300.

254. Op. cit, p 348.

255. Op. cit., p 300.

256. Statement of Dr. S. W. McClure, Secy. Natl Assn. of Wool Growers, and concurred in by others.

257. Op. cit.

258. The national wool grower.

259. Dept. of Agriculture (1915), p. 533–4; Bulletin Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers, Jan., 1916, p. 5–6; Jan., 1914, p. 2, 4, 5–7.

260. Statement of Dr. McClure.

261. National Wool Grower, l. c., p. 27, New Zealand Official Yearbook (1914), p. 600; Bulletin, N. A. W. M., l. c., vol. 46, No. 1, p. 54; Dept. of Agriculture (1914), p. 381; Annual Wool Review (1914), N. A. W. M., p. 8; Schedule K, p. 347.

261A. F. R. Marshall: Address, Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Wash., D. C., Dec.–Jan., 1916.

262. Schedule K, p. 347. Breeders Gazette, Dec. 30, 1915, p. 1245–6.

263. The National Wool Grower, l. c., April, 1916, p. 28; also statement of persons well versed in range conditions.

263A. Marshall, l. c.: Also Marshall in the journal of Heredity, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 88 and fol.

263B. Bulletin N. A. W. M., vol. 46, no. 1, p. 33; Annual Wool Review, N. A. W. M. (1914), p. 8.

263C. Marshall, address, l. c.

263D. Rept. 109, Office of the Secy. Dept. of Agric. (1916), p. 45 and fol.

264. Schedule K, p. 545 and fol.; 553 and fol.; 568 and fol.

264A. Report 110, Office of the Secy. Dept. of Agric. (1916), Part II, p. 44 and fol.

265. Schedule K, p. 556.

266. Bulletin, N. A. W. M., April, 1916, p. 27.

267. Dept. of Agriculture (1915), p. 530; Price Current Grain-Reporter, Statistical Annual (1915), p. 61.

268. Data secured by correspondence with the various live-stock markets.

269. Dept. of Agriculture (1915), p. 538, 529.

270. See Yearbooks, Chicago Daily Farmers and Drovers Journal (1914), p. 69; (1915) p. 69; (1916) p. 69.

271. Dept. of Agriculture (1915), p. 538.

271A. Marshall, Address, l. c.

272. Prairie Farmer (1861), p. 199.

272A. Farmers Bulletin 652, l. c., p. 6.

272B. Bulletin, N. A. W. M., Jan, 1916, p. 12.

272C. Report 110, Office of the Secy., l. c., Part 2, p. 6 and fol.

273. Schedule K, p. 302.

274. Craig, Sheep Farming (1913), p. 11, and statement of Mr. Geo. Willingmyre, formerly wool specialist for the Canadian Government.

EXPLANATION OF MAPS.

These maps were kindly loaned for use in this essay by the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, where they were prepared.

MAP 1. In 1840 there were 19,311,000 sheep in the United States. They were concentrated largely in New York and New England, which States contained 46 per cent of the total. New York and Vermont alone contained 35 per cent. Elsewhere in the East sheep were no more numerous than in the settled sections west of the Alleghenies. The dependence of the eastern woolen mills on the flocks of the East had resulted in a concentration of sheep in the sections where soil, climate, topography, and transportation facilities were deemed most favorable for woolgrowing. West of the Alleghenies sheep had increased at about the same rate as the local demand for wool, and western wool had not yet invaded the eastern markets to an appreciable extent. A good start had been

made by the Ohio district, however, toward its later dominance in the sheep industry.

MAP 2. In 1850, 21,723,000 sheep were reported by the census. Of these New York and New England contained only 26 per cent, a striking decline having occurred during the decade as a result of competition with cheaper wool from the greatly enlarged flocks of the West, and with more profitable farm enterprises, particularly dairying. Elsewhere in the North Atlantic section the decline had been less marked because there had been fewer sheep to lose. West of the Alleghenies, in central and eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, the Panhandle of Virginia, and in southern Michigan, rapid gains had been made, particularly in Ohio. The North Central States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin), with Kentucky and Tennessee, contained 40 per cent of the national total, and sheep were rapidly becoming prominent in the prairie States.

MAP 3. In 1860 the census reported 22,471,000 sheep, which a subsequent revision raised to 23,977,000 head. Of these only 19 per cent were in New York and New England, where the earlier decline had continued, and for the same reasons. Sheep in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois had also declined slightly in numbers, due to competition of other enterprises with sheep as a result of high prices and improved transportation facilities. The North Central States as a whole had gained slightly with increased settlement, but the percentage of the national total in these States, together with Kentucky and Tennessee, had fallen slightly, due to more rapid growth of the sheep industry in newer regions. Sheep had increased rapidly in Texas, New Mexico, and California, where the foundations were being laid for the later dominance of the industry in the Far West.

MAP 4. The census of 1870 reported 28,476,000 sheep. As a result of many factors, not the least of which was the high price of wool, the North Central States had made a large gain in number of sheep, and in spite of a pronounced increase elsewhere in the West contained 39 per cent of the national total. Texas shows a pronounced decline in number of sheep, largely the result of war-time losses, but California had progressed rapidly, and the Far West as a whole (the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States and Texas) contained one-sixth of all the sheep. East of the Alleghenies the earlier decline had continued. New York and New England now contained less than 13 per cent of the national total.

MAP 5. The effect of improved transportation facilities in the far West following the opening of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869 are plainly evident in 1880. The far West then contained 45 per cent of the 42,192,000 sheep in the country. They were still concentrated largely in the Pacific Coast States, New Mexico, and Texas; but the industry had also spread throughout the Mountain region (Rocky Mountain States, Nevada, and Arizona) to a considerable extent. Sheep had also increased in the Central West as a whole (the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas). Pronounced gains in Wisconsin and Michigan had resulted in only a small loss in the North Central States. The industry in Ohio had been practically stationary. Factors previously noted had caused a further decline in the North Atlantic region.

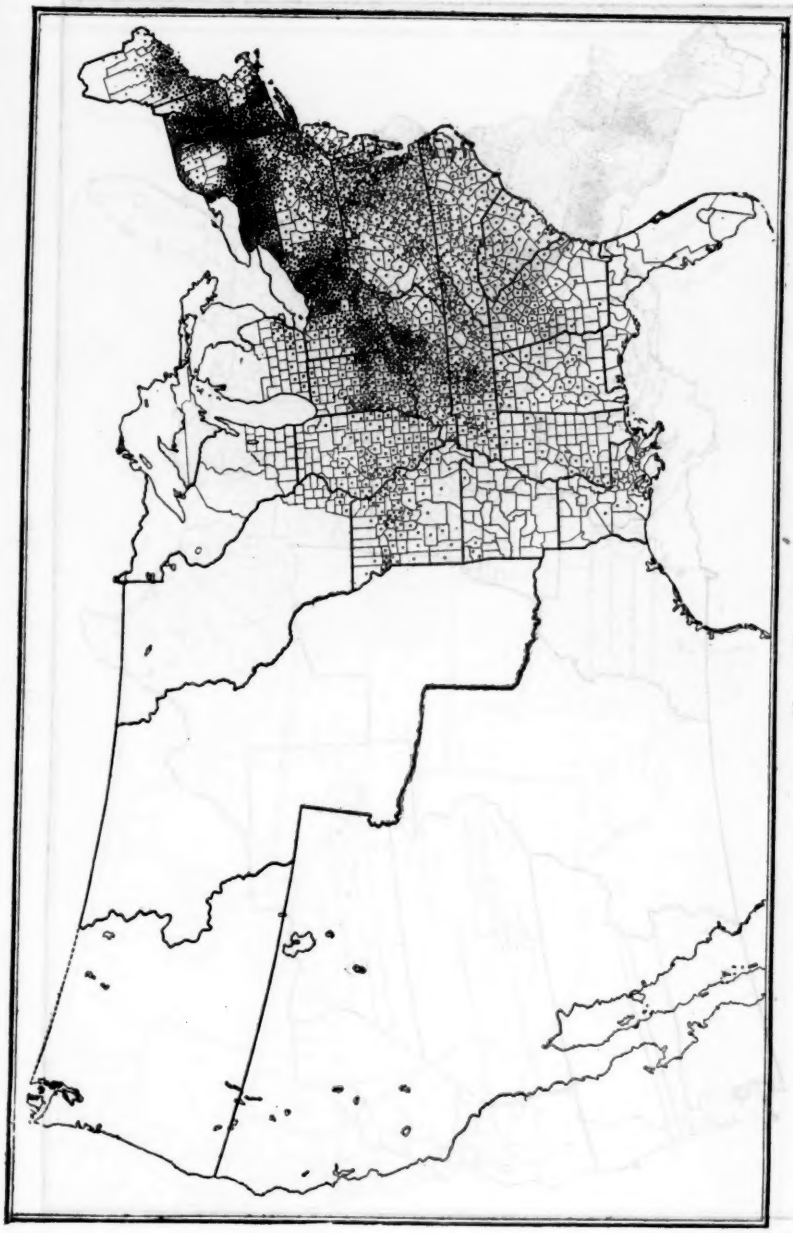
MAP 6. By 1890, after the first rush of expansion, the sheep industry had slowed up in the far West and was beginning to concentrate in the Mountain region following a pronounced decline in California. Texas and Oregon had also increased their flocks considerably. A slight decline in the Central West and a larger loss in the North Central section was the result of continued

pressure from factors previously mentioned. At this time the country contained 40,876,000 sheep, of which 6 per cent were in New York and New England, 23 per cent in the North Central States, and 47 per cent in the Far West. Half of the latter were in the Mountain States.

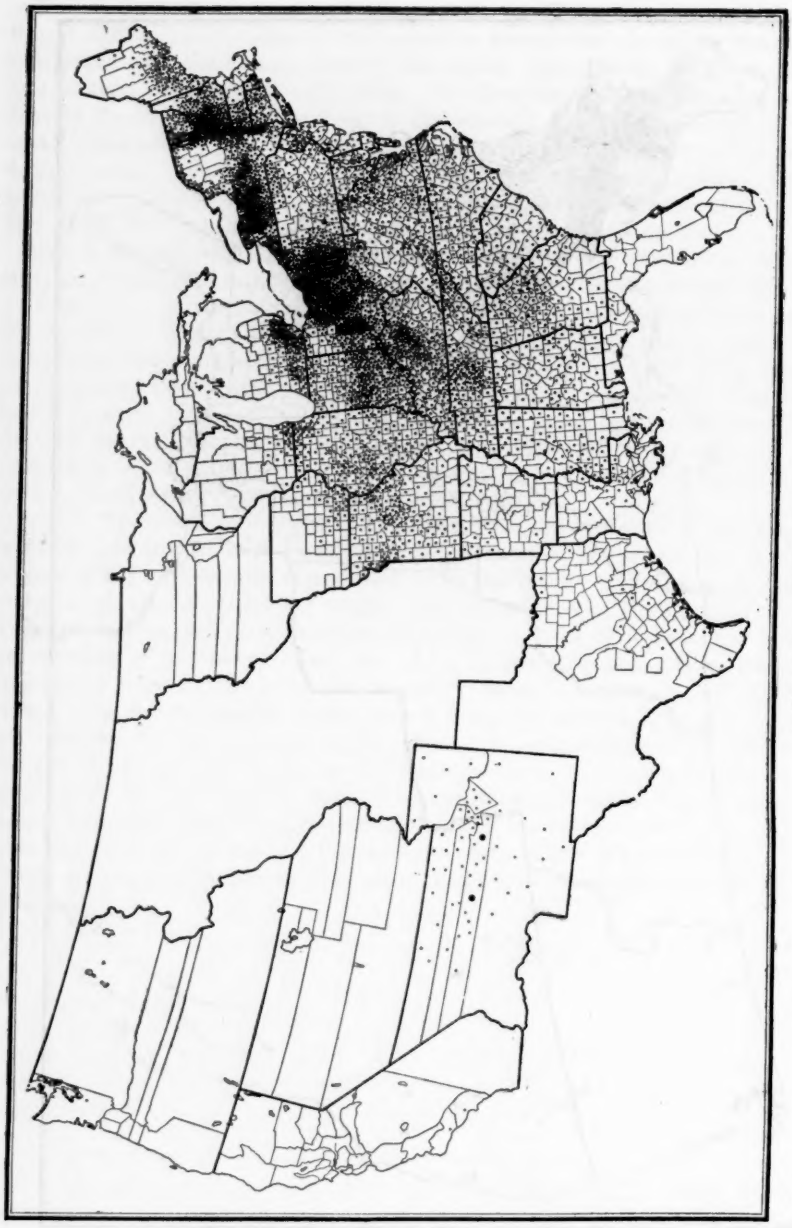
MAP 7. Striking changes had taken place by 1900. Low prices and continued agricultural settlement had caused a pronounced decline in Texas and California, and the sheep industry was finally concentrated in the mountain and plateau regions of the far West. The Mountain States contained 45 per cent of the 39,853,000 adult sheep in the country. In the plains region there was a considerable gain due to an adoption of the sheep industry in the newer-settled areas. The North Central States showed a striking decline. This is particularly evident in Michigan and Ohio, the former strongholds of the industry. East of the Alleghenies the decline had also been very rapid.

MAP 8. In 1910 the Mountain States contained 49 per cent of the national total of 39,644,000 adult sheep. The industry in the far West had continued to concentrate in the Mountain States, though much more slowly than during the nineties. With a few exceptions the sheep industry east of the Rocky Mountains had continued to decline. These maps show in a striking manner the westward shift of the sheep industry to areas of cheap land. Wool sheep had in general moved with the frontier, and the great bulk of the sheep left in most of the farming States were mutton types. Mutton sheep are well adapted to farm conditions, while wool sheep for over one-third of a century have been raised principally on the range.

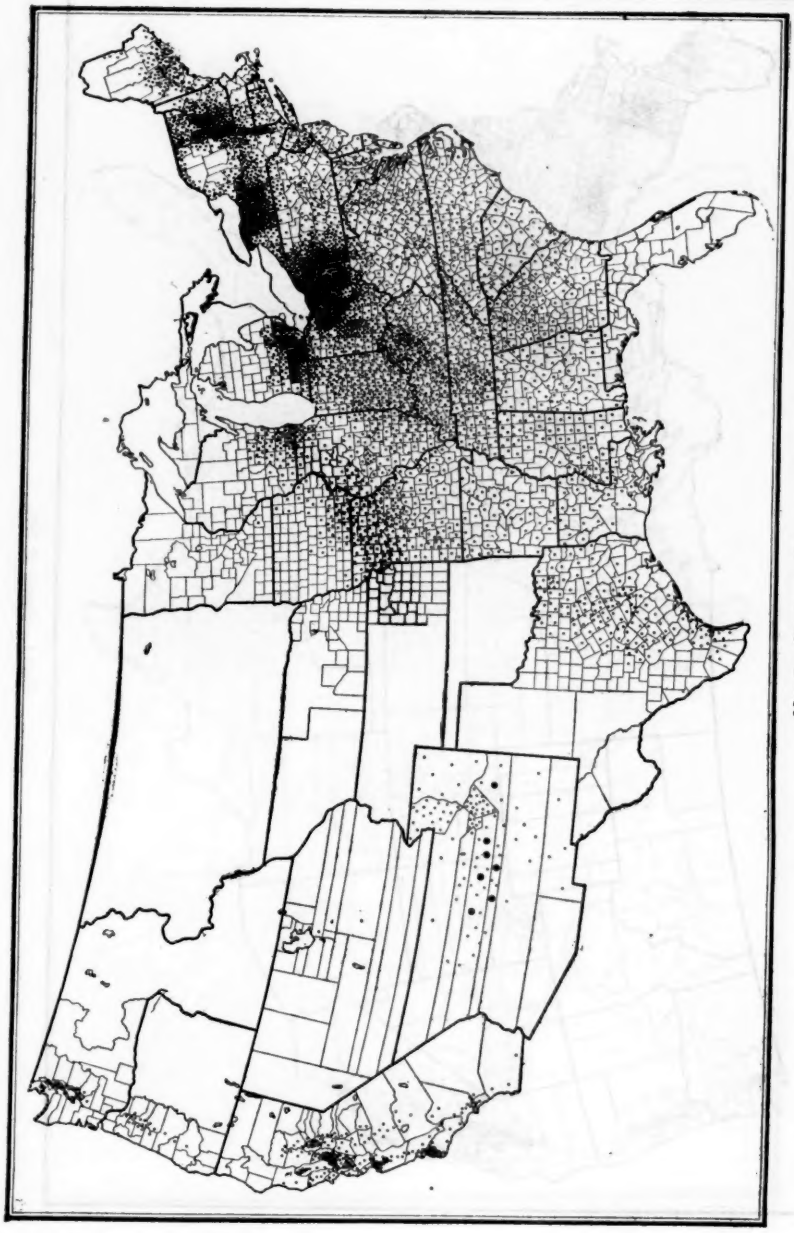
MAP 9. The number of sheep in 1915, based on the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, also includes lambs on hand in December, and for that reason is not numerically comparable with the census figures for number of adult sheep used in the other maps. The importance of the industry in the different regions, however, is accurately shown. Since 1910 there has been a net increase in number of sheep east of the Rocky Mountain States, the principal gains being in the corn belt, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Virginias. The North Atlantic States show a continued decline. Striking declines are reported for the mountain region, where the estimated loss in number of sheep is put at over seven and one-third million head. It is believed that, so far as concerns the fundamental stability of the industry, this decline is more apparant than real, due to the growing tendency on the range to eliminate wethers from the flocks and to market the lambs as early in the fall as possible. As a result, a steadily diminishing proportion of the lambs are now included in the estimates.



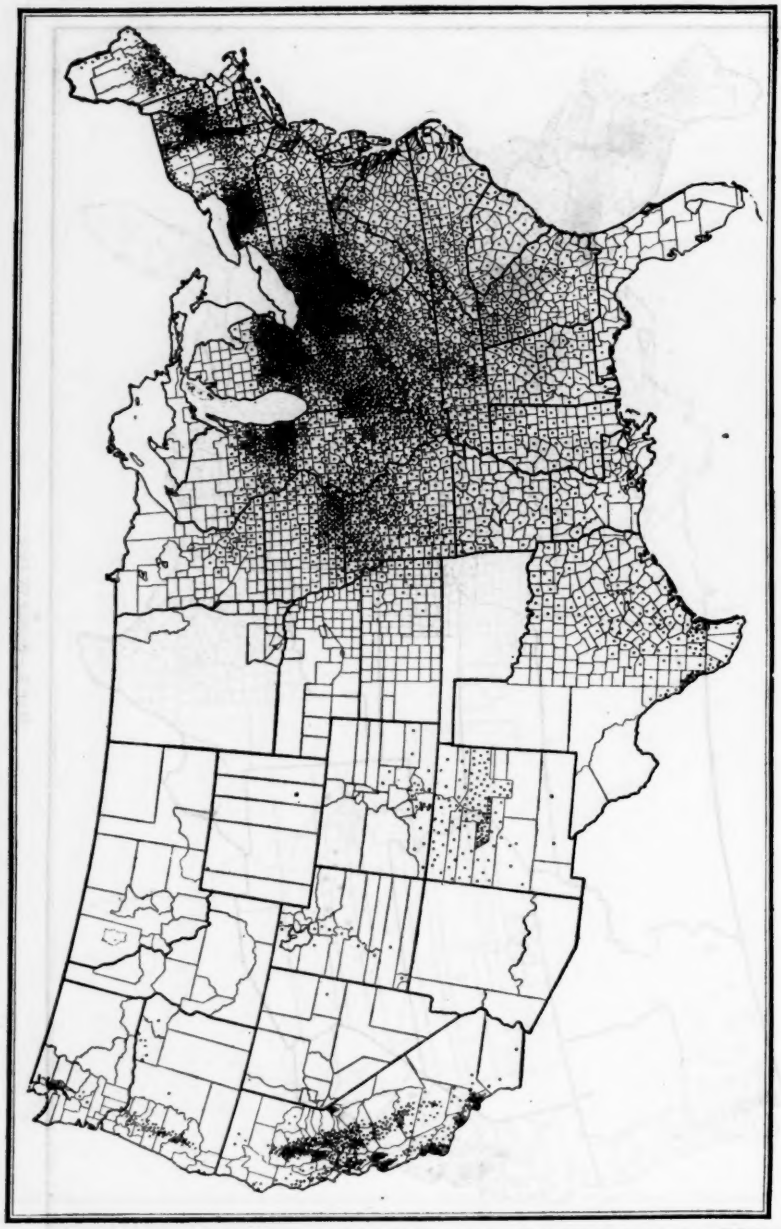
MAP 1.—SHEEP IN 1840.



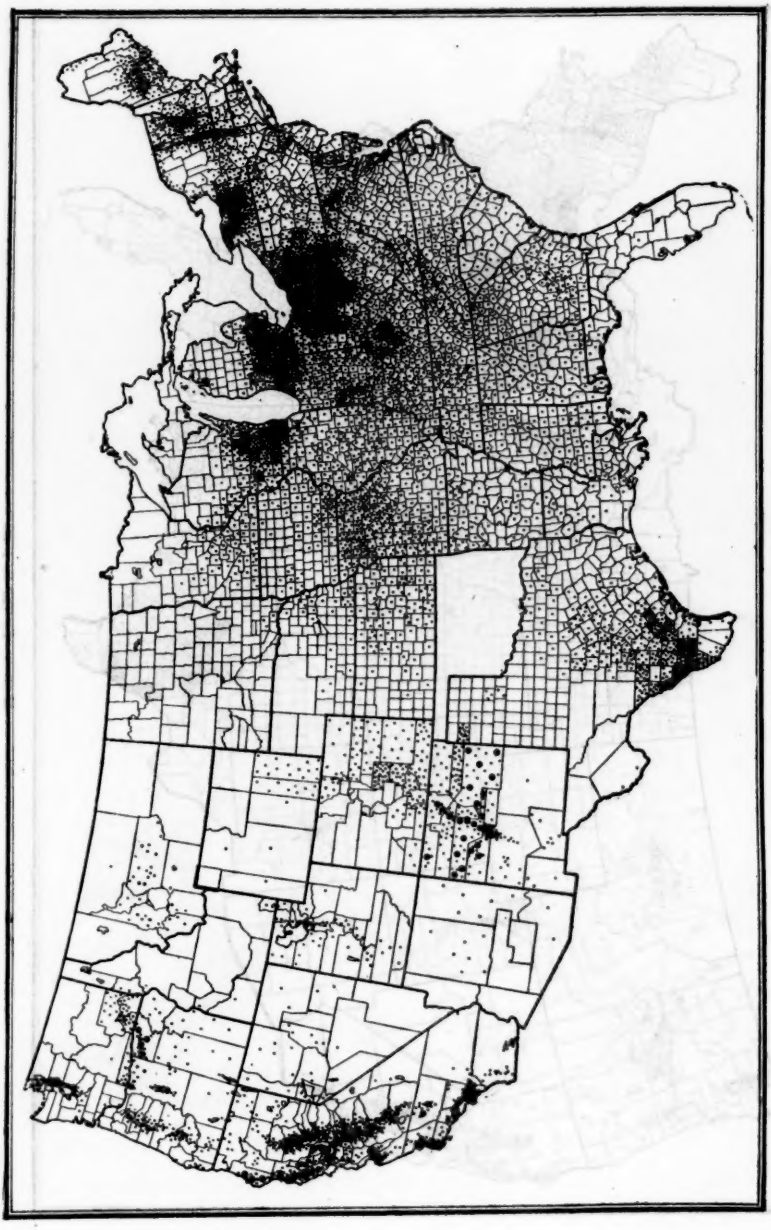
MAP 2.—SHEEP IN 1850.



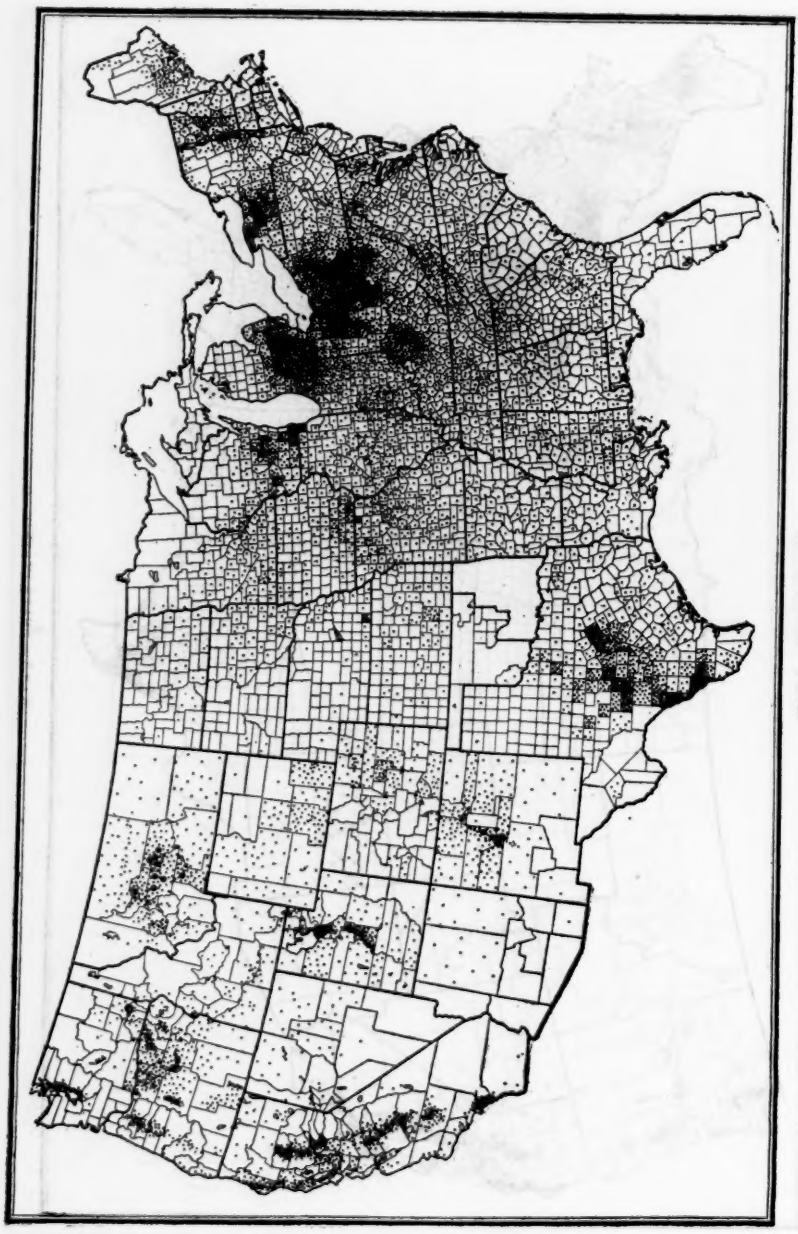
MAP 3.—SHEEP IN 1860.



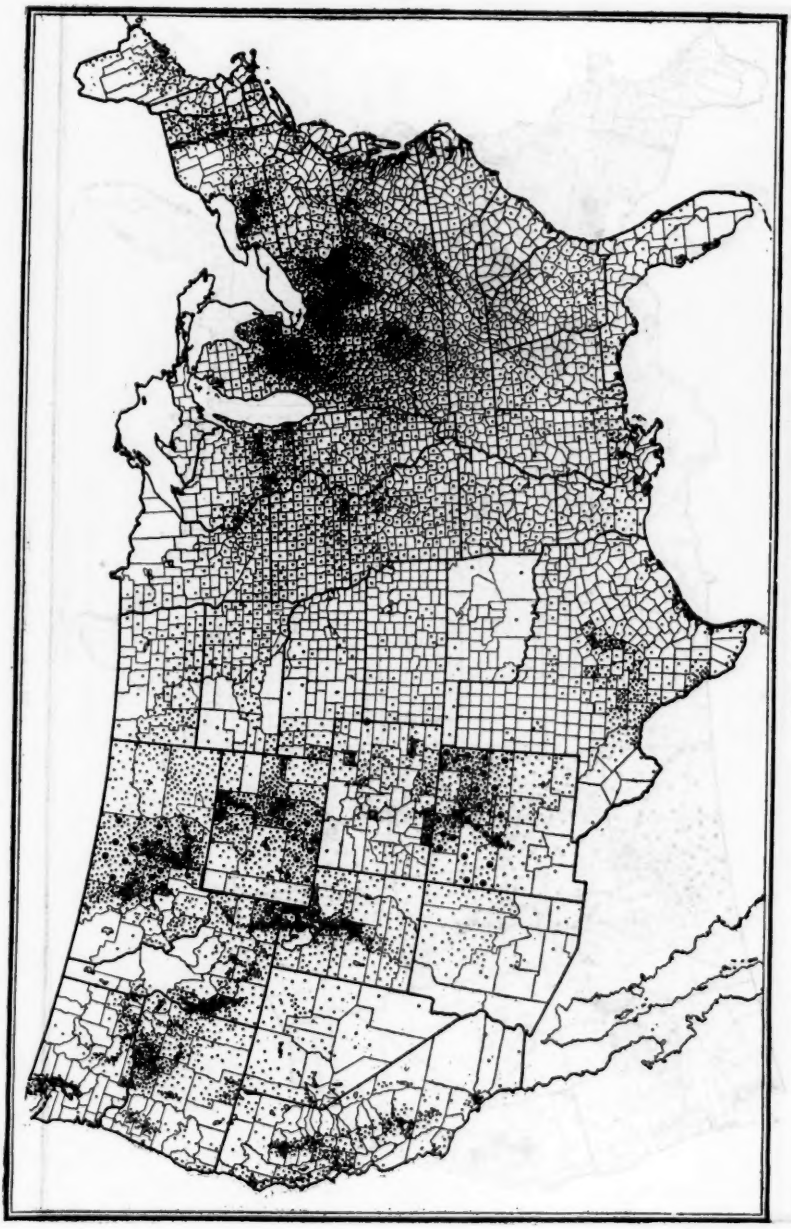
MAP 4.—SHEEP IN 1870.



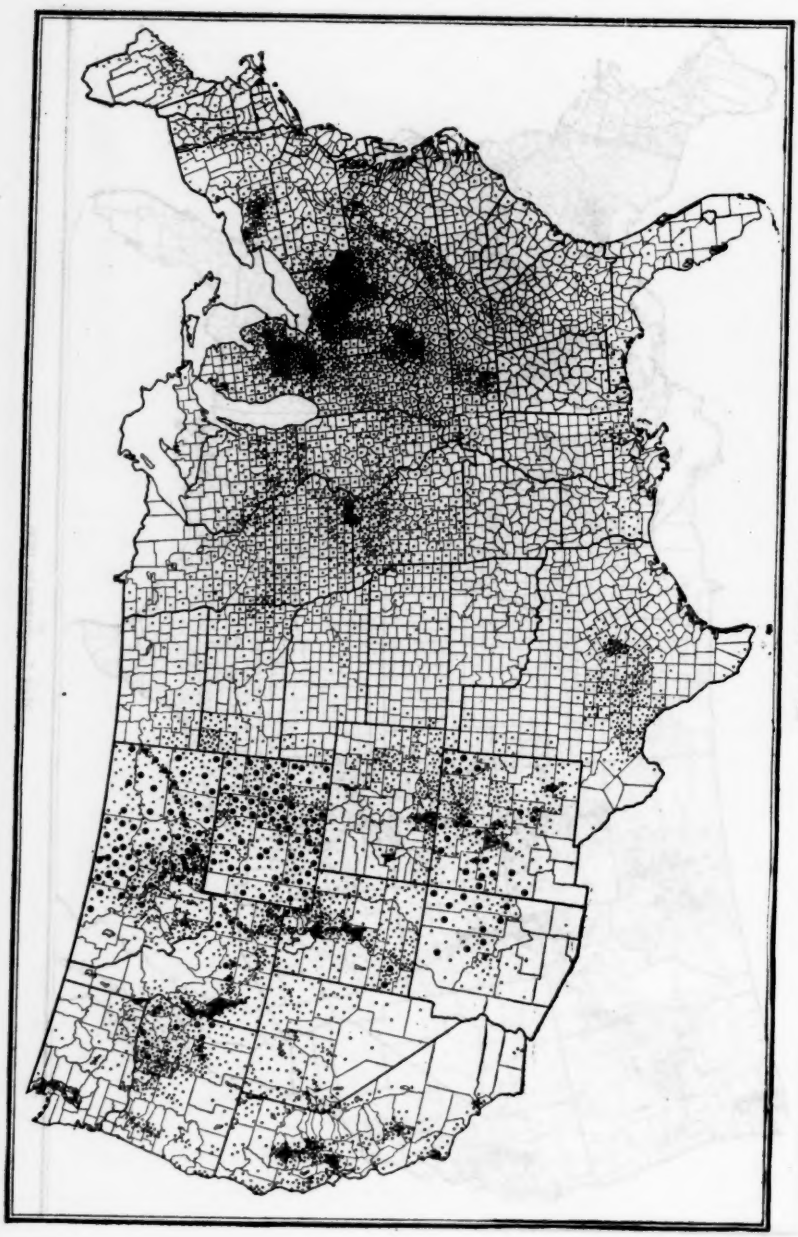
MAP 5.—SHEEP IN 1880.



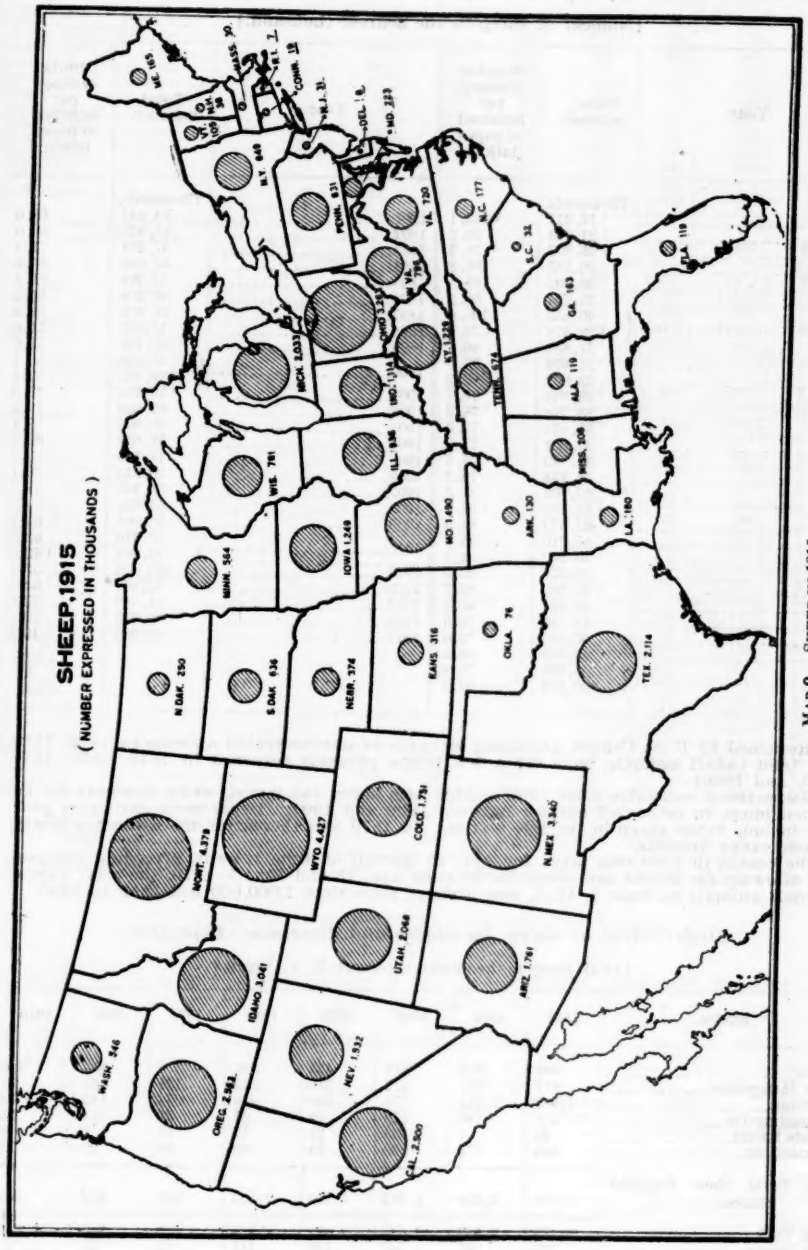
MAP 6.—SHEEP IN 1890.



MAP 7.—SHEEP IN 1900.



MAP 8.—SHEEP IN 1910.



MAP 9.—SHEEP IN 1915.

TABLES.

Sheep in the United States; United States Census and Estimates of Department of Agriculture.

[Number of sheep to the nearest thousand.]

Year.	Total number.	Number of sheep per hundred of population.	Year.	Total number.	Number of sheep per hundred of population.
	Thousands.			*Thousands.*	
1840	[1] 19,311	[1] 113.1	1891	43,431	68.0
1850	[1] 21,723	[1] 93.7	1892	44,938	69.0
1860	[1] 23,977	[1] 76.3	1893	47,274	71.3
1867	39,385	108.8	1894	45,048	66.6
1868	38,992	105.5	1895	42,294	61.4
1869	37,724	99.9	1896	39,299	54.5
1870	40,853	106.0	1897	36,819	51.4
	[1] 28,478	[1] 73.9	1898	37,657	51.6
1871	31,851	80.5	1899	39,114	52.6
1872	31,679	78.0	1900	41,883	55.1
1873	33,002	79.2		[1] 39,853	[1] 52.4
1874	33,938	79.3	1901	[2] 59,957	77.0
1875	33,784	76.9	1902	62,039	78.3
1876	35,935	79.6	1903	63,965	79.1
1877	35,804	77.2	1904	51,630	62.6
1878	35,740	75.1	1905	45,170	53.7
1879	38,124	78.0	1906	50,632	59.1
1880	40,766	81.3	1907	53,240	61.0
	[1] 42,192	[1] 83.9	1908	54,631	61.5
1881	43,570	84.9	1909	56,084	61.9
1882	45,016	85.8	1910	57,216	62.0
1883	49,237	91.7		[1] 39,644	[1] 42.9
1884	50,627	92.2	1911	53,633	57.1
1885	50,360	89.7	1912	52,362	54.9
1886	48,322	84.2	1913	51,482	53.0
1887	44,759	76.3	1914	49,719	50.3
1888	43,545	72.6	1915	49,956	49.8
1889	42,599	69.5			
1890	44,336	70.4			
	[1] 40,876	[1] 64.9			

[1] Returned by U. S. Census, including estimate of unenumerated animals in 1860, 1880, and 1890 (adult animals, save for a few lambs probably returned in 1840, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1890).

[2] Department estimates after 1900 include both sheep and lambs, which accounts for the sudden jump, in estimated number between 1900 and 1901. Department estimates probably include range sheep in the late sixties. In 1879 and thereafter the estimates clearly include range animals.

The census in 1900 was taken for Apr. 15 instead of June 1, as in preceding censuses, and allowing for deaths and slaughter between Apr. 15 and June 1, 1910, the total number of adult animals on June 1, 1910, was perhaps more than 1,000,000 less than in 1900.

Distribution of sheep, by States and divisions—1840–1910.

[Adult sheep to the nearest thousand, U. S. Census.]

States.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Maine	649	452	514	435	566	370	252	150
New Hampshire	617	385	317	249	212	132	65	31
Vermont	1,682	1,014	770	580	440	334	182	84
Massachusetts	378	189	123	79	68	51	34	23
Rhode Island	90	44	38	24	17	11	7	4
Connecticut	403	174	120	84	59	38	23	14
Total New England States	3,820	2,258	1,883	1,450	1,362	937	563	306
New York	5,119	3,453	2,621	2,182	1,715	1,529	985	606
New Jersey	219	160	147	120	117	55	26	17
Pennsylvania	1,768	1,822	1,685	1,794	1,777	1,612	959	638
Delaware	39	28	19	23	22	12	7	4
Maryland	258	178	157	130	171	132	112	126
District of Columbia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Middle Atlantic States	7,404	5,642	4,629	4,249	3,802	3,341	2,089	1,391

Distribution of sheep, by States and divisions—1840–1910—Continued.

States.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Virginia	1,294	1,310	1,156	370	497	495	392	439
West Virginia				552	675	785	573	567
North Carolina	538	595	624	463	462	402	209	140
South Carolina	233	286	234	125	119	79	52	28
Georgia	267	560	633	419	528	440	259	153
Florida	7	23	32	27	106	98	103	95
Alabama	163	372	383	242	348	386	229	109
Mississippi	128	305	354	233	288	452	236	156
Louisiana	98	110	203	119	136	186	169	139
Tennessee	742	812	803	827	673	541	308	470
Kentucky	1,008	1,102	1,006	937	1,000	937	716	778
Arkansas	42	91	209	161	247	244	169	97
Total Southern States, excluding Texas	4,521	5,567	5,636	4,474	5,077	5,047	3,415	3,172
Ohio	2,028	3,943	3,679	4,929	4,902	4,061	2,648	2,890
Indiana	676	1,122	1,023	1,613	1,101	1,180	1,011	812
Illinois	396	894	803	1,568	1,037	923	629	658
Michigan	100	746	1,320	1,986	2,189	2,400	1,626	1,545
Wisconsin	3	125	345	1,069	1,337	985	986	629
Total North Central States	3,203	6,831	7,170	11,165	10,566	9,450	6,900	6,535
Minnesota			16	132	268	399	359	452
Iowa	15	150	281	855	455	547	658	770
Missouri	348	763	1,033	1,352	1,411	951	664	1,116
Oklahoma						17	49	49
Indian Territory					55		13	
Kansas			19	109	630	401	180	204
Nebraska			2	23	247	209	336	240
North Dakota				2	85	136	451	241
South Dakota						239	507	501
Total Central West	363	913	1,352	2,474	3,152	2,899	3,217	3,574
Texas		101	1,074	714	3,652	4,264	1,440	1,378
Arizona				1	467	515	668	917
New Mexico		377	972	619	3,939	2,474	3,334	2,895
Nevada				11	231	273	568	825
Utah		3	42	60	523	1,937	2,553	1,671
Colorado				121	1,091	897	1,353	1,306
Wyoming				6	450	713	3,327	4,827
Idaho				1	117	858	1,965	2,110
Montana				2	279	2,353	4,215	4,960
Washington			10	44	389	265	558	295
Oregon		15	97	318	1,368	1,780	1,961	1,958
California		18	1,111	2,768	5,727	3,373	1,725	1,525
Total Far West and Texas		514	3,307	4,666	18,233	19,203	23,669	24,666
Total United States	19,311	[1] 21,723	23,977	[2] 28,478	42,192	40,876	39,853	39,644

[1] Probably about 23,000,000 mature sheep in the United States.
[2] Probably about 31,000,000 mature sheep.

Wool production, production retained for consumption, and net imports of foreign wool.[1]

[To the nearest thousand pounds.]

Year.	Production.	Production retained.	Net imports of foreign.	Year.	Production.	Production retained.	Net imports. of foreign.
1822			1,716	1832			2,815
1823			1,073	1833			273
1824			1,291	1834			
1825			2,056	1835			7,196
1826			2,623	1836			12,296
1827			3,181	1837			10,260
1828			2,437	1838			6,786
1829			1,296	1839			7,806
1830			664	1840	[2] 35,802	35,802	9,813
1831			5,619	1841			14,863

[1] Ford, Wool and manufactures (1894), p. 304 and fol.: Statistical Abstract (1899), p. 334 (1915), p. 511.
[2] Census figure, pulled wool excluded.

Wool production, production retained for consumption, and net imports of foreign wool—Continued.

Year.	Production.	Production retained.	Net imports of foreign.	Year.	Production.	Production retained.	Net imports of foreign.
1842			10,850	1879	211,000	210,939	34,901
1843			[1] 3,497	1880	232,500	232,308	124,483
1844			14,078	1881	240,000	239,929	50,457
1845			23,825	1882	272,000	271,884	64,030
1846			16,505	1883	290,000	289,936	66,565
1847			8,249	1884	300,000	299,990	76,046
1848			11,379	1885	308,000	307,912	67,481
1849			17,822	1886	302,000	301,854	122,551
1850	[2] 64,000	63,964	18,695	1887	285,000	284,742	107,310
1851			32,578	1888	269,000	268,978	109,199
1852			17,993	1889	265,000	264,858	123,225
1853			21,404	1890	276,000	275,769	102,143
1854			20,033	1891	285,000	284,708	126,666
1855			18,190	1892	294,000	293,798	145,663
1856			16,729	1893	398,534	348,446	168,215
1857			18,460	1894	325,211	324,691	49,175
1858			25,562	1895	294,297	290,018	203,691
1859			33,030	1896	272,475	265,529	224,885
1860	[2] 72,250	71,194	26,126	1897	259,153	253,882	347,424
1861			31,639	1898	266,721	266,600	130,290
1862			43,698	1899	272,191	270,508	64,323
1863			74,413	1900	288,637	286,436	150,226
1864			91,027	1901 [3]	302,502	302,303	99,993
1865			43,741	1902	316,341	316,218	163,472
1866			70,436	1903	287,450	286,931	174,145
1867	160,090	159,693	37,539	1904	291,783	291,463	170,880
1868	168,000	167,442	22,665	1905	295,488	295,364	246,698
1869	180,000	179,556	38,934	1906	298,915	298,723	196,238
1870	162,000	161,847	47,520	1907	298,295	298,080	200,616
1871	160,000	159,975	66,753	1908	311,138	310,956	120,296
1872	150,000	149,859	124,163	1909	328,111	328,082	262,914
1873	158,000	157,925	78,456	1910	321,363	321,315	259,920
1874	170,000	169,680	36,123	1911	318,548	318,548	129,442
1875	181,000	180,822	51,334	1912	304,043	304,043	191,681
1876	192,000	191,895	43,124	1913	296,175	295,405	190,861
1877	200,000	199,920	39,082	1914	290,192	289,857	246,444
1878	208,250	207,902	42,497	1915	288,777	280,619	300,823

[1] Nine months only.
[2] Census figure, including revised estimates (census 1900, vol. 5, 8, cc. XV–XVI), pulled wool excluded.
[3] Data relate only to United States as a whole (1901–1915). Production (if any) for noncontiguous territory is lacking.

Tariff rates on raw wool, 1816–1912.[1]

Year.	Rates.
1816	15 per cent ad valorem.
1824	Value not over 10 cents per pound, 15 per cent ad valorem. Value over 10 cents per pound, 20 per cent first year and 5 per cent increase for two years, making 30 per cent ad valorem after June 1, 1826.
1828	4 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, first year, with 5 per cent ad valorem increase for two years, making 4 cents per pound and 50 per cent after July 1, 1830.
1832	Value not over 8 cents per pound, free. Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1833	Duties of preceding act which were higher than 20 per cent to be reduced 1/10 every two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1834. In 1842, ½ the remainder to be removed, and the residue to be removed July 1, 1842.
1841	Value not over 8 cents per pound free. Value over 8 cents per pound 20 per cent.
1842	Value not over 7 cents per pound, 5 per cent. Value over 7 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1846	30 per cent.
1857	Value not over 20 cents per pound, free. Value over 20 cents per pound, 24 per cent.
1861	Value not over 18 cents per pound, 5 per cent. Value over 18 cents per pound to 24 cents per pound, 3 cents. Value over 24 cents per pound, 9 cents.
1862	No change.
1864	Value not over 12 cents per pound, 3 cents. Value over 12 cents per pound to 24 cents per pound, 6 cents. Value over 24 cents per pound to 32 cents per pound, 10 cents and 10 per cent. Value over 32 cents per pound, 12 cents and 10 per cent.

[1] Raw wool imported free of duty until 1816. This table prepared from Report of the Tariff Board of Schedule K of the Tariff Law, table facing p. 247; and pp. 287, 293–295.

Tariff rates on raw wool, 1816–1912—Continued.

Year.	Rates.
1867 [1]	Value not over 12 cents per pound, 3 cents; Value over 12 cents per pound, 6 cents... — Class III, Carpet Wool.
	Value not over 32 cents per pound, 10 cents and 11 per cent; Value over 32 cents per pound, 12 cents and 10 per cent... — Class I and II, Clothing and Combing Wool.
1872	Value not over 12 cents per pound, 2.7 cents; Value over 12 cents per pound, 5.4 cents..... — Class III.
	Value not over 32 cents per pound, 9 cents and 9.9 per cent; Value over 32 cents per pound, 10.8 cents and 9 per cent..... — Class I and II.
1875	Duties of 1867 restored.
1883	Value not over 12 cents per pound, 2½ cents; Value over 12 cents per pound, 5 cents..... — Class III.
	Value not over 32 cents per pound, 10 cents; Value over 32 cents per pound, 12 cents..... — Class I and II.
1890	Value not over 13 cents per pound, 32 per cent; Value over 13 cents per pound, 50 per cent.. — Class III.
	Class I, wool, 11 cents.
	Class II, wool, 12 cents.
1894	Free.
1897	Value not over 12 cents per pound, 4 cents; Value over 12 cents per pound, 7 cents.... — Class III.
	Class I and II, duties of 1890 restored.
1909	No change.
1913	Free.

[1] Act of 1867 and following years, double duty on Class I (clothing) wools, when washed. All wools, when scoured, three times the regular duty.

Price of Ohio washed fleece wool, fine, medium, and coarse, at the beginning of each quarter, calendar years from 1824 to 1915, inclusive, eastern markets. [1]

[Currency prices.]

Year.	January.			April.			July.			October.		
	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1824	68	53	40	70	46	31	55	40	30	60	40	30
1825	60	43	32	60	42	33	50	41	32	50	42	36
1826	55	43	38	52	46	41	37	30	26	43	37	32
1827	36	32	28	45	34	30	37	31	25	43	32	25
1828	42	30	25	44	36	28	48	38	33	48	40	32
1829	54	45	35	45	35	32	46	36	32	37	30	27
1830	40	35	30	50	38	32	60	50	40	70	60	48
1831	70	60	48	70	60	50	75	65	50	70	60	50
1832	65	55	44	60	52	42	50	42	30	50	40	30
1833	55	41	33	63	53	38	61	54	40	65	55	45
1834	70	60	48	67	56	44	60	50	40	62	50	40
1835	63	50	40	65	60	45	63	56	42	65	60	45
1836	65	60	45	68	62	47	70	60	50	70	60	50
1837	72	63	48	68	56	46	52	52	36	49	40	31
1838	50	42	35	50	42	35	46	36	30	56	48	37
1839	56	48	38	56	48	38	57	48	40	60	55	44
1840	50	45	38	49	43	36	45	39	33	46	38	33
1841	52	45	35	53	46	37	50	44	34	48	42	33
1842	48	42	35	46	40	32	43	37	30	38	31	25
1843	35	30	25	33	28	25	35	30	26	36	32	26
1844	37	30	26	43	36	30	45	37	32	50	40	33
1845	47	40	31	45	38	32	40	36	30	38	35	28
1846	40	35	30	38	33	28	38	32	27	36	30	22
1847	45	40	30	47	40	31	46	40	31	47	40	30
1848	45	38	30	43	37	30	38	32	28	33	30	24
1849	33	30	23	40	36	30	40	35	28	42	36	30
1850	47	40	33	45	37	30	45	37	30	46	40	35
1851	46	40	33	50	44	36	47	42	37	45	40	35
1852	43	38	34	42	36	33	45	38	33	50	42	37

[1] 1824–1853 from Wright, Wool Growing and the Tariff, p. 347; 1853–1915 from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1899, p. 427; 1915, p. 518. Figures for 1824–1861 are also given in Randall, Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry (1862), p. 41 and following.

Price of Ohio washed fleece wool, fine, medium, and coarse, at the beginning of each quarter, calendar years from 1824 to 1915, inclusive, eastern markets—Continued.

Year.	January.			April.			July.			October.		
	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1853	58	56	50	62	56	50	60	53	48	55	50	48
1854	53	47	42	57	52	46	45	37	30	42	36	30
1855	40	35	32	43	35	32	50	40	33	52	41	36
1856	50	38	35	57	45	38	55	42	36	60	55	45
1857	58	50	42	60	56	45	56	50	40	38	30	25
1858	40	33	27	42	35	30	43	37	30	56	41	36
1859	60	52	45	60	46	37	56	40	35	60	50	42
1860	60	50	42	52	45	40	55	50	40	50	45	40
1861	45	40	37	45	37	32	38	30	22	47	48	50
1862	48	50	50	46	45	43	48	47	45	60	60	63
1863	75	68	70	80	85	80	75	70	65	85	80	76
1864	80	78	76	78	77	72	100	100	90	103	95	100
1865	102	100	96	80	80	75	75	73	65	75	75	65
1866	70	65	50	65	60	48	70	67	60	63	60	56
1867	68	63	50	60	55	50	55	49	45	48	46	40
1868	48	43	38	50	48	45	46	45	43	48	48	45
1869	50	50	48	50	50	48	48	48	47	48	48	46
1870	48	46	44	48	47	46	46	45	43	48	48	44
1871	47	46	43	50	52	47	62	60	55	63	62	58
1872	70	72	66	80	80	76	72	70	65	66	60	57
1873	70	68	65	56	53	48	50	48	44	54	53	47
1874	58	54	47	56	56	47	53	53	46	54	54	47
1875	55	56	47	54	52	46	52	49	46	48	50	42
1876	48	52	42	46	49	40	38	45	31	45	40	32
1877	46	43	36	45	40	33	50	34	37	48	44	36
1878	44	45	38	40	43	35	36	36	32	35	37	32
1879	34	35	32	34	34	31	37	38	34	41	43	38
1880	50	55	48	55	60	52	46	48	42	46	48	42
1881	47	49	43	40	44	37	42	44	36	43	46	36
1882	44	46	37	42	45	34	42	45	34	42	45	34
1883	40	43	33	44	44	37	39	41	33	39	40	34
1884	40	40	34	38	38	34	35	34	30	35	34	30
1885	34	33	29	32	32	28	32	31	28	33	35	32
1886	35	36	32	33	34	30	33	33	29	35	38	34
1887	33	38	34	33	37	33	34	37	34	32	36	34
1888	31	35	33	31	34	33	29	33	31	31	34	31
1889	34	38	33	33	37	31	35	39	32	33	37	31
1890	33	37	29	32	36	29	33	37	29	33	37	31
1891	33	37	31	32	37	31	31	35	29	31	35	30
1892	30	35	31	29	34	31	28	34	30	29	33	29
1893	29	33	29	30	32	31	24	26	25	23	24	21
1894	23	24	21	21	23	20	20	21	18	19	21	19
1895	17½	20	19	16½	20	18	18	21	19	18	21	19
1896	19	21½	19	19	21	18	17	18	17	18	19	18
1897	19	21	19	21	22½	20	21½	23½	21	27	29	25
1898	29	30	26	29	29½	25½	28	29	24½	28½	30	24½
1899	26½	29	24	25½	28	24	29	31½	27	31	33½	29
1900	35	36½	31½	32½	35½	30½	28½	31½	27½	26½	28½	26½
1901	27	29	26	25	27	24½	25	26	22	25	26½	23
1902	25½	26½	24	25	26½	24	26	26½	25	28	28½	25½
1903	30	31	27	29½	30½	26	31½	31½	27	32	31½	28
1904	33½	32½	29½	33½	32½	29½	32½	32½	30½	32½	33½	31½
1905	34	35	36	34	36	36	36	39	36	35	35	34
1906	34	38	36	34	38	36	33	37	36	34	38	33
1907	34	39	36	34	38	36	34	36	35	35	38	34
1908	34	38	35	33	35	33	34	38	36	34	37	34
1909	34	38	35	35	40	37	35	40	37	35	40	36
1910	36	40	36	33	36	35	31	34	33	30	33	32
1911	30	34	32	30	33	32	28	30	30	30	32	31
1912	30	32	31	30	33	31	32	35	33	30	37	34
1913	30	36	34	29	35	33	27	34	33	26	33	30
1914	25	30	27	26	31	27	28	33	31	27	30	30
1915	29	36	34	31	39	36	30	39	37	31	42	40

Price of the above grades, gold basis, 1862–1879, inclusive.[1]

Year.	January.			April.			July.			October.		
	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1862	46[3]	48[3]	48[3]	45[1]	44[1]	42[1]	41[2]	40[3]	39	46[3]	46[3]	49
1863	51[3]	46[3]	48[1]	52[3]	56	52[3]	57[3]	53[2]	49[3]	57[2]	54[1]	51[3]
1864	51[2]	50	48[3]	45[1]	44[3]	41[3]	38[3]	38[3]	34[3]	49[3]	46	48[1]
1865	47[1]	46[1]	44[2]	53[3]	53[3]	50[2]	52[3]	51[2]	45[3]	51[2]	51[2]	44[3]
1866	50	46[2]	35[3]	51	47[1]	37[3]	46[1]	44[1]	39[2]	42[2]	40[2]	37[3]
1867	50[2]	39[2]	37[1]	44[1]	40[2]	36[3]	39	35[1]	32[1]	33[2]	32	28
1868	34[3]	31	27[3]	36	34[3]	32[2]	32[1]	31[2]	30[1]	35	35	32[3]
1869	36[3]	36[2]	35[2]	37[2]	37[2]	36	35[1]	35[1]	34[2]	36[3]	36[2]	35[1]
1870	39[2]	38	36[1]	42[2]	41[2]	40[3]	39[2]	38[2]	36[3]	42[2]	42[2]	39
1871	42[2]	41[2]	38[3]	45[1]	47	42[2]	55[1]	53[2]	49	55[3]	54[3]	51[1]
1872	64[1]	66	60[2]	72	72	68[2]	63	61[1]	57	58[1]	53	50[1]
1873	62	60[1]	57[3]	47[2]	45	40[3]	43[1]	41[2]	38	49[2]	48[3]	43[1]
1874	52	48[2]	42[1]	49[2]	49[2]	41[2]	48[1]	48[1]	41[2]	49[1]	49[1]	42[3]
1875	49	49[2]	41[3]	47	45[1]	40	45[1]	42[3]	40	41[1]	43	36
1876	42[2]	46	37[1]	40[2]	43[1]	35[1]	34	34[1]	27[3]	40[2]	36	29[3]
1877	43[1]	40[2]	34	42[1]	37[3]	31	47[1]	41[2]	35	46[3]	42[3]	35
1878	43[1]	44[1]	37[2]	39[2]	42[2]	34[2]	35[2]	35[2]	31[2]	34[2]	36[2]	31[2]

[1] Based on statement of average relative values of gold to United States paper currency in the New York market from suspension to resumption of specie payments during a period of 17 years, from 1862 to 1878, both inclusive, prepared by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Wool.

[Average weight per fleece, in pounds.[1]]

State or Territory.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Maine	5.1	.....	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5
New Hampshire	5.3	.....	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.6
Vermont	6.0	.....	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.1	7.1	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.5
Massachusetts	4.8	.....	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.4	7.0
Rhode Island	4.2	.....	3.8	4.0	3.5	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0
Connecticut	4.2	.....	3.9	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
New York	5.3	.....	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.7
New Jersey	4.0	.....	3.5	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.0
Pennsylvania	5.1	.....	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.5
Delaware	4.8	.....	5.3	4.0	.....	3.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	6.1	4.6	4.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8
Maryland	5.2	.....	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.8
Virginia	4.0	.....	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0
West Virginia	4.3	.....	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.0
North Carolina	2.5	.....	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3
South Carolina	2.8	.....	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8
Georgia	2.6	.....	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0
Florida	3.0	.....	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Ohio	5.4	.....	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.0
Indiana	6.1	.....	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.8
Illinois	6.2	.....	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5
Michigan	5.9	.....	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3
Wisconsin	5.7	.....	5.7	6.0	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.6
Minnesota	5.5	.....	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0
Iowa	6.8	.....	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.6
Missouri	5.6	.....	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.8
North Dakota	5.8	.....	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.5
South Dakota	5.6	.....	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.5
Nebraska	6.5	.....	6.3	6.5	6.2	4.8	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0
Kansas	6.0	.....	6.3	6.0	5.8	6 9	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2
Kentucky	4.9	.....	4.5	4.5	4.3	4 2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0
Tennessee	3.4	.....	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4
Alabama	2.4	.....	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.5
Mississippi	3.0	.....	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.0
Louisiana	3.3	.....	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.7
Texas	4.4	.....	4.2	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.4	7.0
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	7.0	5.0	.....	5.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.8	6.5	5.6	5.9	7.0	6.7
Arkansas	2.9	.....	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.9	5.0	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4
Montana	5.7	.....	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8
Wyoming	5.3	.....	8.0	7.4	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.5
Colorado	4.8	.....	5.7	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.5	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.0
New Mexico	2.5	.....	3.7	4.1	.....	6.0	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.7
Arizona	4.5	.....	.....	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.7	5.1	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.2	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5

Utah	4.7	.....	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.0	5.9	6.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2
Nevada	5.3	.....	7.0	8.0	7.8	8.7	8.0	7.9	6.9	7.5	7.7	8.	7.0	7.2	7.	7.	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5
Idaho	5.0	.....	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.5	5.4	7.3	7.3	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.3
Washington	5.2	.....	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.6	8.1	8.4	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.0
Oregon	5.7	.....	6.4	6.4	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.5	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.1
California	5.1	.....	4.9	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.4
United States	4.9	.....	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9

Prepared by Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

IV. DR. JOHN MITCHELL, NATURALIST, CARTOGRAPHER, AND HISTORIAN.

By LYMAN CARRIER

DR. JOHN MITCHELL, NATURALIST, CARTOGRAPHER, AND HISTORIAN.

By Lyman Carrier.

Brief statements regarding Dr. John Mitchell are to be found in several biographical works. Some of the best of these sketches are in the Dictionary of National Biography, Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, and Kelley's Some American Medical Botanists. All of these agree in the main; but all are equally unsatisfactory in that they give such meager accounts of the principal events of his life and fail to recognize the true value of his labors. Some contain erroneous statements. Blake's Biographical Dictionary gives the year 1772 as the date of Mitchell's death, evidently an error which has been copied by a few other biographers.[1] This appears to be definitely settled by an obituary notice in the Gentlemen's Magazine for March, 1768, where appears this brief item: "Dr. Mitchell, who made the New Map of America." The account in the Dictionary of National Biography is as follows:

> Mitchell, John (d. 1768), botanist, born and educated in England, graduated M. D., although at what university is uncertain. There were several John Mitchells at Oxford at the beginning of the 18th century, more than one at Cambridge, and one at Leyden, but none of these can be positively identified with the botanist. Mitchell is said to have emigrated to America about 1700, and resided in Virginia, at Urbanna, on the Rappanhannock River, about 73 miles from Richmond.

The account then goes on to enumerate his writings. We find that he was married, but to whom or when is unknown; a note written by Peter Collinson on a letter he was transmitting from J. F. Gronovius (Leyden, Jan. 2, 1746)[2] to John Bartram, says that:

> "Dr. Mitchell is arrived safe with his wife at London and is much recovered."

For several years Dr. Mitchell suffered from ill health, the cause, probably, of his return to England. John Bartram writing to Gronovius (Dec. 6, 1745)[3] states that:

> "Dr. Mitchell lodged several nights at my house. Last year he came up to town for the advantage of better health. He is an ingenious man, but his constitution is miserably broken and if he don't remove soon from Virginia he can't continue long in the land of the living."

[1] Wm. Darlington, Memorials to John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall, p. 363 (Philadelphia, 1849).
[2] Loc. cit., p. 356.
[3] Loc. cit., p. 353.

Collinson, in a letter to Linnaeus (May 8, 1749)[4], gives the encouraging information that "Dr. Mitchell is well." But Mitchell to Bartram, in letters one and two years later, stated that he had contracted a "vertiginous disorder" from too much writing, which prevented him from even writing "a letter, especially that requires any thought, without being sensibly the worse for it." In view of the subsequent voluminous products of his pen one must conclude that he either recovered from this affliction or labored on in spite of his infirmities.

This fragmentary account of the principal events of Mitchell's life seems to embrace all of a personal nature that is known at present. Fortunately, however, most, if not all, of his writings are preserved, and taken together they show a very busy and useful life.

Dr. Mitchell, like many other physicians of his time, became interested in botany. The first of his writings to be published of which there is any record is entitled "Dissertatio brevis de principiis Botanicum et zoologorum," written in 1738 and dedicated to Hans Sloane. This was followed in 1741 by another botanical paper, "Nova Plantarum Genera." These were offered for publication through that clearing house of botanists conducted by Peter Collinson in London. The second paper was dedicated to Collinson. The disposition of these papers was indicated in a letter from Dr. Mitchell to Linnaeus dated London September 20, 1748.[5]

"Mr. Trew, to whom Mr. Collinson sent a few small papers of mine, informs us that they have appeared in the last volume of the Nuremberg Transactions (Vol. 8 Ephemerides Academiae Naturae curiosum). They consist of a dissertation on a new botanical principle, derived from the sexual theory, which I think accords with your ideas and if I mistake not our systems support each other; also characters of several new genera of plants sent seven years ago from Virginia. I long to know your opinion upon them which I hold in high estimation. Some of these genera have I believe appeared in your last publications and those of Gronovious."

Of the 30 genera which Mitchell described in 1741, 24 were proposed as new; 9 of these were certainly original and have been confirmed as true genera by subsequent botanists. Only two of Mitchell's names have been retained, Acnida and Pentstemon. Linnaeus changed his Leptostachia to Phryma, Memaecylum to Epigaea, Viticella to Galax, Chamaedaphne to Mitchella, and Angiopteris to Onoclea. His Corion is now known as Spergularia and his Aphyllon as Thalesia. Malachodendron was original when written and a true genus, but the name Stewartia was used for that genus prior to the publication of Mitchell's work. It is quite likely that the others, all of which except two are considered as true genera to-day, were original as far as Mitchell was concerned, although described previously, as

[4] Sir James Edward Smith, Selections from the correspondence of Linnaeus, I. 24 (London, 1821).

[5] Loc. cit. II, 448.

it appears, by other botanists. In 1769 these two tracts were combined and published in book form.

Dr. Mitchell did a great deal of collecting of botanical material for other botanists and his skill and knowledge were highly regarded by Linnaeus, Dillenius, and Gronovious. Mitchell was one of the first to recognize the merits of the Linnaean system and to master its technical details. He carried on a very extensive correspondence not only with botanists, but with prominent colonists in all parts of America. He was not acquainted with Bartram when that botanist visited Virginia in 1738, but afterwards several letters passed between them. This correspondence was evidently initiated by Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell in 1744 visited Pennsylvania where he became personally acquainted with both Bartram and Franklin.

Early in 1746 Mitchell sailed for England with a collection of "more than a thousand specimens" on the St. Malo. This ship was captured by a Spanish privateer who took all of Mitchell's belongings and landed the owner in England in a "destitute condition." His collections were finally returned to him by the way of France, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and London, but his botanical specimens were ruined, "to the great misfortune of botany," as stated by Linnaeus. Dr. Mitchell immediately tried to obtain a fresh supply of material from America in order to continue his botanical studies. After the death of Dillenius which occurred soon after Mitchell returned to England, Mitchell was commissioned by Collinson to answer a letter Linnaeus had written to Dillenius. Several letters passed between them and Linnaeus frequently referred to Mitchell in his correspondence with other botanists. As a further token of his regard Linnaeus in 1753 bestowed the name *Mitchella repens* on the partridge berry first described by Mitchell.

He became acquainted with the Duke of Argyle and Lord Bute, two of the few noblemen of England who patronized botanists after the death of Lord Petre. We find him in 1747 ordering plants and seeds from Bartram for both of these men, and two years later he made a botanical trip over Scotland with the Duke.[6] Ill health and pecuniary reasons appear to have forced Mitchell much against his will from his favorite botanical studies. We find him writing to Bartram in 1747 that "Botany is at a very low ebb in England," and in 1755 Collinson wrote to Linnaeus that "Dr. Mitchell has left botany for some time." However, a letter from Mitchell to the Royal Society dated from Kew in 1759 makes one believe that he never entirely lost his interest in botanical matters.

Dr. Mitchell was interested in many sciences other than botany. Of the practice of his profession there is little of record. Dr Kelley

[6] Wm. Darlington, Memorials to John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall, 365–367 (Philadelphia, 1849).

says, "It is assumed that he practiced medicine and the amount of writing on botanical and other subjects may have been the result of unusually healthy neighbors and much leisure." The inferences in this quotation do not seem to be justified. The low lands of eastern Virginia have never been unusually healthful, and it is difficult to conceive of Dr. Mitchell as ever having any leisure. It is a safer guess that he was very actively engaged in the practice of medicine up until his own health failed and that he took up the study of botany because, as he wrote Linnaeus, he was interested in the "virtues of plants * * * a part of botany to which I have paid particular attention." He wrote in 1744 a lengthy report on the epidemics of yellow fever which prevailed in Virginia in the years 1737, 1741, and 1743, giving his observations on the many cases which he treated. This paper was given to Benjamin Franklin to be presented to a society for the promotion of useful knowledge which had been organized at Philadelphia. Franklin referred the report to Dr. Cadwallader Colden of Albany for criticism. This report, together with Colden's letter of comments and Dr. Mitchell's reply, came into the hands of Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia some years later and was made the basis of Dr. Rush's treatment of an outbreak of that disease which occurred in Philadelphia in 1793. At Dr. Rush's suggestion these papers were printed in the American Medical and Philosophical Register (vol. 4). The editors of that publication in commenting on Dr. Mitchell stated: "With Chalmers and Lining of South Carolina and Alexander and Colden of New York he has done much for the advancement of medical and physical science on this side of the Atlantic." Thacher[7] said, "Few physicians who have lived in our country have been more justly celebrated for originality of genius and accuracy of observation than Dr. Mitchell. He lived to practice his profession nearly 50 years in Virginia."

Before he left Virginia Dr. Mitchell prepared an essay entitled "The causes of the different colors of people in different climates." This was read by Peter Collinson at the meetings of the Royal Society between May 3 and June 14, 1744, and published in the Philosophical Transactions (vol. 43, p. 102). It was written as the solution of a prize problem proposed by the academy at Bordeaux. Another essay on the "Preparation and uses of various kinds of potash" was read before the Royal Society at the meetings of November 17 and 24, 1748 (vol. 45, p. 541), and Mitchell was made a fellow of that society on December 15 of that year. He also became interested in electricity and presented one of Franklin's first papers on the "Sameness of lightning and electricity" to the Royal Society.[8]

[7] James Thacher, American Medical Biography, p. 393 (Boston, 1828).
[8] Jared Sparks, The Works of Benjamin Franklin, Vol. I, p. 209.

He reported to Franklin that it was "laughed at by the connoisseurs." Mitchell, himself, contributed to the Philosophical Transactions a paper dated December, 1759, "Concerning the force of electrical cohesion."

Chemistry also claimed his attention. We find him writing to Franklin and Bartram, in 1747, for "a specimen of the water which turns iron to copper and the earth salts, etc., about it which I would analyze." There is no record that he obtained it. Perhaps that spring had gone dry before his request reached America.

Dr. Mitchell does not indicate in any of the letters to his friends the nature of his work after he landed in England and prior to his trip to Scotland except as previously noted that it required a large amount of writing and that it was not connected with botany. He wrote Bartram, "I have been obliged to give over my botanical studies for some time" (letter Aug. 1, 1750).[9] As it was necessary for him to earn a livelihood it is natural to suppose that he was writing about American affairs. His subsequent publications furnish a clew to his activities of that period.

There had been a company composed of T. Woodward and a number of other gentlemen organized in London to revise and republish the Harris Collection of Voyages and Travels, which had been first issued in 1705. This was an expensive undertaking as the work was issued in two large folio volumes in full leather binding. The first volume of the revised edition was published in 1744, but the second did not appear until 1748. There were several improvements in the new edition over the original, notably "An account of the Englishdiscoveries and settlements in America" in the second volume. The name of the author was not given. The exact year in which this account was written is indicated as 1746 in the following extract:

> I make no scruple of affirming that if due care was taken * * * all the expense necessary to establish the silk trade there (Georgia) would not amount to above one year's purchase of the profits, five and twenty years hence; by which I mean, that the advantages accruing from this colony to Great Britain in 1771."

For the sake of brevity this account will be referred to as "The English in America." Another edition of Harris's Voyages and Travels was issued in 1764, and "The English in America" was copied in Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels in 1819. This article on "The English in America" was a comprehensive work and would fill about two ordinary octavo volumes. It was especially strong in the descriptions of the natural products of America and the agricultural practices of the colonists. Several passages will be quoted below which show that the author was a naturalist of no mean ability and that he had first-hand information in regard to those subjects. So

[9] Darlington, op. cit.
[10] John Pinkerton, Voyages and Travels, II. 488 (London, 1819).

far as available evidence indicates no one has been given credit for this "English in America." The editor, John Campbell, was a voluminous writer, but in none of his writings does he show any definite knowledge of American affairs, and in some of his later publications he uses arguments in regard to colonial matters directly contradictory to those used in this account.

Without direct evidence bearing on the case, the circumstances indicate clearly that Dr. Mitchell was the author. What has previously been said bears out this supposition and further proof will be given later when extracts from this account are compared with some of Mitchell's other publications.

Two questions naturally arise: Why was he not credited with the authorship and why did he not inform his friends in America about the nature of his work? It is apparent that it would not be to the credit of such an elaborate publication if it were known that a large portion of it was written by a man without any reputation as a historian. It would be safer to let the reading public judge the work on its merits. As the author's name was not to appear he was undoubtedly pledged to secrecy in regard to his part in the matter. The historical portions of that treatise are based largely on the relations and journals of explorers and travelers published many years previously by Hakluyt, Purchas, Churchill, Harris, and Smith.

At the beginning of the hostilities which preceded the French and Indian War, Mitchell was employed by the British Government to prepare a map of North America and to report on the condition of the colonies. This map was first published in 1755. It was 40 by 70 inches in size. A French version was published at Paris in 1756 and a second and improved edition appeared in 1757, which was reprinted in 1782. Mitchell's map needs more than passing notice. Of its preparation John Pownall, secretary for the lords of trade, testified under date of February 13, 1755:[11]

> This map was undertaken with the approbation and at the request of the lord commissioners for trades and plantations, and is chiefly composed from draughts, charts, and actual surveys of different parts of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America; great part of which have been lately taken by their lordships' orders and transmitted to this office by the governors of the said colonies and others.

Smith in his History of New York, 1814, page 218, says:

> Dr. Mitchell's map is the only authentic one extant. None of the rest concerning America have passed under the examination or received the sanction of any public board, and they generally copy the French.

Richard Jackson writing from England to Jared Eliot under date of February 16, 1755,[12] says:

[11] Statement engraved on the original map.

[12] From unpublished correspondence of Jared Eliot in possession of Yale University.

"To these I have added another thing that I hope will be equally acceptable. It is Dr. Mitchells New Map of the English and French possessions in North America. Yours will probably [be] the first that reaches your Province, perhaps, few will get sooner to America for I shall pack it up the Day the Doctor Publishes it. he has had all the assistance the Board of Trade were capable of giving him but this makes but a small part of what his industry has procured for his purpose. As I have been a good deal conversant in Maps in general and am pretty well acquainted with America in Particular, I have some reason to assure you, that whereas till now we have had nothing that has deserved the name of a Map of America, this is superior to most of ye best Improved Maps of Europe. Yet you will not find it perhaps quite so perfect in New England as ye author wd. have made it had he been able to have got a sight of Dr. Douglas's Map of that Country; which ye Doctors Directions in his will preventing his seeing."

In another letter from the same source (London, Aug. 13, 1755) Mr. Jackson states:

"I am uneasy your box should tarry so long at Boston, as I directed it, according to your desire. I was so fortunate as to procure Dr. Mitchels great Map near 3 weeks before it was made publick and that the Day before the Ship Sailed as I earnestly desired your assembly should have the use of it in time. I was much pleased with my good fortune. I should otherwise have had it pasted on Canvass and coloured as you will see some done. You have before this a much better Map of New England, one by Dr. Douglas direction ingraved in London and sent over to Boston you will observe by Dr. Mitchels Ingraver Car[e]lessness notwithstanding the great pains ye Dr. took a few errors; among the[m] was the town of Worcester in Massachusetts is called Leicester so there are 2 Leicesters."

Collinson, writing to Linnaeus April 10, 1755,[13] gives this further information:

"Dr. Mitchell * * * has wholly employed himself in making a map or chart of all North America which is now published in eight large sheets for a guinea and coloured for a guinea and a half. It is the most perfect of any before published and is universally approved. He will get a good sum of money by it which he deserves for the immense labour and pains he has taken to perfect it."

What makes this map of peculiar interest to Americans is the fact that it was the one used at the peace council at the close of the Revolutionary War, and was often referred to in the boundary disputes which followed. Franklin, during his last illness and nine days previous to his death, wrote to Jefferson in answer to an inquiry in regard to this matter, stating, "I remember distinctly the map we used in tracing the boundary was brought to the treaty by the commissioners from England, and that it was the same that was published by Mitchell above 20 years before." The controversy was not settled until a copy of this map with boundary lines marked with notations in the handwriting of George III was found among the State papers in England many years later.[14] This map confirmed the American contentions.

[13] Sir James Edward Smith, Selections of the Correspondence of Linnaeus, I. 34 (London, 1821).

[14] Justin Winsor, Narrative and Critical Hist. of America, VII. 181 (New York, 1888).

Accompanying this map a voluminous report was submitted on the condition of the colonies. This was published in book form in 1757, entitled "The Contest in America Between Great Britain and France by an Impartial Hand." The Contest in America has been credited to Dr. Mitchell by bibliographers, but Sabin states: "This book has also been ascribed to Dr. Oliver Goldsmith." As the preparation and publication of The Contest correspond in time to the wandering minstrel period of Goldsmith's career and prior to his literary labors, this was a poor guess. It is stated definitely in American Husbandry that Dr. Mitchell wrote both The Contest and The Present State. The London Monthly Review, July, 1757, gave an extensive criticism of the book, from which the following is an extract:

> An inequality of style a want of method and a disgusting iteration of the same observations manifestly betray too much haste in the present publication * * * It abounds with truths hitherto perhaps not generally attended to and with observations and proposals that indicate the author's knowledge of the subject.

Had the critic known a little more about the circumstances which occasioned the writing of this book and the purpose for which it was written, he might have been more inclined to overlook its literary faults.

Dr. Mitchell realized perhaps better than any other man in England at that time the great possibilities of the regions along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in America and the impossibility of the English colonies existing as a "string to the French bow." He also possessed a remarkable vision of the ultimate importance of America and the great source of power it would give to Great Britain to remain in control of her Colonies here. With his map and this report he showed how the French were gaining control of 19 parts of America north of the Spanish possessions, and leaving the British in possession of but one. He argued for the peaceful, just, and speedy settlement of the boundary disputes among the English colonies and the uniting of these colonies, not in one group, because of the lack of means of communication, but into three—northern, middle, and southern—for their own self-protection. "But at the time," says Mitchell, "when the French made most of their encroachment on us about the year 1730, both Britain and many of the colonies seemed to be in a state of warfare with New England." It was the iteration of such observation which offended the literary taste of the critic on the Monthly Review. Mitchell evidently intended to make his report so clear that the dullest mind in the British Government might grasp the true state of affairs in America. To Mitchell as well as to Gov. Thomas Pownall should be given the credit for furnishing the great Pitt his accurate and comprehensive knowledge of American geography. Mitchell's report and map antedate by at

least a year Pownall's Topographical Description of North America, and reproduced Evans's map. Pownall's biographers usually give him exclusive credit for supplying Pitt with his information. The energetic and successful conduct of the war which followed the filing of these reports is well known.

Publishing books anonymously was quite common 150 years ago, and Mitchell seems to have possessed that habit to an aggravated degree. There is good reason for thinking that he was the writer of another publication of which the authorship has never been determined. In his first letter to Linnaeus he wrote, "I am inclined to give the publick something on the natural and medical history of North America, if not a history itself at which I have long laboured."[15] It would be a natural undertaking for a man who had written a partial historical account of America to attempt to prepare a complete history, especially when his future employment gave him access to much useful information along that line. Rich[16] lists a publication entitled "A New and Complete History of the British Empire in America," 1756, on which he comments:

> "I have a copy of a work which was commenced about this time and issued in numbers of twenty-four pages each without any title pages, the titles as given above being found on the first page of two of the three volumes into which it is divided. The first volume contains an introduction of 52 pages and an account of Hudsons Bay, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New England in 402 pages. The second continues the history of New England and gives that of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 496 pages. The third contains Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina ending abruptly at 272. The volumes contain several very well executed maps and plates, but the work was apparently left in this unfinished state which accounts for its being so little known."

All of which, the scope, title, arrangement, and maps is typically Mitchellesque. A copy of this rare work has been obtained from the Harvard University Library and compared with Mitchell's other publications. The style and text in all these books is strikingly similar, yet it seems necessary to compare it with but one, The Contest in America and Mitchell's Map, to prove that he was the author of this History of America.

That the author of the history was a botanist will be shown later and that he had some connection with the British Government is indicated by numerous state papers which are reproduced. The maps mentioned by Rich are copies of Mitchell's map reproduced on a much smaller scale, the difference between them being merely the elimination of the names of certain towns made necessary by the smaller size and a few corrections of boundary lines. In addi-

[15] Sir James Edward Smith, Selections from the Correspondence of Linnaeus, II, 443–4 (London, 1821).

[16] Obadiah Rich, Bibliotheca Americana Nova, 1846.

tion to the original Mitchell map is a large red line extending through all the colonies, showing the bounds in which the French, by their encroachments in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys were confining the English. This line coincides exactly with the description of this line given in the text of The Contest in America. This evidence would seem to be conclusive that both were the work of one man, as the History of America appeared after the publication of Mitchell's map and the filing of his report but prior to the publication of the report as The Contest in America.

The date 1756 for the publishing of the History of America is quite definitely established in a note to the reader at the end of Volume II. This history is of value now chiefly as a rarity. The historical data dealing with the discoveries and settlements of the colonies evidently are from the same sources and quite similar to those in the Harris account of the English in America. The most interesting parts are those dealing with the French encroachments or the disputes leading to the French and Indian War. Written in the midst of that war, it gives a vivid picture and intimate description of those troublesome times. One point he makes is worth noting and that is that English explorations, contrary to most modern historical accounts, preceded the French in the territory drained by the Ohio River. As these items help identify Mr. Mitchell as the author of the history, they follow:

A large branch of the Ohio called Wood River[37] from Colonel Wood, of Virginia, who discovered it first in 1654, and several times afterwards, of which an authentic account is to be seen in the archives of the Royal Society besides the accounts we have of that discovery from our historians; this large branch of the Ohio, I say, rises in the mountains of South Carolina, and runs through that province, and all North Carolina to the middle of Virginia. (The Contest in America, p. 176.)

As this country belongs to Virginia, being within its grant, the inhabitants of that province began pretty early to visit it. Colonel Wood particularly, who dwelt at the falls of James River, in 1654, sent proper persons; who, passing the Allegheny Mountains, entered the country of the Ohio, and in ten years space discovered several branches not only of that river, but also of the Mississippi itself.

The Virginians, invited by the fertility of the country and friendly behavior of the Indians, continued their visits thither; and although they made no settlements, yet they traded with the natives, and many private persons went and resided among them for the greater conveniency of carrying on that trade. (Hist. of America, vol. 3, p. 195.)

There are no such lands to be found in all the British dominions in North America, but on the Ohio and Mississippi, fronf which the colonies are excluded by these regulations. Before the war they were settled on the river Ohio, Wood river, Holston and Cumberland rivers, beyond the Apalachean Mountains. (The Present State, p. 350.)

[37] Now known as New River.

It appears futile to speculate on the reasons why this publication was stopped. It ends abruptly in the middle of a word, indicating that it was not due to lack of copy. One possibility may be worth mentioning. The publishers of Harris's Voyages and Travels had a special copyright which protected their work from copying or abridging and which did not expire until 1758. As many passages in the History of America unquestionably infringe on the earlier publication, it may have been suppressed for that reason.

Mitchell must have been greatly chagrined and disappointed when George III and Lord Bute, then (1763) prime minister with a peace at any price policy, bartered their just claim, as he considered it, to the region west of the Mississippi River for Canada and Florida, to which they really had no right and which at that time were of little value. Then came the proclamation of October 7, 1763, designed to placate the Ohio Indians, which prohibited the English from settling west of the Allegheny Mountains. On top of this came the onerous stamp tax and Mitchell prepared another book, The Present State of Great Britain and North America, which was published anonymously in 1767. This has since been generally credited to Dr. Mitchell. A criticism similar to the one which greeted The Contest in America, although not quite so caustic, appeared in the Monthly Review of March, 1767. The critic was willing to admit that the author knew something of the subject about which he was writing, but volunteered the advice that he be less diffuse if he carried out his intimated intentions of writing further. In The Present State Mitchell called attention to the bad bargain which Britain had made at the close of the French and Indian War, and the need of immediately developing the Ohio Valley which necessitated the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

His argument against the policy of the British Government in taxing the colonies was one of the strongest ever written. He presented a convincing array of facts and figures showing how one-half the value of all the English colonies' products was consumed in transporting them to England in English ships, which accrued directly to the wealth of Great Britain, how the other half was spent for goods manufactured in Great Britain on which taxes had been collected, and how the balance of trade, represented by debts which the colonists owed the merchants of England, was heavily against America, rendering it impossible for the colonies to pay in money which they did not have and could not obtain except by engaging in manufacturing and commerce in direct competition with England.

Seven years after his death Mitchell's greatest work was printed in London. It was in two volumes and sold for 11 shillings. The title was "American Husbandry," by "An American." The title page gives the further information that they were printed for J. Bew, in Pater

Noster Row, London, 1775. It was unfortunate that the publishing of these books was delayed until that time—the beginning of the Revolutionary War. They evidently had a very limited sale and were soon forgotten. For some unaccountable reason this publication has been consistently overlooked by bibliographers of British and American books. The only one to which the writer has had access which mentions it is Rich's Bibliotheca Americana Nova, 1846. Sabin lists "American Husbandry, see Arthur Young." This may mean these books or it might refer to a chapter by that title in Young's Annals of Agriculture, as Sabin's Dictionary of Books Relating to America was never completed. There are no confirmatory statements that Mitchell wrote American Husbandry, and this is probably the first time he has ever been credited with its authorship. Mr. B. B. Woodward, assistant in charge of the general library of the British Museum (natural history), was unable to ascertain anything about the author or the history of the books.

That Dr. Mitchell had in mind the preparation of just such a work as American Husbandry is shown in the following extract from the preface to The Present State:

> To form a better judgment concerning the colonies it would be necessary to give an account of every one of them in particular: to consider the nature of the soil and climate and what it produces or is fit to produce for the benefit of the nation, this we have endeavored to supply by a few notes in order to explain many things which appear to be but little understood. But as these can give but an imperfect idea of many subjects treated of in them a more particular account shall be given in a second part of this discourse if we find that design is approved of. We may then also consider more particularly the several staple commodities that may be made in the plantations for the benefit of the nation and the ways of making them and give a more particular account of what they now make or of the produce of the colonies as well as their exports and imports.

Statements to the same effect may be found on pages 135, 138, and 246. American Husbandry describes the several British colonies in America, beginning with Nova Scotia and taking them in geographic order to the Bahama Islands. The order followed in American Husbandry is almost identically the same as the outline proposed for the History of North America.

As a review of American Husbandry is being prepared for publication elsewhere,[18] an extensive discussion of it here will not be given. Suffice to say that it is the most accurate and comprehensive account of the English colonies in America and gives by far the best description of their agricultural practices of all our colonial literature. The recommendations for the improvement of farming compare favorably with those of any modern textbook on the subject and are much superior in style and presentation to any other English or

[18] Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, 1919, vol. 11, No. 5.

American agricultural books of the eighteenth century. The Monthly Review of January, 1776, devoted 10 pages to a scathing denunciation of this work. The critic states:

> As we are but little acquainted with the practice of North American farming, we shall not detain our readers on the Continent.

The review is taken up almost wholly in picking flaws in the recommendations for the sugar planters of Jamaica. Whether this tirade is justified or not the writer is not sufficiently informed on sugar-cane culture to say. The closing lines of this criticism, however, show which foot the shoe pinched.

> It would have been commendable, perhaps not unuseful, to collect and reduce to order all that lies scattered in different volumes and essays upon this subject, and the compiler, as such, would have been allowed no small degree of merit. But when we find this pretended Yankee attempting to foist himself upon us for the genuine Simon Pure, assuming airs of self-sufficiency and dictating to us with intolerable presumption, he deserves the severest castigation for his imposture, his arrogance, and his folly.

In a footnote to this review is the statement:

> A correspondent who seems impatient for our sentiment concerning this work thinks that every passage of it discovers the industrious hand of that eminent book builder, Mr. A——r Y——g.

This evidently refers to Arthur Young. The correspondence between George Washington and Arthur Young after the Revolution discloses such an unfamiliarity with American agriculture on the part of Young as to prove beyond doubt that he was not the author of this work. The only reason for thinking that Young might have prepared these books is that he was the best and most prominent agricultural writer in England at the time of their publication. That American Husbandry has the appearance of being the work of a compiler is due to the large number of quotations which it contains, Dr. Mitchell's name appearing some 15 times. It would seem to have been the intention of the one who presented that manuscript for publication to cover up Dr. Mitchell's part in its preparation by frequently quoting The Present State and paying a nice tribute to Dr. Mitchell's ability. It was very unlike Mitchell to say anything about himself, although he frequently used the same material more than once without quotation marks in his writings. As there is no description of a colony in American Husbandry to which parallel passages may not be found either in The Present State or in Mitchell's histories, the manuscript must have been in a fairly complete condition at the time of Mitchell's death. The absence of serious errors is also strong evidence that it was not the work of a mere compiler.

There is a marked improvement of literary style in this publication over Mitchell's previous works, credit for which may be due the

editor. A fairly good index is also added, a feature which does not appear in any other of Mitchell's books. There are evidences of some additions. Quotations from two reports with dates subsequent to Mitchell's death are to be found in the second volume. These may have been inserted as "filler," as the second volume lacks 150 pages of being as large as the first.

It would be interesting to know who was responsible for the publication of this work, and why it was put out anonymously, but these are problems which do not now seem possible of solution. That the editor knew little of American affairs appears almost certain or he would not have followed so blindly Mitchell's thoughts and recommendations.

It is never easy to prove the authorship of an anonymous publication by a comparison of literary styles. When it comes to proving the parentage of a whole family of literary orphans the task is still more difficult. Literary style is an elusive thing not easily described, but it is a reality to a student of any writer's books. A number of quotations follow from these several books under discussion. While the claim may be raised that the author of the later publications wrote with the earlier books at hand, this argument will scarcely hold in the present case. The successive publications in some instances contain passages quite closely following those of the earlier books, yet each has additional information which shows the author possessed a definite knowledge of the subjects treated equal to that possessed by the writer of the first. Dr. Mitchell had a peculiar literary habit of expression. He was diffuse, using long sentences and many unnecessary clauses, phrases, and words. His writings abound in quotations for which due credit is made. He was given to repeating the observations which he had made under one phase of his subject while discussing something else even in the same publication. Another characteristic of his, no matter whether he was writing on potash, yellow fever, agriculture, or history, was that he went to the bottom of his subject in an exhaustive, scientific manner. A careful study of all these books reveals the same original argumentative discourse, similar observations, similar iteration, the same likes and prejudices, recommendations for the encouragement of the production of the same staple commodities by the colonists for Great Britain, and (in the last two publications) the same forceful arguments for the peaceful settlement of the disputes which were fast separating the colonies from the mother country, and the same charges of ignorance and bad policies on the part of the British Government which were responsible for this estrangement.

To give all the parallelisms which occur in these voluminous publications would necessitate the reproduction of a large part of all of them. A few of the most striking passages follow. On the subject of tobacco growing, for example, these quotations may be adduced.

The tobacco seeds are first sown in beds where having remained a month, the plants are transplanted into little hillocks, like those in our hop-gardens, the first rainy weather; and being grown a foot high there, within the space of another month they top them, and prune off all the bottom leaves, leaving only seven or eight on the stalk, that they may be the better fed; and these leaves, in six weeks time will be in full growth; the planters prune off the suckers, and clean them of the horn worm twice a week, which is called worming and suckering; and this work lasts three weeks or a month, by which time the leaf from green begins to brownish and to spot and thicken; which is a sign of ripening; as fast as the plants ripen they cut them down, heap them up, and let them lie and sweat a night, and the next day they carry them to the tobacco-house where every plant is hung up at a convenient distance one from another, for about a month or five weeks; at the end of which time they strike or take them down in moist weather, when the leaf gives or else it will crumble to dust, after which they are laid upon sticks and covered up close in the tobacco-house for a week or a fortnight to sweat; and then opening the bulk on a wet day, the servants strip and sort them, the top leaves being the best, and the bottom the worst tobacco; the last work is to pack it in hogsheads, or bundle it up, which is also done in a wet season; for in curing of tobacco, wet seasons are as necessary as dry to make the leaf pliant. (1748, Harris, II, or Pinkerton, II, 242).

The Virginia planters sow the tobacco-seeds in beds, as the gardeners in England do colwort seeds; they leave them there a month, taking care all that time to have them well weeded. When the plants are about the breadth of ones hand, they are removed the first rainy weather, and transplanted into what they call tobacco hills. In a month's time the plants will be a foot high, and they top them, and then prune off all the bottom leaves, leaving only seven or eight on the stalk, that they may be the better fed by the top, and these leaves in six weeks time will be in their full growth. The planters prune off the suckers, and clear them of the horn-worm twice a week, which is called worming and suckering; and this work lasts three weeks or a month; by which time the leaf from green begins to turn brownish and to spot, and thicken, which is a sign of its ripening. As fast as the plants ripen you must cut them down, leave them in the field for half a day, then heap them up, let them lie and sweat a night, and the next day carry them to the tobacco-house, where every plant is hanged one by another, at a convenient distance, for about a month or five weeks; at the end of which time they strike or take them down in moist weather, when the leaf gives, or else it will crumble to dust; after which they are laid upon sticks and covered up close in the tobacco-house for a week or a fortnight to sweat, and then opening the bulk in a wet day, the servants strip and sort them, the top leaves being the best and the bottom the worst tobacco. The last work is to pack it in hogsheads, or bundle it up, which is also done in a wet season; for in the curing tobacco, wet seasons are as necessary as dry, to make the leaf pliant, which would otherwise be brittle and break. (1756, Hist. of America, III, 163–4.)

In addition to this there is a botanical description and a colored drawing of the tobacco plant not found in the other books. The description follows:

It is called by the botanists, *Nicotiana major latifolia, Nicotania major,* five tobacum majus; or, Tobacco. It is an annual plant; when it is at its full growth, it is about the height of an ordinary man; the stalk is straight hairy, and clammy, like that of the hyascy amus niger vel vulgaris, or common black

henbane; the whole habit is of an absolete yellowish green; the leaves alternate; some of the lower leaves are a cubit long and nine inches wide entire, but waved; the lateral costae of the leaf arch into one another near the margin; the leaves have no pedicles, and by an auriculated base embrace the stalk; towards the top, the stalk branches from the sinus's of the leaves, and higher from the sinus of a slender foliculum proceed fasciles of flowers: the flower is slender and tubulous, one and a half inch long, yellowish, with an obsolete diluted purple brim, not divided but expanded into four or five angles: the calix is tubulous of four or five narrow segments; the pistillum becomes the seed-vessel conoidal, bicopsular with a middle spongy double placenta, and contains many small round brownish seeds; the seed is ripe about the end of September. (Hist. of America, p. 165.)

Tobacco is raised from the seed, which is sown in spring upon a bed of rich mould; when about the height of four or five inches, the planter takes the opportunity of rainy weather to transplant them. The ground which is prepared to receive it, is, if it can be got, a rich black mould; fresh woodlands are best; sometimes it is badly cleared from the stumps of trees, that they can not give it any ploughings; but in old cultivated lands they plough it several times, and spread on it what manure they can raise. The negroes then hill it; that is, with hoes and shovels they form hillcocks, which lie in the manner of Indian corn, only they are larger, and more carefully raked up: the hills are made in squares, from six to nine feet distance, according to the land; the richer it is the further they are put asunder, as the plants grow higher and spread proportionally. The plants in about a month are a foot high, when they prune and top them; operations, in which they seem to be very wild, and to execute them upon no rational principles; experiments are much wanting on these points for the planters never go out of the beaten road but do just as their fathers did resembling therein the British farmers their brethren. They prune off all the bottom leaves, leaving only seven or eight on a stalk, thinking that such as they leave will be the larger, which is contrary to nature in every instance thro'-out all vegetation. In six weeks more the tobacco is at its full growth, being then from four and a half to seven feet high: during all this time, the negroes are employed twice a week in pruning off the suckers, clearing the hillocks from weeds, and attending to the worms, which are a great enemy to the plant; when the tobacco changes colour; turning brown, it is ripe and they then cut it down, and lay it close in heaps in the field to sweat one night: the next day they are carried in bunches by the negroes to a building called the tobacco house, where every plant is hung up separate to dry, which takes a month or five weeks: this house excludes the rain, but is designed for the admission of as much air as possible. They are then laid close in heaps in the tobacco houses for a week or a fortnight to sweat again, after which it is sorted and packed up in hogsheads; all the operations, after the plants are dried must be done in moist or wet weather, which prevents its crumbling to dust. (1775, American Husbandry, I, 222–5.)

This account for about 20 pages more describes the equipment, management, and profits of a tobacco plantation which is not to be found in the other books. Similar passages might be quoted in regard to the culture of corn, cotton, and indigo, raising of silkworms, manufacture of potash, and the production of tar-pitch, etc., but they would extend this account to an unnecessary length. One point is worth noting: In discussing corn culture for New England

the author describes the methods of topping and plowing, which are typical of Virginia and not of New England.

Since Mitchell was a physician, it is to be expected that items pertaining to that profession would be found if he was the author of these books. Nor are they wanting. The following illustrate:

The acute diseases in these unhealthy parts of North America generally turn to intermittents which are not mortal even in 20 months but in a few months more they may bring on that cachexy, with an emaciated habit, a swelled belly, and a pale sallow complexion which is characteristic of the bad state of health in all the southern and maritime parts of North America. (Present State, p. 191.)

To take at one view the state of the small-pox in Boston from January 1752 to July the 24th, the following table may serve:

	Whites.	Blacks.
Small-pox in the natural way	5,059	485
Whereof died	452	62
By inoculation	1,970	139
Whereof died	24	7
Sick in seventeen families	23	.....
Persons who have not received it	174	.....

There died of inoculation thirty-one persons not including dubious deaths. (Hist. of America, I, 382.)

The next three extracts are taken from discussions in regard to the natural products of Virginia. There is nothing to indicate that anyone was quoted.

We come to speak of what is produced by their soil. And first with respect to trees; of which we may affirm, few countries are better stocked, or afford greater variety. As to timber, they have oaks, cedars, firs, cypress, elm, ash, and wallnut; some of their oaks measure two feet square, and sixty feet in height. They have also beach, poplar, hazel, &c., besides sassafras, sarsaparilla and many other sweet woods and such as are used in dying. (Harris, II, or Pinkerton II, 241.)

The chief productions of the soil are oak, cedar, cypress, firs, two sorts of elms, walnut, and ash. The oaks are commonly of such prodigious bigness that they will measure two feet square and sixty feet high. (Hist. of North America, III, 161.)

As to timber and wood, they have all the sorts that are found upon the Continent: many sorts of oaks, cedars, firs, cyprus, elm, ash and wallnut; some of their oaks are said to measure two feet square and sixty feet in height. They have also beech, poplar, hazel besides sassafras, sarsaparilla and other dying woods. (Am. Husbandry, I, 219.)

Reference has been made to Dr. Mitchell's prejudice against Nova Scotia and Florida. To illustrate:

Canada can be nothing but a factory for the fur trade and Nova Scotia only a fishing settlement both of which this nation already has too many. (Present State.)

We engaged in the war for those fruitful territories on the Ohio and Mississippi, which we got by peace; but by the regulations after it we are deprived

of them and thereby conspire with our enemies to deprive ourselves of those very advantages which it was their aim to do by the war; while we got no more by Canada and Florida than to relieve them of a burden and charge, and to saddle ourselves with it. (Present State.)

Neither the fisheries nor the export of lumber prove advantageous enough to render the settlers (of Nova Scotia) comparable in ease and wealth to the people of New England. (Am. Husbandry.)

But will any planter we have in North America remove either to Canada or Florida? Is it not obvious to every one that such a removal would be from bad to worse? (Am. Husbandry.)

As from 143 to 170 years have passed since these anonymous publications were issued and no just claim for writing them has been made by anyone it would seem that cataloguers and bibliographers should give the credit of their authorship to John Mitchell, M. D. (–1768), the same as has been done for The Contest in America and The Present State of the British Empire in America. One thing is certain, either Dr. Mitchell wrote all of these books or there was another man with Dr. Mitchell's education, ability, experience, and opportunities, and who thought exactly as he did. The known events in Dr. Mitchell's life dovetail too closely with the preparation of these works to be assigned to chance. The part played by the publisher of American Husbandry was too trivial to deserve serious consideration as far as the question of authorship is concerned, although a critical study with a view to determining additions made by him might be valuable.

The above appears to be the sum total of the facts known about the man, John Mitchell. Of his character we must judge largely by what he did not write, as no author ever kept his own personality more completely out of his writings. There is no evidence that he ever engaged in any of the jealous controversies so disgustingly common among his contemporary botanists. He answered criticism with calm, sane reasoning which in one case found disarmed his critic and made him his personal friend. Even when he felt keenly that gross mistakes were being made, as in the handling of the American situation by the British Government, he never became acrimonious or stooped to vituperation or personal abuse. He wrote, "Had the countries which have been of late years colonized been described in a just and true manner in all the circumstances of climate and soil errors which have been made might not have happened." His remedy for error was to present the truth and he worked very diligently despite his handicaps, to promote a true and accurate knowledge of America in England. Perfectly loyal to Great Britain, he believed that the colonies and the mother country were mutually dependent; the colonies on the protection of the British navy and England on colonial commerce. His idea of the colonies was that they should develop as strictly

agricultural communities, "to load her ships and to supply themselves with necessaries from Great Britain." American representation in the British Parliament he considered feasible, just, and essential to the maintenance of harmonious relations between the colonies and the mother country. He wrote, "If a contrary conduct in Britain should be pursued the independence of America may happen in no distant period," and again, "If in any future time the population and importance of America become what we have reason to suppose they will be, then it might be expected that a change in the place of parliamentary meetings might ensue and America become the head of the Empire, as far as the residence of government could make it so, a revolution which might be more advantageous to this country than a total separation would be under many circumstances which might attend so great a change."

He courted acquaintance among the prominent men of his day and appears to have enjoyed the good will and respect of all who knew him. That he was not better and more favorably known by the general public of the middle of the eighteenth century may have been due, perhaps, to his inherent modesty in writing anonymously and to his habit of telling the truth when the truth was not always welcome. His scholarly attainments were of a high order. One marvels no less at the range and extent of his scientific reading and insight than at the quantity of his writings. He was evidently handicapped by lack of funds to give his books a wide circulation, but that they exerted a considerable influence seems beyond question. The student of our colonial history who has not already done so will find much of interest and profit in the works of Dr. John Mitchell. The only regret is that they are not more easily obtainable.

V. HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE SURPLUS FOOD PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1862–1902.

By WILLIAM TRIMBLE.

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE SURPLUS FOOD PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1862–1902.

By WILLIAM TRIMBLE.

The year 1862, memorable in the military annals of the United States, is noteworthy also in its agrarian history. In that year a number of laws were passed which have greatly affected our agricultural development. These were the Morrill Act, the homestead law, the bill for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, the first Pacific Railway bill, and a series of enactments concerning slavery (including the emancipation proclamation).

This year was notable in our agrarian history, likewise, for the appearance of a comparatively new force, which then and in subsequent years has exerted an important influence upon the course of development within our country and upon its relations with other nations. This new factor was a recurring surplus of food products for an organized world market, of such dimensions and character as to constitute a new phenomenon.

In the time of the Civil War, however, only one food product was especially potent as a surplus, namely, wheat; and in this time of crisis wheat proved itself more powerful even than King Cotton, whose might southern statesmen had boasted. From the time of the repeal of the English corn laws in 1846, exports of wheat from the United States to England had been increasing; but a series of bad years in England, 1860–1864, together with abundant harvests in the United States during these years, brought a startling upward leap. The British wheat crop for the years 1858 and 1859 averaged 128,000,000 bushels, but for 1860–1864 the average was 30,000,000 bushels less, and in 1861 the crop which was to feed England in 1862 was no less than 40,000,000 bushels short of the average. The figures of exportations from the United States at this period are not altogether reconcilable one with the other, but on any basis the facts stand out clearly. A table in a report of the Department of Agriculture (for wheat and flour) is as follows:[1]

	Bushels.
1852–1856	19,172,830
1857–1861	28,969,749
1862–1866	40,183,518
1867–1871	35,032,409

[1] Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1914, p. 668.

The volume on agriculture of the eighth census says that in 1862 wheat and flour were exported to the amount of 76,000,000 bushels, and in 1863, 77,000,000 bushels; and of these amounts Great Britain took, respectively, 34,000,000 and 47,000,000 bushels.[2] If we confine our attention to wheat alone, we find that while the highest exportation for any one year prior to 1860 was 14,570,000 bushels, our figures leap in 1861 to 31,000,000, and in 1862 to 37,000,000 bushels. Now, in history human need is a mighty force, and, interpreted in terms of human need, these figures plainly show this much at least: Great Britain at a critical time in our Civil War was under stress for bread, and this stress could be well alleviated only from granaries whose keys were held by the Government which sat on the north side of the Potomac. England was clamoring also for cotton—export of which had dropped from 2,500,000 bales to 75,000. She was incensed at the blockade. Many of her leaders sympathized with the South. It did not look in 1862 as if the North could win out. There was grave chance, therefore, that England would interfere, and a motion was actually made in Parliament for recognition of the Confederacy—a motion which might have meant war with the North. But, asked a prominent English statesman in debating the question in Parliament, "What would be the cost of possible war reckoned in terms of corn?" The London Economist declared that without foreign importations of grain "our people could not exist at all." Undeniably, the surplus of wheat produced by the North at this time was an important factor in restraining England from a course which might have produced an ominous situation for the Federal Government.[3]

These great exportations of wheat to England during the Civil War, moreover, only marked the beginning of the competition of American agricultural products, which, extending to meat as well as wheat, finally greatly affected the prosperity not only of English farmers, but of the farmers of western Europe in general. "Since 1862," observes Prothero in his English Farming, Past and Present, "the tide of agricultural prosperity had ceased to flow; after 1874 it turned and rapidly ebbed."[4] Our discussion of what happened after the latter date may be based on the following statistics of exportations (integers under a million being omitted from all but the last column):[5]

[2] Agriculture of the United States; compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington, 1864), Introduction CXXXIX.

[3] The most complete discussion of this subject is by Schmidt, Louis B., The Influence of Wheat and Cotton on Anglo-American Relations during the Civil War. Iowa Journal of History and Politics, July, 1918; cf, also, Fite, Emerson D., Social and Industrial Conditions in the North During the Civil War (New York, 1910), pp. 17–23.

[4] Prothero, Rowland E., English Farming Past and Present (London and New York, 1917), p. 374.

[5] Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1914, pp. 667–668.

Average	Wheat and wheat products.	Corn and corn products.	Beef products.	Pork products.	Cheese.	Cattle.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
1852–1856	19 m.	7 m.	33 m.	103 m.	6 m.	1,431
1857–1861	28 m	6 m.	40 m	103 m.	13 m.	20,294
1862–1866	40 m	12 m.	70 m	252 m.	42 m.	6,531
1867–1871	35 m	9 m.	54 m.	128 m.	52 m.	.....
1872–1876	66 m.	38 m.	114 m	568 m.	87 m.	45,672
1877–1881	133 m.	88 m.	218 m.	1,075 m.	129 m.	127,045

The remarkable increase is also clearly indicated by looking closely at exports of wheat and wheat flour on specific years. In 1873 the exportation was 91,000,000 bushels, the highest theretofore attained. The following years were lower, but in 1877 a new mark was made at 92,000,000. The next year, however, came a jump to 150,000,000 bushels, the next (1879) to 180,000,000, and in 1880 there were exported 186,000,000 bushels.

Now, while there were in certain years recessions after 1880, on the whole the surplus augmented for about 30 years, during which the United States poured forth a veritable flood of agricultural products. Some indication of the astounding character of the movement may be gained from an observation in 1883 made by Mr. J. R. Dodge, a reliable statistician. He estimated that the total exportation of wheat from the United States in 58 years preceding 1883 had been 2,064,000,000 bushels, and that of this over half had been exported in the nine years since 1874.[6] The United States, therefore, had exported more wheat in a decade than in the previous half century.

The crest of the surplus in wheat and wheat products seemed to have been reached in 1901 or 1902 with an exportation of 234,000,000 bushels; of beef and its products in 1906, at 732,000,000 pounds. Pork and its products averaged annually over 1,000,000,000 pounds until 1910, in which year it fell to 700,000,000; years of greatest exportation were 1897–1901, when the average was well over a billion and a half pounds. The highest figures in cattle were in 1904–1906, at over 500,000. That is, high tide in exports, except as influenced by the great war, came between 1900 and 1910.[7]

In the aggregate what a marvelous production do these figures suggest. The mind staggers in trying to visualize it. Year after year came from widening acreages one might almost say torrents of wheat, of pork, of cattle, of corn, swelling all the channels of trade and spreading over the whole civilized world. Year after year more and

[6] Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1883, p. 302. See cut reproduced here from volume cited.

[7] Imports and Exports of Agricultural Products (separate from Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1917, No. 762), pp. 21–23.

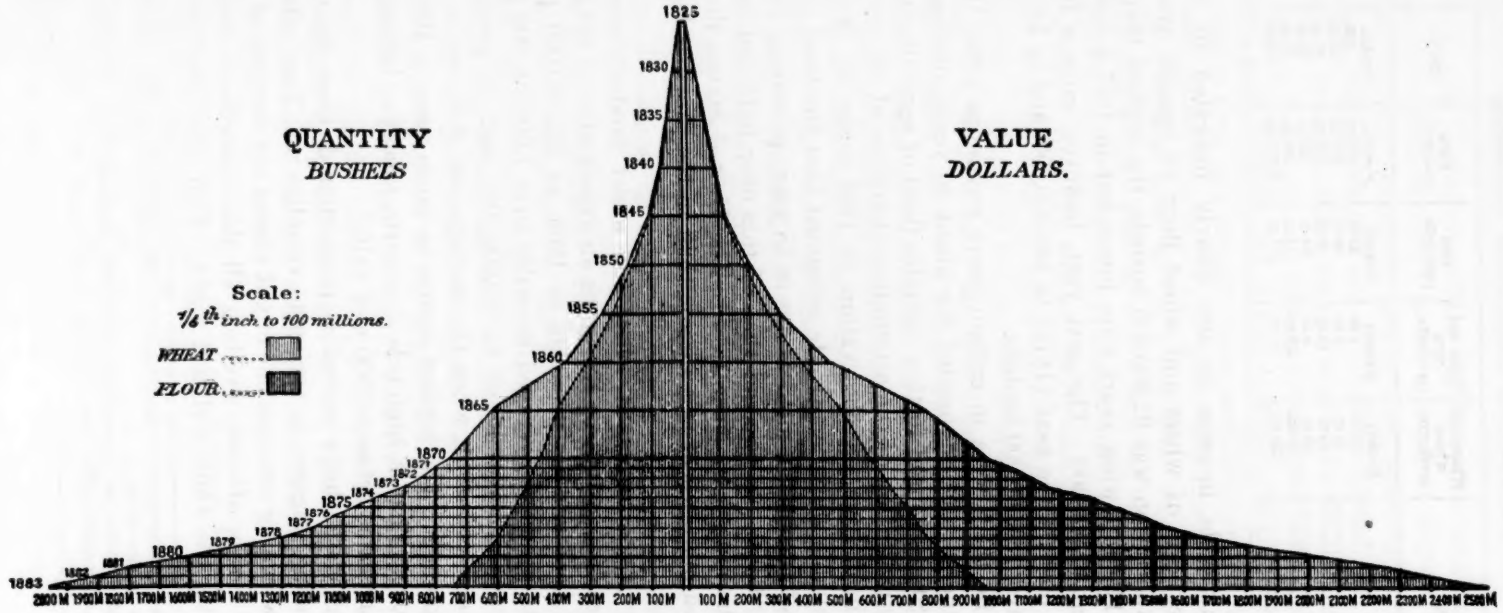


Diagram showing the quantity and value of wheat exported from the United States in 58 years, including flour computed on wheat. Reproduced from Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1883, opposite page 302.

more freight cars creaked wearily with heavier and heavier loads to cities whose prosperity waxed higher and higher under the mighty stimulus. New devices were employed, new businesses sprang up, the ocean was covered with growing argosies. Industrial populations in our own East and in Europe had cheap support. Wheat-bread and beef, those princely perquisites, became the food of the masses; democracy could, thenceforth, fight its battles on something like a full stomach. We, who have become accustomed to a world production and shipment of food that never ceases throughout the year, can scarcely comprehend the tremendous effects of this then new phenomenon—to competitors, indeed, an appalling phenomenon. Dr. Alexander Peez, a member of the Austrian Reichsrath in the early eighties compared the possible effects of the American surplus in agriculture to the far-reaching transformations wrought in Europe by the precious metals imported from America in the sixteenth century, and hazarded the opinion that the rise of this surplus was the "greatest economic event of modern times."[8]

By 1910, however a change was apparent. Cattle dwindled in export to 139,000 in that year and to 18,376 in 1914, and we were even beginning to import beef. Pork in only one year reached the old billion-pound mark. Wheat exports amounted in 1910 to only 87,000,000 bushels. The most reliable idea of the changed conditions which have come about is apparent from certain percentages. The percentage of wheat exported (as compared with the total crop) was, in 1878, 35.8 per cent; in 1879, 40.2 per cent, figures much higher than the average of preceding years. Highest marks were made in 1893 at 41.5 per cent and in 1900 at 41.4 per cent. Since the latter date there has been a marked falling off. In 1904 we exported only 8 per cent of the crop, and the average 1904–1913 was only 15 per cent. More significant still are the changes in percentages of agricultural products (not including forest products) as compared with the total of exports of all sorts. A study by five-year periods shows that in 1857–1861 our agricultural products comprised more than four-fifths of the total, or 81.1 per cent. These figures, it should be explained, include cotton. There was a slight sag the next 15 years, but the average rose again to slightly over four-fifths, 1877–1881 (80.4 per cent). After that every five years witnessed a steady decline until in 1907–1911 the percentage stood at only 53.9.[9] The years 1912–1914 saw agricultural exports shrink to less than half. That is, the period of the supremacy of our agricultural export has passed. Manufacturing now leads, and under normal conditions our

[8] Peez, Alexander, "Die Amerikanische Concurrenz," Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1883, pp. 337–342.

[9] Statistics for this paragraph are derived from a table in the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1914, p. 666.

scepter of supremacy in exportations of grain and beef has passed to Russia, Argentina, and Australia.

I by no means wish to assert that our agricultural exports since 1910 have become unimportant; nor do I wish to leave the impression that such exports were not a large item prior to 1860. Furthermore, I recognize the existence of agricultural exportations from other countries during the period 1860–1910. But the fact remains that the United States during the period 1862–1902 was definitely supreme in the rise of a great food surplus, that this was a new economic phenomenon, and that it produced very important economic and social effects.

Before turning to the discussion of these effects, however, let us consider the special case of exportations during the war. Total values because of high prices show remarkable figures; those for 1917, for example, reaching nearly $2,000,000,000. Special items, as horses, also show phenomenal increases. But the old staples, reckoned in quantity measures, seem to offer nothing more than a temporary interruption to the general tendency set forth above. Exportations of cattle have continued almost negligible, and even beef products at the highest figures for the war have fallen more than 200,000,000 pounds under high marks of the surplus period. Pork products have approached, but not reached, the old height of a billion and a half pounds. Wheat and wheat flour, however, made a new record in 1915, based on the phenomenal crop of 1914, the exportation mounting to 332,000,000 bushels. Yet it must be borne in mind that our war-time exportations have reflected the following emergency conditions: (1) An exceedingly urgent demand and extremely high prices; (2) the almost complete cutting off of sources of supplies other than those of the United States and Canada; (3) unexampled economy by the American people under stress of very special incentives; (4) concentration upon staple crops at the expense of normal rotations. Moreover, even under these exceptional conditions the percentages of agricultural exports, as compared with manufactured, still substantiate the fact of the waning of agricultural supremacy. In 1914 and 1915 (while manufacturers were getting their war-time production under way and, on the other hand, crops were large), agricultural products constituted, respectively, 47.8 per cent and 54.3 per cent of our total exports; but in 1916, 1917, and 1918 they were, respectively, 35.5 per cent, 31.6 per cent, and 39 per cent. And these exports were not based on overflowing plenty, as in the time of our Civil War but (with the exception of wheat from the crop of 1914) were wrung from us by great need. Looking, on the other hand, at the magnitude of the effects due to these supplies, we may perceive once more the important character of the

surplus of our food products; for without this surplus it is hardly conceivable that the war would have resulted as it did.[10]

Let us return now to the consideration of the economic and social effects which attended the rise of the great surplus between 1862 and 1902. The effects of the surplus upon the United States were very important; but these will be alluded to later. Suffice here to say that food exportation in the seventies was of advantage in helping to accumulate a stock of gold for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; and that the great production all through the period greatly depressed agriculture in the Eastern States, though at the same time affording remarkably cheap food for the laboring classes of that section.

In Europe the consequences were of the most fundamental and far-reaching character. Historians of the agriculture of western Europe call the last quarter of the nineteenth century the crisis period, or a period of distress or even of ruination.

The preceding period had been one of great prosperity. The discoveries of gold in California and Australia and the development of markets in industrial centers had caused an era of good prices. Rents and land values advanced, production rose, many improvements were made. Competition was restricted to adjacent countries, and years of poor crops were generally years of high prices. Agriculture was based upon the old staples, chiefly grain and meat, and when one was down the other probably would be up. The repeal of the English tariff on grain in 1846 had resulted in a strengthening of English meat production without serious damage as yet to the grain interest; and continental countries, particularly Germany, found the English grain market highly profitable. Prices in Liverpool and London were the highest in Europe.

But suddenly European farmers found themselves confronted by a new and bewildering set of conditions. A succession of poor crops, after 1874, most marked in England, culminated in the "black year" of 1879, when low yields extended all over Europe—the worst year for crops in the century. But farmers were no longer helped out by high prices. America, plethoric with great crops, utilized the developing system of transportation to pour what seemed an avalanche of grain upon Europe. It appeared to penetrate everywhere; for example, American wheat began to be used in Bohemia, and Austrians and Hungarians stood aghast to see it sold even in the markets of Trieste and Fiume, the long-time places of exportation. Much study was given to this new phenomenon, and numerous pamphlets on the subject were put forth in Austria, Germany, France, and England. In the latter country a royal commission

[10] Consult Tables 193 and 195 of Separate from Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, No. 762. Mr. Frank Andrews, of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, kindly furnished the author with additional statistical information.

was appointed in 1879 and another in 1893 which made exhaustive investigations through several years.

The pith of the discussion was that no relief could be expected in conditions across the seas within a generation. It was pointed out that the United States had vast areas of new lands on which there were practically no rental charges; that the farmers could get horses at lower cost than in Europe and feed them more cheaply; that machinery was employed of a perfection and on a scale unequaled in Europe; that political freedom and the lack of caste generated initiative, intelligence, and resourcefulness; that the organization and development of transportation agencies of all sorts, particularly with regard to through traffic, made continuance of competition inevitable; and that, while the United States was most to be feared, Russia, India, Argentina, and Australia were looming up.[11]

Among the measures advocated for meeting this competition was that of placing high tariff duties on grain. Three reasons, however, were opposed. It was felt that such duties would be unavailing. "By such means as grain tariffs," said a writer from Leipsic, "so mighty and revolutionary a movement as is called forth by transmarine competition can not be banished. There are those, and their number is increasing, that think nothing further can be done but to leave the supplying of Europe with cereals to America." In the second place such protection would be a handicap in industrial progress, unless made international, and England would never enter into such an agreement. England, in fact, as an Austrian essayist somewhat bitterly pointed out, had become "superindustrial" and was forging "out of the great production of America a new weapon against the continental industries." Low prices of food sustained her "policy of dominating the manufacture of the world and controlling its commercial distribution." Finally, after all, these importations were recognized by some as an immense blessing to the laboring and industrial classes. A Berlin pamphleteer, after recalling how frequently actual famine had come upon the countries of Europe, said, "We must remember these things in order to appreciate the boundless blessings conferred upon the population of Europe by the shipments from transmarine sources."[12]

The real remedies which were urged were to forsake the attitude of contempt which was customarily held with regard to things American and to face conditions. "The German farmer," wrote an economist from Jena, "must let go his hold on the traditions of the past; he must arouse his energies and adapt himself to the demands and circumstances of the time. Agriculture is not what it was 20

[11] See résume by Heinrich Semler on "Die wahre Bedeutung und die Ursachen der Nord-Amerikanischen Concurrenz," in Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1883, p. 346.

[12] The quotations of the above paragraph will be found in translations of documents found in Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1883, pp. 337–350.

years ago, yes, 10 years ago. German farming must be revolutionized and that promptly. The cost of production must be reduced, and this can be done by labor, time and money-saving machinery." Special emphasis was laid upon the bettering of European systems of transportation.

Another plan set forth in several countries was that of turning to stock-raising. This was especially followed in England, in which country the area devoted to wheat decreased between 1878 and 1907 from about 3,000,000 acres to 1,500,000, most of this land reverting to pasture. But while the full effects of foreign competition in meat were not to be revealed until about 1885, yet conditions in the later seventies were already ominous. The English farmer up to that time had always been able to rely upon the old adage of "Down corn, up horn," and in Scotland especially the main reliance of farmers had been their beef. But in 1875 a new application of American ingenuity was made to beef transportation, and within a year or two panic seized upon British producers of beef. There had been some attempts at transportation of live beef across the Atlantic previously, one of these having been that of Mr. Nelson Morris in 1868; but these shipments had not been very successful. The next year refrigeration was begun in railroad transportation, and on October 1, 1875, Mr. T. C. Eastman shipped from New York the first cargo of dressed beef to be preserved by the process of fanning air off of ice upon the beef. The shipment was successful, and other parties entered the business. The trade jumped rapidly month by month from the 36,000 pounds of the first shipment, so that within a year more than 2,000,000 pounds per month were being exported, and by April, 1877, more than 8,000,000 pounds. In all, the two years following October, 1875, saw 60,000,000 pounds shipped to Great Britain, and the business thereafter grew rapidly.

Farmers in Great Britain and Scotland were in dismay as they considered these shipments. They had heard vague stories of the vast herds of Texas pasturing on free land, of the great droves which were beginning to appear at the stations on new lines of railway in the West, of the almost unbelievable increases in numbers of animals brought annually to Chicago. And now this new process was to bring these great herds, one might say, almost to one's door. So great was the interest that the Scotsman, a leading paper of Scotland, sent an expert animal husbandry man, Mr. Joseph MacDonald, to the United States to study the conditions. MacDonald, after visiting New York, traveled through all parts of the United States where cattle production was important, and his letters to his home paper were gathered together in a book entitled "Food From the Far West." [18]

[18] MacDonald, James, Food from the Far West, or American Agriculture with Special Reference to the Beef Production and Importation of Dead Meat from America to Great Britain (London and Edinburgh, 1878).

He saw plainly that the beef of Texas of the type then existent there would not compete directly with the English and Scotch product. As a matter of fact, Texas beef mostly went into cans in Chicago, and some of it helped to fill the stomachs of soldiers of England who were extending the frontiers of the empire in Africa and other regions. The beef which might compete and which actually was the source of exportations came mostly from the corn regions of the Central States, where considerable improvement in breeding was manifest. The careful Scotchman summarized his views by stating that while disaster was not at hand, yet a "new opponent, not death-bearing but formidable, and gradually becoming more so, has come into the field." Careful and skilled farmers would be able to meet competition, but they should remember that the improvement in the quality of the American beef would be great in the next 10 years, that there was no probability that the cost of producing such beef would rise within a generation and that after about two years "we may expect that American beef of really good quality will be poured in upon us in large and steady supplies."

The prediction of Mr. MacDonald proved true, and might have been equally applied to other food products. There was a lull, to be sure, in exportations in the early eighties owing in part to very poor crops in the United States in 1881; but after 1885 came a deluge of products which did not slacken until after the end of the century.

The effects upon the agricultural classes of Europe were most serious. Wheat, corn, meat of all kinds, wool, petroleum, textiles piled in. Every one who had a legal interest in land—lords of great estates, small proprietors, farmers on long leases—all suffered. Prices of agricultural products greatly diminished. The price of wheat in Germany, for example, sank nearly 27 per cent between 1871 and 1891, and in following years went lower still. In Sweden wheat sold at 16.4 crowns per hectoliter in 1861–1865, rose to 17.5 in 1866–1870, and thence sank steadily for each five-year period until it touched bottom at 11.22 at the turning of the century. British figures reveal the same story.

Great Britain triennial average per quarter.[14]

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Cattle, per stone of 8 pounds.		
				Inferior quality.	Second.	First.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1876–1878	49 9	38 4	25 6	4 5	5 6	6 0
1893–1895	24 1	24 0	16 9	2 8	4 0	4 7
Decrease.....per cent..	52	37	34	40	27	24

[14] Curtler, W. H. R., A Short History of English Agriculture (Oxford, 1909), p. 312.

Sheep fell on the average between 1874 and 1891, 20 to 30 per cent, wool 40 to 50 per cent, milk, butter, and cheese, 25 to 33 per cent, but the reduction in the price of milk was much less near large cities.

Could we translate these dry statistics into terms of human lives—rents and debts that could not be met, opportunities for recreation that could no longer be had, deprivation of comforts, and even necessaries of life, anxieties, gloom, utter hopelessness—we should comprehend more vividly their meaning. The small landowner of the older type under this pressure nearly disappeared from England. Men would not stay on the small farms. Said one of this class: "A foreman who earns a pound a week is better off than I am. He has no anxiety and not half the work." Many of the farmers were ruined and became mere laborers. "In Norfolk 20 or 30 years ago no class connected with the land held their heads higher than the farmers. The typical Norfolk farmer of to-day is a harassed and hard-working man, engaged in the struggle to make both ends meet."[15] Improved farming methods did not help matters; in fact, became impossible for awhile. The occasional farmer by special management—as, for example, feeding roots to cattle—might thrive, but in general "high" farming succumbed to the law of diminishing returns.

Nor did landlords by any means escape. The fall in rents on the great estates of the six eastern provinces of Prussia amounted to between 20 and 30 per cent. In England the counties most seriously affected were the rich grain-growing counties such as Essex and Lincoln; in these rents fell as much as 75–100 per cent. The condition of cattle-raising counties was better, North Devon showing a loss of only 10 to 15 per cent. The average reduction was probably over 30 per cent. Sir James Caird estimated as early as 1886 that the losses to the agricultural community of Great Britain for the previous ten years had averaged not less than £42,000,000 annually. More significant still are the figures on land values: the capital value of land in the United Kingdom in 1875 was £2,007,330,000 and in 1894 it was £1,001,829,000, a decrease of 49.6 per cent.

Nor were decreasing prices and rents all that the European landowners then had to face. There was a marked rise in production costs. Wages of farm labor rose, a fact particularly true in Germany where industrialization and emigration caused bidding for workmen and migration of agricultural laborers. There was an increase also of taxes in both England and Germany due in large degree to new undertakings for social betterment. Landlords truly were thus caught (to use a trite figure) between the upper and the nether millstones. Many British landowners were compelled to give up their estates, while others were able to retain their homes only by moving into some cottage and renting the big house. Curtler sums up his

[15] Quoted by Curtler, *ibid*, p. 308.

discussion on this point by saying that the agricultural depression "may in short be said to have effected a minor social revolution, and to have completed the ruin of the old landed aristocracy as a class."[16] Those who survived did so because they had other sources of income than agriculture. A like revolution took place in Holland.

Two comments which are pertinent to the low prices of this period may here be made. The first is that such prices were not confined to agricultural products. In fact there was a world-wide sag in prices, due, I think, to declining yields of gold at the same time that gold was made the sole redemption basis of the world's currency. The five years 1886–1890 witnessed a total world yield of only $564,000,000, whereas the five years which ushered in our new prosperity of 1896–1900 enjoyed the comfortable total of $1,286,000,000. But it is true that the general depression was greatly intensified for European agriculturists by the competition of America.

The second comment which I would venture is that the full effects of the repeal of the corn laws in England in 1846 were not evident until a third of a century later. Neither the opponents nor the supporters of that repeal could have foreseen the terrific competition which practically ruined a generation of English farmers. It may be worth noticing that practically the same tariff conditions have been brought about in the United States. It is significant that in response to the desire of our manufacturing population, we apparently have entered upon a policy of free trade in our main agricultural staples. The possibilities of competition depend upon so many factors that we may not attempt to discuss them here. Suffice it to say that the newly aroused interest of our farmers in subjects which politically affect them receives impressive sanction from the study of the effects upon the farming interest in England of the policy of free trade in agricultural products.

Returning now to consequences of American competition upon Europe, let us consider the effect upon the numbers of the agricultural population, including therein the agricultural laborers. The latter class on the whole were eventually better off, although there was profound disturbance of old conditions. The increasing application of machinery to agriculture (itself in part one of the results of competition) deprived many laborers of jobs. This was especially true with regard to the use of threshing machines. It had been a general custom in many regions to reserve threshing for the winter months, thereby giving winter employment to laborers. But the coming of the threshing machine, of course, did away with this. At the same time, however, there was the call of the new industries in the towns (for in Germany and Scandinavia industrialization pro-

[16] *Ibid*, p. 310.

ceeded rapidly during this period); and also there was the lure of far-off America, where every man could become a landowner and a gentleman, and no one was compelled to serve in the Army. Thus it came about that new opportunities, new forces stirred the somewhat sluggish currents of European village life. The effects upon the rural districts were very great. In Sweden in 1870 there were 101,113 agricultural day laborers; in 1900 there were 54,238. In 1870 there were in that country 95,388 "torps" or small rented farms, having on them 480,000 people; in 1900 there were 72,252 having 347,000 people.[17] There was a marked disproportion in percentages of people of the productive ages 15 to 45. In England the number of agricultural laborers decreased from 996,642 in 1871 to 595,702 in 1901. "Their material condition had everywhere improved," says one writer, "though there were still striking differences in the wages paid in different parts; and the improvement, though partly due to increased earnings, was mainly attributable to the cheapening of the necessaries of life."[18] What this cheapening of the necessaries of life meant to the laboring classes in England, in town and country, may be judged from the statement of Gibbins that the supply of wheat alone for the population of 36,000,000 in 1885 cost £10,000,000 ($48,500,000) less than that for 27,000,000 in 1851; although meanwhile the per capita consumption had increased 83 pounds.[19]

A summary of the effects of American competition as they presented themselves in 1880 was made by Prof. William H. Brewer as follows:

> Our agricultural productions and our agricultural methods, with the facts pertaining to them, have in one way or another become important factors of disturbance in the political and social economy of Europe, showing themselves in a variety of ways; here by the reduction of rents, there by the decrease of the value of agricultural lands, or by the increase of the use of improved agricultural implements and machines, by the decrease of prices of home-grown productions, by changes in courses of cropping, by modifications in landholdings, by distress among farmers, by emigration, by political uneasiness, and so on through a long list of effects, some immediately and others more remotely related to American agricultural competition.[20]

A few specific additions of a most important character may be made to the foregoing enumeration. One of the important means of escape from hard conditions was through cooperative enterprises.

[17] I am indebted for these figures to Mr. Martin Hagen, a scholarly student in a class in the history of agriculture, who made some interesting investigations in the history of Scandinavian agriculture.

[18] Curtler, *op. cit.*, p. 311.

[19] Gibbins, Henry de Beltgens, Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century (1901), p. 373.

[20] Brewer, William H., Report on the Cereal Production of the United States, p. 9, Tenth Census, Vol. III, Agriculture.

While these had in many cases antecedents prior to 1860, yet their great growth has come since that time. Rural credits, a matter closely affiliated with cooperation, was also greatly facilitated as a result of the stress of the period. Another very important development was that of home colonization. This had its origin in the desire to keep available the vanishing agricultural laborers and in general to try to give to sturdy citizens a chance to own some land in their own country on condition of efficient use. European society, it may be said, reacted to stressful conditions by evolving these three powerful and promising forms of social and economic mechanism—forms which are factors in the great world-wide agrarian revolution which has been under way.

Our survey of European conditions has perhaps detained us too long, and I shall try the reader's patience by only a very brief and cursory summary of facts which I had hoped to treat under a third general topic, viz, the sources in the United States of the great surplus—a subject demanding for adequate treatment, however, a complete paper.

The surplus was based mainly on utilization—some would say exploitation—of the treeless areas of the United States, the prairies and the Great Plains. Production maps of the period show that corn after 1860 found its best habitat in the black soil districts of Illinois, Iowa, and eastern Nebraska and Kansas; that, while the growing of winter wheat increased over vast districts, spring wheat progressed to its greatest home in the Northwest; that wheat culture on a large scale moreover was appearing in remote and unique regions—the valleys of California and the plateau of the Columbia; that mighty herds of cattle were displacing the buffalo on the vast ranges of the Great Plains; and, finally that sheep in bands greater than had hitherto been known to American agriculture were filling in the grassy areas of the Rockies. The soils and grasses of the nonwoodland West therefore made possible a production on a scale before unknown in the history of the world.

A labor force adequate for quantity production spread itself swiftly over the prairies and out upon the ranges. To these open tracts population was invited by the most favorable land laws that any nation has ever evolved; the stockmen were simply allowed to trespass as they would, upon the public domain, while cultivators responded to enticements of easy acquisition of title. To the method of acquisition of land by cheap purchase under preemption were added in this period (in addition to less important ways) the enormous stimuli of free homesteads and of low priced and widely advertised railroad lands. Railroads by 1883 had certified or patented slightly over 547,000,000 acres; but no figures are available as to the amounts of land they had transferred to settlers. As to home-

steads we have more satisfactory data. By 1883 somewhat more than 75,000,000 acres had been filed upon by about 640,000 persons, representing a population by families, we may say, of well over 2,000,000.[21]

Still more enlightening as to the process which was going on are the statistics of land in farms and land improved. In the whole history of the United States up to 1870 there had been incorporated into farms 407,735,041 acres of lands; in the three decades following 1870 there were added more than 430,000,000 acres. That is, in one generation more land was settled than in all our preceding history. Even more significant are the statistics with regard to improved lands. In 1870 there were 188,921,099 acres classified by the census as improved, this improvement being the result of the labors of American farmers from 1607 to that date; in the next 10 years 95,849,943 acres (or 50.7 per cent) were added, and in the three decades 1870–1900, 225,000,000 acres.[22] I beg leave to call special attention to this basic fact in the history of the United States during this time, that the amount of land improved by the farmers of the United States in these three decades exceeded by 37,000,000 acres the amount improved by all of their predecessors.

Immigration of a most desirable type of farmers aided in this great achievement. More than 5,000,000 persons came to our shores between 1860 and 1880, the number reaching startlingly high proportions in 1879, with a total of more than three-quarters of a million.[23] While the larger part of the immigrants went into occupations other than agriculture, great numbers of those best fitted for farming took up lands in the West. It is significant, moreover, that in the decade 1870–1880 the relative decline of rural inhabitants compared with the population as a whole, which had obtained from 1790 onward, was in this decade temporarily stayed.

The population which took possession of the prairies equipped itself with machinery adequate to quantity production. Both the character of the former and the physiography of the latter contributed to the use of machinery on a scale never before approximated. Out on the prairies the black soil rolled in easy furrows under the gang plows, the cultivators no longer jangled through stony, stumpy ground, and harvesting machinery could be used without apprehension of obstacles. One catches a glimpse of forces at work from remarks of Sir James Caird, which were based on a tour made in 1857. Speaking concerning the State of Ohio (whence a considerable portion both of the population and the machinery of the prairies was drawn), he noted that Ohio in 1857 had manu-

[21] Donaldson, Thomas, The Public Domain (Washington, 1884), pp. 1263, 1284.
[22] Thirteenth Census of the United States, V, 51, 57.
[23] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1917, p. 106.

factured seven times as many reaping and mowing machines as all England, and was expending upon public schools more money than was England.[24] While the reaper had largely superseded before 1860 the slow processes of the old sickle and the newer cradle, it remained for the seventies by the development of the self-binder to relieve the farmer of the tedious drudgery of tying sheaves. Soon long lines of clicking binders in the Red River Valley accentuated large-scale production and caught the imagination of the world, while in California great combined machines cut and threshed more grain in a week than the average European peasant could hope to raise in a life-time. The use of such machinery was made the more feasible because of low cost of horses and cheapness of provender, factors tending to lower the labor cost as compared with European costs.

Another powerful factor in the development of quantity production was facilities for marketing. Railroads, of course, were primary. The mileage which in 1862 amounted to 31,000 miles, a decade later had extended to 66,000, in two decades to 114,000, and by 1902 had become more than 200,000.[25] Efficiency kept pace with mileage, especially with respect to facilities for through traffic, and charges lessened rapidly. Water transportation also contributed to lower haulage cost. The elevator system spread rapidly, and travelers from Europe were deeply impressed by these tall, slender, ugly buildings (as Sering, a German writer, calls them) which reared themselves throughout the grain districts, feeders for the great terminal structures of the West and for the finely equipped plants on the harbors of the Atlantic. No human hand, Sering wonderingly observed, was applied directly to the mass of grain from the time it left the farmer's wagon until it was poured forth in Bremen or Hamburg.[26] Handling grain in mass necessitated use of grades, and this in turn facilitated financial exchanges. All this simplification for large-scale business was greatly in contrast to the small, blundering ways of doing things characteristic in the European trade. In fact, the whole system of grain transportation and exchange, as it grew up in the United States after 1870, made possible for grain growers the first market of world dimensions.

But the entrance upon a world market, in conjunction with fluctuations in currency values and over stimulation of production reacted not altogether happily upon the farmers of the prairies. It is significant that the rise of organized discontent on a large scale among farmers in the United States synchronizes with the develop-

[24] Caird, James, Prairie Farming in America (New York, 1859), p. 121.

[25] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1917, p. 296.

[26] Sering, Max, Die landwirthschaftliche Konkurrenz Nordamerikas in Gegenwart und Zukunft (Leipsig, 1887), pp. 498–502.

ment of quantity production for a world market. As Sering mentions, there was a crisis in agriculture in America as well as in Europe.[27] It is during this period, we may notice, that one of the chief motives of the foreign policy of our Government was to find markets for food products.

In closing, we may mention that agriculture in the United States during the period under consideration moved out of the worn and humdrum ruts of the ages and took on a new aspect. Unique areas were opened up; new processes were invented and applied on a big scale. Even romance was not lacking, as the picturesque life of the range attests. Most important of all, the farmer ceased to be "the man with the hoe" and became the man who gazes upon life and upon his fellow-citizens from a seat upon machinery.

[27] *Ibid.*, pp. 576–580.

VI. EARLY DAYS OF THE ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By RODNEY H. TRUE.

136908°—21—vol 1——16

EARLY DAYS OF THE ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RODNEY H. TRUE.

On Monday, May 5, 1817, a small group of men gathered in Charlottesville as a result of previous agreement to consider the organization of a society to promote the interests of agriculture and domestic economy. In this group of 30 men was one who had served his country eight years as its honored President, two others who were to be governors of Virginia, still another who was to represent that State in the United States Senate and his country at the court of St. James, and another who closed his career on the Supreme Bench of the United States. There was a brigadier general who was perhaps to deserve an even greater share of the gratitude of his fellow men by leading in the great movements of peace. There were also present a future head of the University of Virginia, and several who were destined to serve in the State legislature. Perhaps best of all, a large majority of those present belonged to the ranks of those who with intelligence and industry faced the problems of the soil and the season and who, baffling frosts, insects, and mildews, fed Virginia and her sister States to the northward. Here in this group were gathered statesmen, physicians. lawyers, and farmers. Political differences were set aside and Presbyterian forgot his quarrel with Episcopalian; all were intent on bringing their best efforts to bear on those plain elemental problems which have ever been able to fix the wandering attention of the world on those greatest of all democratizing influences, the problems of food and clothing. Although, as Col. Taylor of Caroline so trenchantly contended, bad laws could do much to wreck the results of the best effort expended on the soil, without this wrestling with sod and seed and season, what were legislatures and courts and church establishments in the face of nakedness and famine?

And so on May 5, 1817, this group of men, perhaps as brilliant for the number assembled as had ever gathered in the name of agriculture, met at Charlottesville and resolved to "promote the interests of agriculture and rural economy" by organizing the society discussed in this paper. Gen. John H. Cocke was in the chair, Peter Minor acting as secretary. They were about to organize the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, but the 30 present came from five counties—

20 from Albemarle, 3 from Nelson, 2 from Fluvanna, 3 from Orange, and 2 from Louisa, and in the end its membership included men from Fairfax and from the Great Valley.

There must have been some prime mover to whose effort this gathering was a response. I do not know who prepared local sentiment for this meeting and who thus laid the foundation for the organization. The movement was in the air both to the northward and to the southward, and valuable results had already begun to flow from the work of these older societies. Doubtless the leader or leaders knew of these developments and felt that Albemarle should undertake a similar work and enjoy similar benefits. It was such a task as might perhaps have been undertaken by Thomas Jefferson in his younger days, but he was now 74 years of age, and, although still actively thinking along lines of the general welfare, he was beginning to feel the weight of years and would probably have been inclined to leave the more active share of the work to other and younger men. Perhaps Gen. Cocke, of Fluvanna, the chairman of the first meeting, may have undertaken the task of bringing matters to a head. He later identified himself actively with several organizations of a benevolent and reformatory character and seems to have been a constant and reliable supporter of any cause which commended itself to him.

Another public-spirited member shown by correspondence to have been influential in giving shape to the society and in determining its policy was Joseph C. Cabell, of Nelson, who, like Gen. Cocke, seems to have been very close to Mr. Jefferson, especially in those affairs connected with the developing university. Cabell seems to have carried on an active correspondence on the subject of the proposed society and may have served as one of the organizers. Taking into account such evidence as I have seen it appears likely that Mr. Jefferson was the prime mover, but that the task of bringing the organization into life was the work of others.

At the first meeting held on May 5, 1817, the constituting members after deciding to effect an organization voted to appoint a committee of five to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the society, to be reported for consideration at a meeting to be held "on the first day of the autumnal superior court of the county" at Charlottesville.

This committee consisted of Mr. Jefferson; James Barbour, of Orange; Gen. John H. Cocke, of Fluvanna; Joseph C. Cabell, of Nelson; and John Patterson, of Albemarle. The members of this committee seem to have taken their task seriously, since considerable correspondence has been seen in which members discuss the subject which they were appointed to consider. With that felicity of expression which marks his writings, Mr. Jefferson drew up a sort of plat-

form on which the society was to stand, entitling it "Objects for the Attention and Enquiry of agriculture." In nine paragraphs he set forth what seemed to him the main objects for the consideration of the society. This statement seems to have met with the approval of the committee, as it later met with that of the society, having been adopted without amendment. Since it serves to bring before us the agricultural problems of those times as seen through the eyes of discerning men, it seems in place to quote it as it was written and adopted.

OBJECTS FOR THE ATTENTION AND ENQUIRY OF THE SOCIETY.

1st. And Principally, the cultivation of our primary staples, Wheat, Tobacco and Hemp for Market.

2d. All subsidiary articles for the support of the Farm, the food, the clothing, and the comfort of the Household, as, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, buckwheat, Millet, the families of Peas and Beans, the whole family of grapes, turnips, potatoes, Jerusalem Artichokes and other useful roots, cotton and flax, the garden and orchard.

3. The care and services of useful animals for the saddle or draught, for food or clothing, and the destruction of Noxious Quadrupeds, fowls, Insects and reptiles.

4. Rotation of Crops, and the circumstances which should govern or vary them, according to the varieties of soil, climate, and markets of our different counties.

5. Implements of husbandry, and operations with them, amongst which the plough and all its kindred instruments for dividing the soil holds first place, and the threshing machine an important one, the simplification of which is a great desideratum. Successful examples too of improvement in the operations of these instruments would be an excitement to correct the slovenly and unproductive practices too generally prevalent.

6. Calendars of Work, showing how a given number of labourers and of draught animals are to be employed every day in the year, so as to perform within themselves and in their due time according to the usual course of the seasons all the operations of a farm of given size; this being essential to the proportioning of the labour to the size of the Farm.

7. Farm Buildings and conveniences, enclosures, roads, fuel, Timber.

8. Manures, Plaister, green dressings, fallows, and other means of ameliorating the Soil.

9. A succinct report of the different practices of Husbandry in the district inhabited by the members of the Society; including the bad as well as the good, that those who follow the former may read and see their own condemnation in the same page which offers better examples for their adoption. It is believed that a judicious execution of this article alone might nearly supercede every other duty of the Society, in as much as it would present every good practice which has occurred to the mind of any cultivator of the state for imitation and every bad one for avoidance; and the choicest processes culled from every farm, would compose a course probably near perfection.

10. And finally, such subjects in husbandry and the arts connected with, or subsidiary to it, not heretofore enumerated as the society may hereafter propose for its consideration.

Here, indeed, is a program broad enough to tax the energies of a nation. If time allowed it would be possible to show how in this program is foreshadowed the chief lines of development made by organized agriculture during the succeeding century. It shows also how during this century some details have changed. We no longer hear of hemp and flax, but, thanks to Eli Whitney for his cotton gin, and to cheap and abundant labor, cotton more than took their places. The first threshing machine, brought with its maker to Virginia by Mr. Jefferson, soon ceased to be a formidable novelty and by its speedy operation saved precious time once lost, thereby defeating the dreaded wheat moth. The plow, an even more important and likewise troublesome instrument before the day of Thomas Jefferson, soon yielded to science in the service of that many-sided man. By reducing the form of the mold board to mathematical principles he made it possible to build any number of plows having like proportions and capabilities, and by having them cast all of iron for the first time in America, he contributed greatly to the general availability of that tool. Had he sought a new coat of arms he could with propriety have placed the plow in the center of his design.

But let us return to the agricultural society, which, on October 7, 1817, adopted rules and regulations for its government. As would be expected of a committee having for its chairman the author of the Manual of Parliamentary Practice compiled for the use of Congress, and now for more than a century a standard guide for legislatures and countless other deliberative bodies, it submitted rules and regulations framed by a most skillful hand. It may seem somewhat singular, therefore, that while the statement of objects from the same pen was accepted without the change of a word and with but the addition of a few lines, the proposed rules and regulations were considerably modified before adoption.

A few points deserve passing mention. Three classes of membership were provided for: (1) The charter members, present at the first meeting either in person or by proxy, with whom were reckoned those present at the meeting by which the rules and regulations were adopted; (2) ordinary members to be thereafter elected under the rules; and (3) honorary members, consisting of such distinguished citizens as might be thereafter elected. No geographical limitations were set to restrict membership. Annual dues of $5 were imposed on all ordinary members. The giving of premiums to encourage definite features of agricultural development was provided for.

The list of signatures appended to the rules and regulations entered in the old minute book is of rare interest. Mr. Jefferson was not required to subscribe his name, as a special mark of respect for him who was probably to be justly regarded as the founder of

the organization. There is the characteristic firm even hand of Thomas Mann Randolph, and the almost Jeffersonian chirography of his son, Thomas J. Randolph, the neat unaffected signature of Joseph C. Cabell, the finely formed letters written by Philip P. Barbour (now much faded), the easy flowing lines of Thomas W. Maury, and the cramped and shaky writing of Nimrod Bramham, suggesting old age but indicating perhaps only that his hand was better accustomed to the use of instruments other than the pen. Before the vote was taken on the adoption of the rules and regulations, those present agreed to the admission as members by proxy of 31 persons not present, but doubtless known to be there in spirit. Among the 50 persons constructively present were ex-Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, ex-Gov. James Barbour, later Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams, Gov. Thomas M. Randolph, John C. Cabell, Wilson J. Cary, Miles Cary, William Bolling, Thomas R. and Randolph Harrison, Dr. Mann Page, William Meriwether, George Gilmer, Philip P. Barbour, Robert Rives, sr., Thomas J. Randolph, Gen. John H. Cocke, and others of distinguished name. The weight of influence behind this new organization was perhaps unsurpassed in the annals of Virginia.

The society, proceeding to the election of its first officers, put its best foot forward. James Madison, of Orange, was chosen president; Thomas Mann Randolph, of Albemarle, first vice president; Gen. John H. Cocke, of Fluvanna, second vice president; Peter Minor, of Albemarle, secretary; Isaac A. Coles, of Albemarle, treasurer.

The society being duly organized, Col. Thomas M. Randolph, Gen. Cocke, and Mr. Cabell were chosen a committee to communicate to Mr. Madison "his election as president and to request his acceptance of the same." Col. Randolph's letter of notification was written with such great dignity as to make Mr. Madison's reply seem somewhat commonplace beside it. Perhaps, however, the tendering of an office like this lent itself more readily to memorable expression than did the acceptance of it. A steering committee was next appointed to outline in some definite form a course of action to be followed by the society in attaining the objects for which it was organized. This important committee contained a group of names often associated on many later occasions when serious work was to be done, viz, Thomas M. Randolph, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, David Watson, and James Barbour. A committee of accounts of three members was named, consisting of Frank Carr, Thomas J. Randolph, and William Woods. It is interesting that Thomas J. Randolph, at this time 25 years of age, habitually associated with the auditing committee during later years, should have introduced the bill into the Virginia Legislature in 1842 putting the State finances on a sound

basis, and in his later years should have written the rare and valuable pamphlet entitled "Sixty Years' Reminiscences of the Currency of the United States."

The society did not adjourn until it had provided for its more immediate practical needs. The committee on accounts was "requested to engage a suitable appartment for the reception and accommodation of the Society at its future meetings, and to report their proceedings under this resolution to the next meeting."

The Richmond Enquirer being chosen as the official organ for publishing the proceedings, the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, now duly organized and equipped, set forth on its mission of usefulness.

Our time will not permit us to follow its subsequent history in detail, but we find from time to time especially significant proceedings which challenge our attention.

Before passing to more important considerations it may be noted that on November 3, 1817, the committee of accounts, instructed to engage quarters for the society, reported "that they had engaged a room in the house of Mrs. Garner for that purpose, and, conformably to the suggestion made at the last meeting have pledged the Society that those of its members who dine in town sho'd dine at her house."

At this meeting the society began in earnest the work for which it was organized by listening to a communication from Gen. Cocke detailing some "new and interesting facts on the manner in which the egg of the Hessian fly is deposited." This insect had already caused vast damage to the northward, and after working its way southward from the vicinity of Long Island had now become a serious menace in Albemarle County.

The steering committee instructed to recommend proceedings best calculated to attain the objects of the society submitted a report of such interest that a part may well be here noted.

It is recommended that each member of the society be required to make a report of his own practice in agriculture and rural economy, together with that which is pursued on the three or four nearest farms to his own residence, under the heads prescribed in the subjoined formula, to be submitted to the society at its next regular meeting.

Then follows a sort of agricultural catechism, in attending to which a member could not fail to see pass before him a procession of his agricultural sins. It was as searching as the queries to which the member is obliged to reply in a Friends' meeting. He is to tell his practice on the following points:

Rotation of crops.
Average produce of each crop per acre.
Number of acres under the course of cropping.

Quantity of land cleared yearly.
If any, what proportion of worn out land?
Number of hands, horses, oxen employed.
Quantity and description of manure carried out yearly.
Quantity of plaister used—at what rate—and with what effect?
General description of the sod of the farm.
Number and description of labour-saving machines
Number and description of wheel carriages used in the operations of husbandry.
Number of cattle, sheep, and hogs.
How raised in summer and kept in winter?

The committee continues:

A faithful report by every member of the Society upon the foregoing subjects will embrace a mass of information that will nearly comprise every good practice that has occurred to the mind of any cultivator within the district of the society for imitation and most of the bad ones for avoidance.

It is believed that former attempts to establish Agricultural Societies in this State have failed, not from a deficiency of useful subjects to occupy their attention, or valuable information, for which they form the proper channel of communication to the public, but from the indefinite nature of the duties devolving upon their members. Each have waited for others to make communications, and finally they have best exemplified, "That what is everybody's business, is nobody's business." We shall guard against this course of failure by giving immediate employment, and stipulated duties to every member of the Society.

It was then resolved that "it is expedient, forthwith to procure the establishment of a well supplied and well conducted nursery, from which the citizens of the surrounding country may be furnished with all the varieties of the most approved fruits," and a committee was appointed "to propose some suitable person to establish a nursery in the vicinity of Charlottsville," and that the committee "are hereby authorized as an inducement to such person to engage in such undertaking, to assure him that the members of this Society will consider themselves individually pledged to use their best exertions to aid him as well in the original collection, as in the subsequent sale of his stock of fruit trees. It being considered, however, That the establishment shall be conducted upon principles of reasonable emolument to the undertaker, and of all practicable advantage to the Public." The committee was requested "to proceed to a speedy fulfillment of the duties assigned them, in order that, if possible, the proposed nursery may be commenced in the course of the ensuing Winter."

It is a matter of considerable interest that the first measure adopted by the society should have foreshadowed that agricultural collectivism which later reached a more elaborate expression in the modern farmers' cooperative organizations. It should be said, however, that the Albemarle Society was hardly a pioneer in establishing this type of cooperative interest. In some of the Northern States, especially after the Hamiltonian tariff had raised the price of imported

textiles, cooperative markets for the sale of home-made fabrics were set up in connection with the agricultural societies.

The membership of the society and concurrently the surplus in the treasury, increased so rapidly that at this same meeting the treasurer was authorized to loan out at legal interest such money as he might have in hand subject to the call of the society.

Among those added to the roll of membership may be mentioned Gen. Steenbergen, of Shenandoah, who drove cattle to the market from the Great Valley and beyond; Dr. George French, of Fredericksburg; Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Richmond (later governor, Senator, etc.); Erasmus Stribling, of Staunton; and Benjamin and Hay Taliaferro, of Orange.

On March 2, 1818, the society took another important step by resolving "that for the purpose of carrying into effect the views of the Society with regard to implements of Husbandry, it is expedient to establish a manufactory of such, to be in part under the patronage and guidance of the Society; to have in view particularly improvements in the construction of the plough." A committee was named to engage some suitable person to undertake the proposed manufactory, the society being pledged to furnish approved models. Those members of the society living at a convenient distance from Charlottesville were to consider themselves individually pledged to procure their stock of implements of husbandry, particularly plows, from the aforesaid manufactory. The terms, like those designated for the nursery, were to be a reasonable emolument to the undertaker and certain advantage to the public. The committee was to require that the manufactory should be located at Charlottesville, where the committee was authorized to assume in the name of the society a reasonable part of the annual rent of a suitable house with the word of caution, "keeping in view the actual state of funds of the Society."

It was intended, furthermore, that this house should serve as a sort of machinery headquarters for the society. It was "resolved that the said manufactory shall be a place of Deposit for all new or improved Implements of Husbandry. And it is hereby made the duty of every member of this Society, upon the discovery of any new or the acquisition of any improved implement, to deposit a model thereof in the said manufactory for the inspection and information of the Society, and the public generally." It is gratifying to learn that while the members of the society assumed the duties and the liabilities of the nursery and of the manufactory, the use of these advantages was open to the general public. The members of the society seem to have fully recognized that in them was the duty of leadership with the accompanying responsibility for the general welfare.

The efforts of the society had thus far been directed toward provision for good fruits and improved implements, but at this meeting, held on the 2d of March, live-stock interests were taken in hand. A committee consisting of I. A. Coles, Thomas M. Randolph, and Peter Minor, was instructed to enter into a correspondence with the Government of Spain "for the purpose of ascertaining whether a person acting under the authority of this Society will be permitted to purchase * * * and transport to the United States a Horse of the best race of that country, with the view to improve the breed of our own." At this date we are disposed to wonder why the type of horses found in Spain should have been favored, but when we learn that one of the favorite breeds of saddle horses of that day, the Narragansett pacer, was widely believed to have been of Spanish origin, the reason becomes clear.[1] There were to be found in Spain the famous kinds of saddle horses introduced by the Moors represented by the Barb and Arab types, and it is quite probable that the fame of these breeds had attracted the attention of these horse-loving planters. Undoubtedly all members of the society were keenly interested in saddle horses, the indispensable means of travel for gentlemen at that time, and one of their chief sources of outdoor pleasure. This interest in horses, especially those of the saddle type, was further shown in the later doings of the society.

On March 6, 1821, three years later, the committee reported having received a letter from the Spanish representative, Matro de la Serna, indicating that full consent had been given to any agent of the society to purchase and transport to America such a horse as he might choose. John S. Skinner, of Baltimore, an honorary member of the society and editor of the American Farmer, at that time the most influential agricultural periodical of the country, proffered his services as the agent of the society. This offer was accepted and the correspondence was turned over to Mr. Skinner. Unfortunately, the further development of this project can not be learned from that portion of the minutes which has been available.

At the meeting held on May 12, 1818, which closed the first year of the life of the society, President Madison attended for the first time, I believe, and delivered an address on the nature and principles of the objects sought by the society, and pointed out prevailing errors in agriculture as then practiced. This address was distributed in pamphlet form to the members, to the different agricultural societies of the State, and to such similar societies as were known to exist in other States. The membership continued to increase greatly, recruits being drawn from as far as Fairfax and the Great Valley. The collection of machinery models now began to

[1] John H. Wallace, The Horse of America, New York, 1897, pp. 174, 376.

grow, thanks to the widening fame of the society among the makers of tools and to the generosity of farmers who contributed specimens purchased or made on original designs.

The more intellectual aspect of the society's activity likewise increased as is indicated by the variety of papers contributed to the programs. Among other topics dealt with may be mentioned covered drains, methods of corn planting, the distillation of corn cobs, discussions of the peach borer, bot flies and numerous other topics of great variety. If time permitted, it would be interesting to see in how far these papers contributed to agricultural knowledge.

Similar societies in other parts of Virginia and in other States soon began to take cognizance of Albermarle and publications from these sources began to come in.

The accumulation of funds due to the increasing membership soon began to make possible the realization of aims which at first had been beyond consideration. On October 11, 1819, a committee consisting of W. D. Meriwether, James Barbour, Peter Minor, D. Minor, and Thomas G. Watkins, was appointed to consider the next steps to be taken toward realizing the objects of the society by the use of these funds. This committee reported on November 1, 1819, recommending that premiums be offered for excellence along lines of farming operation which the committee deemed to be most important. It is interesting to note what they regarded as the objects of greatest importance. A premium of $30 was proposed for the greatest production and best quality of winter wheat grown on a piece of land not less than 2 acres in area. For the next greatest production, $20. Like premiums were recommended for the greatest production and best quality of Indian corn, upon high land, recognizing that in the fertile lowlands the growing of corn offered at that time no important problem. That the dread of decreasing fertility was even then upon them is indicated in the third object of attention. Premiums of $40 and $50 respectively are recommended "for the best method of recovering worn-out lands to a more hearty state, within the powers of Farmers in general by judicious culture, and the application of common and cheap materials as manures."

The year 1820 found the society in a state of very great prosperity. The treasury contained about $800, and some difficulty was experienced in investing it. Consequently the Jeffersonian measure was adopted of decreasing taxation by reducing the annual dues to the sum of $2 instead of $5.

At about this time the substitution of oxen for horses for draft purposes had come to the attention of the society as an object worthy of careful consideration, and the premium list of that year reflects

this interest. Premiums to the value of $50 were offered "for the best experiments calculated to place the subject in a satisfactory point of view."

The plow seems to have been a subject of special patronage by this society, in line perhaps with the distinguished service rendered by its chief promoter, Mr. Jefferson. This interest was reinforced by the fact that his son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph, first vice president of the society at this time, had himself designed a special type of plow for use in "horizontal" or hillside plowing. It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that this year the society extended its patronage to this important piece of farm machinery and offered a premium of $30 for "the best improved and constructed plough for three horses." The importance of the wheat industry to the region was indicated by the premium of $15 for "the best improved and constructed wheat cradle." Premiums for the objects already mentioned were continued for several succeeding years.

In October, 1822, the society undertook the consideration of one of the most remarkable resolutions ever offered for its attention. On the motion of Gen. Cocke the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture in one of the principal seminaries of learning in this state is a measure eminently calculated to hasten and perpetuate the march of Agricultural improvement already so happily commenced; and whereas, there are grounds to believe that such an institution may be incorporated into the University of Virginia a position at once the most advantageous and convenient to every part of the state; and whereas, this Society could not make an appropriation of its funds more conducive to the permanent attainment of the primary objects of its institution, and as it is reasonable to expect that all the Agricultural Societies, the Farmers and Planters of the State generally will cheerfully contribute to an Establishment of such universal Interest—Therefore—

Resolved, That One Thousand Dollars of the Sum now in the Hands of the Treasurer of this Society be appropriated to the establishment of a Fund, the profits of which shall go to the support of a professorship of Agriculture at the University of Va.

Resolved for the furtherance of this design, That the President be requested to prepare an address to the other agricultural Societies of this State, requesting their cooperation in this scheme, and further to promote the same object, and increase the said fund that a committee be appointed to solicit donations, not to exceed one Dollar from Individuals in every part of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the aforesaid appropriation, together with all that may accrue under the foregoing Resolutions be loaned to Individuals on good personal security, or to corporate Bodies; and That when the sum loaned to any one individual shall amount to One Thousand Dollars or upwards, landed Security shall be required; that the Interest shall be payable semiannually, and shall be reinvested untill the yearly profits of the Fund shall be sufficient to afford an income equal at least to a professorship in the University.

Resolved, That the Funds above referred to, together with Donations of Books, and property of any other description, be with the permission of the Legislature, transfered to the Rector and Visitors of the University in their corporate capacity.

A committee consisting of Peter Minor, Thomas W. Maury, Thomas G. Watkins, Nimrod Bramham, and William Woods was appointed to solicit donations.

The appeal for cooperation from other agricultural societies sent out by President Madison met with enthusiastic support from the Agricultural Society of Surry County, which appropriated $100 to this end. James M. Garnett president of the Fredericksburg Society, wrote a letter on the subject, the tenor of which is not revealed by the minutes. No other responses to this appeal are noted in the minutes.

To carry the solicitation for funds to all parts of the State, James Byars was approached to undertake the collection of donations from individuals throughout the State as well as back dues of members of the society for a reasonable part of the proceeds. Whether or not James Byars refused this proffer does not appear in the minutes, but no further reference to the matter was noted.

In the effort to collect the back dues to swell the university fund, the officers of the society seem to have run into trouble. The membership of the society had been recruited to a large number, and by 1823, through changes of residence, through removals by death, and through refusal of persons to own themselves members, the treasurer found himself in an embarrassing state of uncertainty regarding the value of his records. To remedy the situation a committee was appointed "to examine the list of members and report * * * who ought to be considered as members of this society and who not." This committee reported, in May, 1824, the names of those not longer to be regarded as members. Among those mentioned were Wilson J. Cary, George Gilmer, Dabney Minor, of Orange; Wilson Cary Nicholas, John Patterson, Thomas Eston Randolph, Gen. Steenbergen, and others; in all, 46 in number. The list of active members aggregated 92 and showed that among the later memberships the high standard set in the beginning had been well sustained.

It would carry us beyond the limits of this paper to discuss or even enumerate the titles of the contributions offered in the programs of these 40 years of the society. Many of these papers were published in the Richmond Enquirer, in the Central Gazette, of Staunton, Va., and in the American Farmer, of Baltimore. It is greatly to be regretted that this society did not follow the example set by the Virginia, Philadelphia, and other similar societies and publish these proceedings and memoirs in some collected form. As the society grew older this feature of its work seems to have been

less in evidence. Perhaps as the other lines of work developed, less was written.

Probably the most energy-absorbing activity undertaken in these early years was seen in the development of the annual agricultural fair and exhibition. The first step in this direction was taken at the October meeting of 1824, some 14 years later than Elkanah Watson's agricultural exhibition at Pittsfield, Mass., and four years later than a similar exhibition held at Georgetown, D. C., by the Columbian Agricultural Society. A committee consisting of Col. William Woods, William H. Meriwether, Peter Minor, Col. Samuel Carr, and Col. Thomas M. Randolph at this meeting reported a plan for consideration. It recommended that premiums be offered for superior exhibits along three different lines of important agricultural activity: (1) Agricultural implements, (2) live stock, and (3) domestic manufactures. Since the project was novel in this region, and since the funds available for paying expenses and premiums were limited, but a small number of objects were distinguished. In the class of farm implements the plow, wheat fan, straw cutter, and wheat cradle are mentioned. If anyone were in doubt concerning the staple crops of Albemarle County at that time, this list would teach him the importance of the wheat crop. A total sum of $30 was offered in premiums of this class. In the live-stock department, eight premiums, aggregating in value $50, were offered for cattle, two being given for yokes of working oxen to be shown in plowing tests; six premiums were offered for horses, draft and saddle types receiving like consideration, the sum total being $67; four premiums were offered for swine, four for sheep, and enumerated as an additional class two for best plowman working, in one case with horses, in the other with oxen. The subject of domestic manufactures seems to have commanded great interest, thirteen premiums being offered for articles in this class having a total value of $72. The items for which premiums were offered form a list of much interest. Here were linen cloths for shirts and sheetings, flannels, carpetings, blankets, counterpanes of both woolen and cotton materials, hosiery, hats for men and women made of grass, straw, chip, or other material. These articles were to be made in the families of the exhibitors, the term "family" being used in the patriarchal sense that included the entire population of the plantation. A committee was selected to make arrangements for the use of grounds for the exhibit as well as for the plowing match, to be situated near Charlottesville, for the building of pens for the live stock, for meals for those in attendance, and for hay and grain for the live stock. The responsibility for this novel venture was placed on the shoulders of Alexander Garrett, John Winn, John H. Craven, Charles J. Meriwether, and Reuben Maury. With other business taken up at this time was the election

of a successor to James Madison who had acted as president for seven years. James Barbour was chosen in his place, serving two years.

At the March meeting, 1825, the society prepared to take a hand in a matter of local improvement which involved several new issues, and finally resulted in a rather sharp clash of interests. In the absence of railroads and of any adequate system of improved roads from the upper counties to the towns of the lower country, the Rivanna River took on considerable importance as a means of transportation. The resolution referred to declaring that the society would take cognizance of matters of internal improvement was in reality a preliminary step to its entrance into a campaign organized to secure the improvement of this river for purposes of navigation. In the following November this object was brought to a focus by a set of resolutions, in which the joint action of Fluvanna, Albemarle, and Augusta Counties was urged, looking toward clearing the channel of this river. This matter occupied an important place in the program of the society for the immediate future. The interests of the farmers required an open channel for their boats laden with wheat, landplaster, and other commodities, whereas those who had erected grist mills along the stream found it necessary to dam the river to get power wherewith to run their machinery.

At this time (1825) measures were taken to secure the incorporation of the society. The treasurer had found himself unable by the usual means to persuade some members to pay their dues, and the society wished to attain the necessary legal status in order to proceed against such in the courts. Perhaps it also wished to strengthen its position in the matter of the Rivanna improvement. Moreover, in conducting its exhibition it had increased its business dealings and felt the need of this support.

Let us now for the time being turn to the first exhibition, the preparations for which we have noted. It took place on the 8th and 9th of November, 1825, at The Farm, the residence of Samuel O. Minor. In accordance with his agreement with the committee representing the society, he had erected pens for the live stock and furnished other necessary facilities. He also provided food and drink for man and beast. Although Virginia hospitality has ever seemed to be boundless, it is probable from the fact that Mr. Minor's establishment could accommodate those attending the show that in our modern eyes the crowd would have seemed a small one. But it had much to see.

The reports of the judges in the different classes give us many interesting details. Under the shadow of Monticello where the modern moldboard was designed and near which the hillside plow was developed, it would be expected that the plowing tests would have been worthy. One can almost see the spirit of Jefferson presiding.

His scientific exactness marked every detail. The volume of soil displaced by each plow was calculated to the hundredth of a cubic inch, the time of plowing to the half minute and the draft of the competing plows was measured by a dynamometer which registered the pull to within 5 pounds. Stephen McCormick, with a plow of his own manufacture took the prize. The judges, Richard Sampson, Richard Duke, and Thomas M. Randolph, report that "Stephen McCormick's plough, called by his own name, opened a cubic space of $76\frac{53}{100}$ cubic inches with a power equal to 400 lbs. and broke $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre in furrows of 70 yards long in 15 minutes with two horses." It may be of interest to recall in this connection that a little after this time Stephen McCormick sent one of his plows to Lafayette in France, where a model of it was made for the use of the Central Agricultural Society of France. The premium for best plowman was awarded to George Gilmer's man Richard, "as having managed his plough and team with superior skill and gentleness."

The prizes in the cattle class went to Peter Minor for his bull Virginius, half Alderney and half Devon, and to John H. Craven for his fine cow, but William Woods seems to have excelled in this line of animal husbandry for we find three premiums awarded to him.

The show of horses was very satisfactory if one may judge by the reports of John Thom, Samuel Carr, and William F. Gordon, who constituted the committee. The show of swine and sheep seems to have been less encouraging, and only one premium was awarded for sheep owing to the inferior character of the animals shown.

One of the chief points of interest among the domestic manufactures seems to have lain in the straw hats, especial mention having been given to a ladies' bonnet made by Mrs. Emeline Lewis. Mr. Coleby Cowherd, of Orange County, exhibited a remarkable pair of rose blankets. The work of Mrs. Lewis was shown to the members of the society in its session and aroused much enthusiasm. The minutes state:

> After some pertinent and eloquent remarks upon the exquisite fineness of the fabric and its brilliant appearance and polish, and the propriety of encouraging this rare manufacture among the ladies of our vicinity—on motion of the vice president, Th. M. Randolph, Esq., it was resolved unanimously that the premium awarded by the committee to Mrs. Emeline Lewis for the best ladies' bonnet be doubled and that the Secretary see that the same is fullfilled.

This first exhibition must have passed off well since in the session closing the occasion, the chief persons concerned were enthusiastically thanked, even the presiding officer, Col. Randolph, for his dignity and impartiality.

This exhibition and fair hereafter became a regular institution with the society, being held during succeeding years on different

farms near Charlottesville. It would take us too far to review the later exhibitions on which evidence appears in the old records. In 1827 we find dairy products recognized, Mrs. Peggy Bramham taking the prize for butter, and Mrs. Eliza A. Woods for the best homemade cheese.

Dr. Frank Carr was awarded a premium for his specimen of wine made near Charlottesville in 1826, as Jefferson himself would have had it made, "from the pure juice of the grape." It was decided that in 1829, premiums should be awarded on tobacco, corn, wheat, and wine made in the country, also for cotton, hemp, flax, and wool.

One of the most interesting competitions in the class of domestic manufactures was seen in connection with that offered "for the most complete suit of clothes of domestic manufacture." The first premium was given to Col. William Woods, with the acknowledgment that "Mr. James Duke's pretensions were equal in the quality of his cloth, tho' the suit was not so complete."

The relationship between this agricultural society and the University of Virginia did not cease with the presentation of the grant just referred to. The highest privilege to which the society could elect was that of honorary member. This class during the first decade of the history of the society was a small one. John S. Skinner of Baltimore, the editor of the American Farmer, was the first person thus honored; Judge Hugh Holmes of Winchester, Va.; Thomas Moore, the chief engineer in charge of the works of internal improvement in Virginia, and likewise the author of a very wise book advocating deep plowing; Joseph Correa de Serra, representative to America from the Kingdom of Portugal, a great botanist and close friend of Jefferson and Thomas Mann Randolph; George W. Erving, of New York, late minister to Spain; C. P. McKennie, of Charlottesville; Mr. Jefferson; and James Madison. In only one instance was any man or group of men placed in this list on account of official position. The members of the faculty of the university were made members ex officio. Dr. Blättermann, the professor of modern languages, served at a later exhibition on the committee of judges on cattle. A close connection seems thus early to have been established between the society and the university, the hope underlying this relation doubtless being that so long held by Mr. Jefferson during his later life, that practice and learning should meet in an agricultural school to be developed as a part of the broader life of the university. A realization of this ideal seems to have become a part of the traditional policy of the society. In his presidential address of 1825, James Barbour, then Secretary of War, urged the establishment of an agricultural professorship in the university with which he proposed to connect "a pattern farm, of various soil and consider-

able extent." As late as 1842, William C. Rives, then its president returns to the subject in his address at the annual fair:

> We must have a professorship of agriculture in our university as a part of the general cause of liberal studies, to furnish our young men, when they quit its walls, with a competent knowledge of the principles of a profession which so many of them embrace in after life.

We have now reviewed in a superficial way the doings of the society during the first 10 years of its existence. Unfortunately the minute books covering the subsequent life of the society are either lost, destroyed, or forgotten, and the contemporary prints only give here and there glimpses of later activities.

It is perhaps enough to say that the last exhibition of which I have been able to find a record was held at Charlottesville in 1848 or 1849. The names of exhibitors are those of a later generation, and few of those with whom we have here become acquainted are to be found.

The name of Frank Carr as secretary seems to identify an organization otherwise almost strange. It is probable that it was near its end since other organizations had grown strong and perhaps sapped its life. The State agricultural society had come into commanding prominence with its roll of members and its relatively great exhibitions. At home in Albemarle the Hole and Corner Club, organized in about 1842, had begun to assert a competing activity. This club, made up of a few members meeting privately and dealing in a cooperative fashion, by its social, informal manner of operation built up a small, compact inside body which may have drawn heavily on the more bulky, loosely organized Agricultural Society of Albemarle.

But it had only gone the common way of human institutions, living while useful, dwindling and dying after they have served their purpose. The society held up a bright beacon in Albemarle for over 30 years, until other organizations, perhaps better fitted to do the work, took its place.

VII. MINUTE BOOK OF THE ALBEMARLE (VIRGINIA) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION BY
RODNEY H. TRUE.

MINUTE BOOK OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ALBEMARLE.[1]

[3] Pursuant to a proposition for a meeting to form and organize a Society to promote the interests of Agriculture and Rural and Domestic economy in general, a meeting of sundry Gentlemen took place to effect that object at Charlottsville on Monday the 5th day of May, 1817, when Gen. John H. Cocke was called to the chair, and Peter Minor appointed Secy.

It was then resolved that an Agricultural Society should be constituted, and the following Persons were named as members to compose the same Viz: Th. Jefferson, Isaac A. Coles, John Coles, Frank Carr, John Campbell, Wm. Woods, Wm. F. Gordon, Dr. Chas. Cocke, Peter Minor, Tucker Coles, Dabney Minor, Danl. F. Carr, John Gilmer, Geo. Gilmer, Th. M. Randolph, Th. J. Randolph, Dr. Mann Page, John Patterson, Saml. Carr and Alex. Garrett, of Albemarle—Joseph C. Cabell, Robert Rives senr. and Wm. C. Rives of Nelson—John H. Cocke, and Wilson J. Cary of Fluvanna, James Barbour, Philip P. Barbour and Dabney Minor of Orange—David Watson, and Frederick Harris of Louisa.

It was then resolved that a committee of Five of the above members should be appointed to Prepare Rules and regulations for the Government of the Society to be reported to a meeting to be held at Charlottsville on the first day of the Autumnal [4] Superior Court of the county: And it is hereby understood and agreed that the presence of Ten members shall constitute a quorum to receive and act upon the said report.

The committee was then appointed of the following Gentlemen Viz. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. James Barbour, Gen. Cocke, Mr. Cabell, and Mr. Patterson—And the meeting adjourned to the first Monday in Oct. next.

P. MINOR, *Secy.*

[1] This minute book was rescued from a pile of old junk by a descendant of one of the members of the Albemarle Agricultural Society and presented by him some years since to Mr. Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, Va., who in his turn gave it to the Virginia Historical Society of Richmond, Va. The undersigned on his part is under great obligation to Dr. W. G. Stanard, secretary of that society, for the opportunity to study this important document and for permission to arrange for its publication.

RODNEY H. TRUE.

MONDAY OCT. 6TH 1817.

The proposed meeting of the Society "to promote the interests of Agriculture and Rural and Domestic Oeconomy in General" took place this day at Charlottsville, and adjourned to the succeeding day.

TUESDAY 7TH OF OCT. 1817.

When a Quorum appearing, Gen. John H. Cocke was called to the chair and Frank Carr appointed Secretary.

Mr. Cabell from the Committee appointed in May last to prepare Rules and regulations for the Government of the Society, offered a report which being read and considered, was adopted, as follows—

[5] The undersigned Farmers of Albemarle and the circumjacent counties, duly appreciating the importance, both in a national and individual point of view of an improved system of Husbandry; sensible of their own deficiency of Knowledge in the theory and practice of rural economy; persuaded that Agricultural associations have proved eminently benificial to other States and countries; and desirous to procure for themselves and their neighbours the advantages of such institutions; have determined to associate together, and to constitute an Agricultural Society, having for its attention and Enquiry the following objects, and for its Government, the Rules and regulations hereinafter specified.

I. Objects for the Attention and Enquiry of the Society—

1st. And principally, the cultivation of our primary Staples, Wheat, Tobacco and Hemp for Market.

2. All subsidiary articles for the support of the Farm, the food, the clothing, and the comfort of the Household, as Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, barley, buckwheat, Millet, the families of Peas and Beans, the whole family of grasses, turnips, potatoes, Jerusalem Artichokes and other useful roots, cotton and flax, the garden and orchard.

3. The care and services of useful animals for the saddle or draught, for food or clothing, and the destruction of Noxious Quadrupeds, fowls, Insects, and reptiles.

4. Rotation of crops, and the circumstances which should govern or vary them, according to the varieties of soil, climate and markets of our different counties.

5. Implements of husbandry, and operations with them, among which the plough and all its kindred instruments for dividing the soil holds the first place, and the threshing Machine an important one, the simplification of which is a great desideratum. Successful examples too of improvement in the operations of these instruments would be an excitement to correct the slovenly and unproductive practices too generally prevalent.

[6] 6. Calendars of Work, shewing how a given number of labourers and of draught animals are to be employed every day in the year, so as to perform within themselves, and in their due time according to the usual course of the seasons all the operations of a farm of given size; this being essential to the proportioning of the labour to the size of the Farm.

7. Farm Buildings and conveniencies, enclosures, roads, fuel, Timber.

8. Manures, Plaister, green dressings, fallows, and other means of ameliorating the soil.

9. A succinct report of the different practices of Husbandry in the district inhabited by the members of the Society; including the bad as well as the good, that those who follow the former may read and see their own condemnation in the same page which offers better examples for their adoption. It is believed that a judicious execution of this article alone might nearly supercede every other duty of the society, inasmuch as it would present every good practice which has occured to the mind of any cultivator of the state for imitation and every bad one for avoidance; and the choicest processes culled from every farm would compose a course probably near perfection.

10. And finally, such subjects in husbandry and the arts connected with, or subsidiary to it, not hereto fore enumerated as the Society may hereafter propose for its consideration.

[7] II Rules and Regulations.

1. The Society shall be stiled the Agricultural Society of Albemarle.

2. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a first and second Vice President, a Treasurer, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary when the encrease of business shall require it.

3. The Society shall meet regularly at the Town of Charlottsville in the county of Albemarle, on the first day of every regular term of the superior court for the said county; and shall continue by adjournment from day to day untill the business to be transacted shall be finished.

4. The President, or in his absence the first Vice President, shall have power to call special meetings of the Society, by notice published in at least one newspaper in the city of Richmond and one in the town of Staunton.

5. A quorum for business shall consist of at least nine members including the presiding officer; but if from the inclemency of weather, or the rise of water courses, as many as nine members should not attend on the day fixed for any meeting, it shall be in the power

of any three members to adjourn the Society from day to day for any number of days not exceeding three.

6. The officers of the Society shall be elected on the first day of each regular meeting in the autumn. Each officer so elected, shall continue in office for one year, and untill another shall be chosen in his stead. And in case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the same may be supplied by a new election, to be made at any meeting of the Society; the person thus newly elected to serve the remainder of the year.

7. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society, and perform all the usual duties of that station. In his absence, the same duties shall devolve on the first Vice President. If he also should be absent, then on the second Vice President. [8] And if neither of these officers should be present, then on the vice president pro tempore to be elected for the occasion as hereinafter directed.

8. The Treasurer shall keep his accounts methodically stated in books to be provided for that purpose; and when required, produce them for inspection. At every stated meeting in the autumn, and also whenever his office ends, he shall produce a fair and regularly stated account of all receipts, payments and expenditures: In the latter case he shall moreover deliver such account together with all Books and other property of the Society in his hands, to his successor in office or to the orders of the Society.

9. The Secretary shall have in charge all the Books and papers of the Society, other than those in the hands of the Treasurer, and keep the same in exact order. He shall register all letters which shall be written by the committee of correspondence, or by himself by order of the committee.

10. At the regular meeting of the Society in the Autumn, shall be chosen a committee of correspondence to consist of five members, any three of whom to be a quorum, for the purpose of corresponding with any other Society, or persons, touching the objects which this Society has in view. At the same time shall be chosen a committee of accounts, consisting of three members to receive and adjust all claims against the Society for its contingent expenses, and the President, or first Vice President shall give orders on the Treasurer for the payment of them.

11. The members of the Society shall be distinguished into Ordinary and Honorary.

The persons present in person or by proxy at the meeting which appointed the committee to draw up these rules and Regulations, or at the meeting by which they were adopted, and such other persons as hereafter may be elected for the purpose by the Society, shall be Ordinary Members.

All such distinguished citizens of this state, and of other [9] states and countries, whom the Society may elect for the purpose shall be *Honorary Members:* And they are hereby invited to aid the Society, and, if convenient, to assist at its meetings.

Strangers who desire to be present as auditors may be introduced; and for that purpose each member shall be authorized to bring one friend along with him to any meeting.

12. New members, either Ordinary or Honorary, may be elected. But no person shall be voted for as a member, unless at a previous meeting he shall have been proposed by two members of the Society, with an assurance in the case of an ordinary Member, that he is desirous of joining the Society.

Nor in any instance shall a vote be taken, unless at the time of nomenation, a statement in writing, signed by the proposers, and containing the name, place of abode and addition [sic] of the person proposed shall have been handed to the Secretary, read to the Society, and entered on the minutes.

Nor shall any person be elected a member, unless two thirds of the members present vote for his admission.

13. Whenever a new member is elected, it shall be the duty of the Secretary forthwith to notify him of his election in the following form:

On the —— day of —— 18— A. B. of —— was elected a Member, (Or Honorary Member) of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle; the Society inviting his assistance.

C. D *Secretary.*

14. No person elected as an ordinary member, shall be entitled to the previleges of the Society, unless he shall have subscribed these rules and regulations, and paid his arrears if any are due to the Society.

15. New members may be nomenated at any meeting; but all elections of members shall be at one of the stated meetings of the Society.

The elections of Officers, members, and committees shall be by [10] ballot; and the majority of members present including the presiding officer shall decide all questions, except those touching the election of members and the rules of the Society.

16. If the presiding officers, the Treasurer, or the Secretary, be absent from any meeting, the Society shall elect one to serve *pro hac vice.*

17. As soon as the funds will admit the Society shall propose prizes for experiments and improvements in husbandry, and for the best Pieces written on proposed subjects. And in order more effectually to disseminate the knowledge of useful discoveries and

improvements in Husbandry, the Society will from time to time, publish collections of memoirs and observations, selected from such communications as shall be made to them. To promote these views, the friends of Agriculture are invited to assist the Society with experiments and incidents in Husbandry.

18. All claims of prizes shall be sent in writing—and when read, the Society shall determine which of the claims relative to each prize, shall be selected for their definitive judgment on a future comparison. If it happen in any case that there be no competition for a prize, but only a single claim, the Society will consider such claim, and if the claim or claims be supported answerably to the views and just expectations of the Society, the prize proposed shall be decreed.

19. Every ordinary Member shall on the day of his admission, and also on the first day of every succeeding regular autumnal meeting, pay to the Treasurer the sum of Five Dollars.

At the close of every regular autumnal meeting, the Treasurer shall lay before the Society a list of the members, specifying those who have, and those who have not paid their contributions; and if the contribution of any member shall be found more than one year in arrears, after the same shall have become due and payable, and if the same has been personally demanded of him by the Treasurer, or collector [11] authorized by him for the purpose, such member shall be considered as withdrawing from the Society and be no longer deemed a member—and the same shall be entered on the minutes.

Any member of the Society may withdraw from the same, by sending a letter of resignation to the Secretary, and by paying up any arrears which at the time he may owe the institution.

20. The funds of the Society shall be appropriated by a majority of the members present at regular meetings, to the objects of the institution, in such manner as shall be deemed most benificial, and to no other purpose whatever.

21. Donations may be received by the Treasurer, to be added to the funds of the Society.

22. In order to prevent imposition, the Secretary shall to each article of intelligence, annex the name of the person offering it.

23. No new rule, nor alteration in any old rule, shall take place, unless it be sanctioned by two thirds of the members present at two successive, stated meetings of the Society.

24. The Society shall be kept in order by the rules which are observed for that purpose by the General assembly of the state.

Date of Admission	Members Names	Date of Admission	Members Names
1817 Oct. 7th	Th. M. Randolph J. H. Cocke Frank Carr Th. Eston Randolph Th: J. Randolph Joseph C. Cabell I. A. Coles.	1817 Oct. 7th	Jn. Patterson Dabney Minor W. C. Rives Wm. Woods P. Minor Alex. Garrett Samuel Carr Wm. F. Gordon Jno. Coles P. P. Barbour

[12] Date of Admission	Members Names	Date of Admission	Members Names
1817 Nov. 4	John M. Craven James O. Carr W. D. Meriwether Dan. F. Carr Geo. Gilmer John Gilmer Wm. H. Meriwether Th. W. Maury N. Bramham Christopher Hudson Ch: Cocke Tucker Coles Th. G. Watkins Saml. O. Minor I. T. Minor David Watson Th. W. Gooch David Michie J. Goss John Hudson J. W. Dabney Ben Colman		

[13] Date of Admission	Members Names	Date of Admission	Members Names

[14] TUESDAY, 7TH. OF OCT. 1817.

The following persons were present in person as members at the adoption of the foregoing Rules and Regulations Viz. Th. M. Randolph, John H. Cocke, Peter Minor, Isaac A. Coles, Joseph C. Cabell, John Coles, Dabney Minor, George Gilmer, Alexander Garrett, Wm. C. Rives, Philip P. Barbour, Wm. Woods, Samuel Carr, Th. Eston Randolph, Th. J. Randolph, Wm. F. Gordon, Charles Cocke, John Patterson and Frank Carr;

And the following persons were considered as members by proxy, Viz. James Madison, Th. Jefferson, Th. G. Watkins, Andrew Stevenson, John R. Campbell, Tucker Coles, Danl. F. Carr, John Gilmer, John H. Craven, George Divers, Christopher Hudson, Mann Page, Th. W. Maury, James O. Carr, Nimrod Bramham, James Henderson, Wm. Meriwether, Sr., Wm. Meriwether Jr. Robert Rives Sr., Wilson J. Cary, Miles Carey, James Barbour, Dabney Minor (Orange). Frederic Harris, David Watson, James Minor, Andrew Kean, George W. Trueheart, William Bolling, Randolph Harrisson.—Th. R. Harrison.

The Society then proceeded to the Election of its Officers to serve for one year.

On a Ballot being respectively taken for each,

James Madison of Orange was elected,	President.
Th. M. Randolph, of Albemarle.	1st Vice President.
John H. Cocke of Fluvanna.	2d Vice President.
Peter Minor of Albemarle.	Secretary.
Isaac A. Coles of Albemarle.	Treasurer.

Mr. Madison, not being present, a committee, consisting of Col. Randolph, Gen. Cocke and Mr. Cabell, was appointed to communicate to him his Election as President of this Society and to request his acceptance of the same.

[15] The Society then came to the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall give information to all who have been named as members by a proxy, and shall ask an acknowledgement in writing of their acquiesence, without which they shall individually be considered as having withdrawn, and be exempt from all claim on the part of the Society.

Resolved, That a committee of five Members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to consider of, prepare, and report to a meeting to be called for that purpose, the plans, or methods of proceeding best calculated in their estimation, for the attainment of the objects of the Society.

And the committee was appointed, of Messrs. Th. M. Randolph, Jos. C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, David Watson and Jas. Barbour.

Resolved, That a Committee of Accounts, consisting of three members be appointed, and they are hereby authorized and requested to engage a suitable apartment for the reception and accommodation of the Society at its future meetings, and to report their proceedings, under this resolution to the next meeting.

And the committee was appointed, of Messrs. Frank Carr, Th. J. Randolph, and Wm. Woods.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be, and he is hereby instructed to cause to be published in the Richmond Enquirer, a copy of the proceedings of the former and present meetings.

[16] MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1817.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, convened by special notice on Monday, the 3d of Nov. 1817. Present—Jno. H. Cocke, 1st Vice President, P. Minor, Isaac A. Coles, John Coles, John Patterson, Th. J. Randolph, Th. Eston Randolph, Alexr. Garrett, Wm. C. Rives, Jos. C. Cabell, Wm. F. Gordon, P. P. Barbour, Saml. Carr, Dabney Minor, Wm. Woods and Frank Carr.

Price Perkins of Buckingham, proposed as a member, on the recommendation of Wm. C. Rives, and Jos. C. Cabell, and on the assurance of Jos. C. Cabell that he is desirous of joining the Society.

The committee of accounts appointed at the last meeting to engage a suitable apartment for the reception and accommodation of the Society at its future meetings reported that they had engaged a room in the house of Mrs. Garner for that purpose, and conformably to the suggestion made at the last meeting have pledged the Society that those of its members who dine in town sho'd dine at her house.

A communication from Gen. J. H. Cocke detailing some new and interesting facts on the manner in which the egg of the Hessian Fly is deposited, was read.

And the Society then adjourned to tomorrow morning, 10. OCK.

[17] TUESDAY, NOV. 4TH, 1817.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.

Present. Gen. Cocke, (2d Vice President,) P. Minor Isaac A. Coles, Jos. C. Cabell, John Patterson, Th. J. Randolph, Th. E. Randolph, John Coles, Wm. D. Meriwether, Saml. Carr, and Dabney Minor.

James Leitch, Nichs H. Lewis, Ths. Gooch, John Hudson, and John Winn, all of Albemarle, were proposed as members on the recommendation of Th. Eston Randolph and I. A. Coles, and on the assurance of Th. E. Randolph that they are desirous of joining the Society.

Reuben Lindsay, Senr., Hugh Nelson, John Rogers, Thornton Rogers, James Clark, James Lindsay, James H. Terrell, Richd. Duke, Lewis Walker, Samuel O. Minor, David Michie, Eli Alexander, Martin Dawson, and John Watson, all of Albemarle were proposed as members on the recommendation of Wm. D. Meriwether and Th. E. Randolph, and on the assurance of Wm. D. Meriwether that they are desirous of joining the Society.

James W. Dabney, Reuben Maury, John Goss of Albemarle, and Doct. Charles Meriwether of Louisa were proposed as members on

the recommendation of Dabney Minor and Peter Minor, and on the assurance of D. Minor that they are desirous of joining the Society.

Doct. Robert Morrisson, John Scott, Danl. Scott, Saml. Dyer, Saml. Dyer jr., Wm. Dyer, John Dyer, James P. Cocke, and Smith Cocke all of Albemarle, were proposed as members on the recommendation of John Patterson and Chas. Cocke, and on the assurance of the former that they are desirous of joining the Society.

[18] The committee appointed at the last meeting to communicate to Mr. Madison his election as President of this Society, and to request his acceptance of the office, reported that they had performed that duty, and a letter from Mr. Madison to the Chairman of the committee was read.

Whereupon, Resolved that the correspondence between the Committee and Mr. Madison on the subject be entered on the minutes, and be published in the Richmond Enquirer.

MONTICELLO OCT. 14. 1817.

SIR

I have the honor to make known to you that on tuesday the 7th Inst. at Charlottsville, a number of respectable gentlemen of Albemarle and the adjacent counties who had held a prior meeting in form with that view united themselves to constitute an Agricultural Society. An Organization was completed many regulations were adopted, and the title of "Agricultural Society of Albemarle in Virginia" was assumed. The meeting having become much fuller in the course of the day than was expected, the Society proceeded to the election of two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer—after which it turned its attention to the choice of an Honorary Head from whom in place of official duties it might obtain the important benefits of a dignity in the public appearance of the institution, a directing light in those paths of Science into which they are about to enter, and to invite their Agricultural fellow Citizens to follow, and a cementing influence which the object of the affectionate veneration of all of them cannot fail to impart. Every member present felt the conviction that from your name and qualifications, all those advantages would be derived in a very high degree. Your exemption at that time from all other engagements of a public nature, even such [19] as are often imposed upon men of great powers and equal disinterestedness in the narrow circle of their country residence was considered—and an unanimous vote determined that this application should be made to you. As chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose, I ask the favour of an answer before the first Monday in Nov. next, when another meeting will take place.

I am Sir, with every sentiment of respect, and a very sincere Attachment, Yrs. etc.

TH. M. RANDOLPH

JAMES MADISON

Esqr. late Prest. of the U. S.

MONTPELLIER OCT. 24. 1817

DEAR SIR.

I recieved on the 22d. inst. your letter of the 14th making known to me that the Agricultural Society of Albemarle had been pleased to make choice of me for its 'Honorary Head'.

The high degree in which I value the objects of the institution, and the particular respect I entertain for its members, do not permit me to decline so flattering a distinction. I should accept it nevertheless with greater alacrity if I were less aware of the failure which the Society must experience in the advantages which its partiality has attached to my connexion with it. My inadequacy to afford them would be felt under any circumstances; and I cannot lose sight of those which must every day encrease it. I shall need all the exemptions and indulgences which the tenor of your letter shows a disposition in the Society to bestow; and shall be encouraged to avail myself of them by the certainty that the duties of the place will devolve on more efficient hands.

I feel myself much indebted, Sir, for the very kind terms in which you have made the communication, and pray you to accept as a [20] token of it, assurances of my distinguished esteem and truest regard.

JAMES MADISON

THOMAS. M. RANDOLPH Esqr.
Chairman of the Committee etc.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society, for the purpose of considering of, preparing and reporting the plans or methods of proceeding best calculated for the attainment of the objects which the Society have in view, submitted the following Report in Part, and requested to be indulged with further time for the complete fulfilment of the duties assigned them—

REPORT ETC.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society for the purpose of considering of, preparing and reporting the plans or methods of proceeding, which in their estimation may be best calculated for the attainment of the objects of the institution, have given to the subject all the consideration which the short interval of time, and their other indispensable duties, during a busy season of the year would admit. They have found it impossible to prepare a plan as mature and comprehensive as they could desire; they have, however agreed upon the following sketch which they respectfully submit, and they ask to be indulged with further time, till the regular meeting in the Spring for the purpose of making a supplemental Report.

It is Recommended—

That each member of the Society be required to make a report of his own practices in Agriculture and Rural Economy, together with that which is pursued on the three or four nearest Farms to his own Residence, under the heads prescribed in the subjoined Formula, to be submitted to the Society [21] at its next Regular meeting.

Heads	Answers.
Rotation of crops.	
Average produce of each crop p acre.	
Number of acres under the course of cropping.	
Quantity of Land cleared yearly.	
If any, what proportion of worn out Land.	
Number of Hands, Horses and Oxen employed.	
Quantity and description of Manure carried out yearly.	
Quantity of Plaister used—at what rate—and with what effect.	
General description of the Soil of the Farm.	
Number and description of Labour saving machines	
Number and description of wheel carriages used in the operation of Husbandry.	

[22] Heads	Answers.
Number of cattle Sheep and Hogs.	
How raised in summer, and kept in Winter.	

A faithful report by every member of the Society upon the foregoing subjects, will embody a mass of information that will nearly comprize "every good practice which has occurred to the mind of any cultivator within the district of the Society for imitation" and most "of the bad ones for avoidance".

It is believed that the former attempts to establish Agricultural Societies in this State have failed, not from a deficiency of useful subjects to occupy their attention, or valuable information, for which they form the proper channel of communication to the public, but from the indefinite nature of the duties devolving upon their members. Each have waited for others to make communications, and finally they have but exemplified, "that what is every body's business, is nobody's business". We shall guard against this course of failure by giving immediate employment, and stipulated duties to every member of the Society. It is presumed that this arrangement will not in any degree prevent members from making other communications of such information as they may deem useful or important.

The foregoing Report, having been read and considered, was adopted. Whereupon—

Resolved that the functions of the said committee be continued, and they are hereby charged with the duty of preparing and making

a supplementary report to the Society at its next regular meeting in the Spring.

[23] Resolved that the Secretary be, and he is hereby authorized and required to forward to every member of the Society a copy of the said Report, together with a copy of the resolutions by which the said Committee was created, their Report adopted, and their functions continued, And that he be further authorized to employ a clerk to assist him in making out the requisite number of copies.

The meeting then adopted the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the views of the Society in regard to Orchards and Fruits Gardens it is expedient forthwith, to procure the establishment of a well supplied and well conducted nursery, from which the citizens of the surrounding country may be furnished with all the varieties of the most approved fruits.

Resolved, That Messrs. I. A. Coles, Wm. D. Meriwether, John Patterson, Thos. E. Randolph and Saml. Carr, be a committee whose duty it shall be to propose to some suitable person to establish a nursery in a convenient situation in the vicinity of Charlottsville. And that the said committee are hereby authorized as an inducement to such person to engage in such undertaking, to assure him that the members of this Society will consider themselves individually pledged to use their best exertions to aid him as well in the original collection, as in the subsequent sale of his stock of Fruit trees. It being considered, however, that the establishment shall be conducted upon principles of reasonable emolument to the undertaker, and of all practicable advantage to the Public.

Resolved, That any three of the Committee shall be sufficient to act, and they are hereby requested to proceed to a speedy fulfilment of the duties assigned [24] them, in order that, if possible, the proposed nursery may be commenced in the course of the ensuing winter, and that they report their proceedings under these resolutions to the next meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That these proceedings, together with the communication read yesterday from Gen. Cocke, on the subject of Hessian Fly be published in the Enquirer, and the Secretary is hereby charged with that duty.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to loan out at legal interest any money he may have in his hands, subject to be called in at any time by the Society.

[25] Monday, March 2d. 1818.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, convened by Special notice on Monday the 2d. day of March, 1818. Present, The first and Second Vice Presidents, P. Minor, I. A. Coles, Frank

Carr, Christopher Hudson, Wm. Woods, W. D. Meriwether, Th. W. Maury, John H. Craven, Nimrod Bramham, Dr. Chas. Cocke, Th. J. Randolph and Tucker Coles.

Col. Wm. I. Lewis of Campbell, Th. C. Hoomes of King and Queen, Doct. Isaac Curd of Goochland, Wm. Brent of Stafford, Wm. H. Cabell of Buckingham, and Wm. Steenbergen of Shenandoah, were proposed as members by Jos. C. Cabell and P. Minor.

Dr. George French of Fredericksburg and W. C. Nicholas of Richmond were proposed as members by Dabney Minor and Peter Minor.

Wm. Skipwith of Cumberland, Walter Coles of Albemarle, and Chas. Scott of Fluvanna were proposed as members by J. H. Cocke and I. A. Coles.

Dr. Wm. Meriwether of Amelia was proposed as a member by W. D. Meriwether and Th. G. Watkins.

Henry Gantt, Robert Sangster, Andrew Hart and Samuel Hart all of Albemarle were proposed as members by Alexr. Garret, and J. H. Cocke.

Erasmus Stribling of Staunton was proposed as a member by Peter Minor and J. H. Cocke.

Renolds Chapman, Coleby Cowherd, John Henshaw, Wm. C. Willis, Wm. Quarles, Baldwin Taliaferro and Hay Taliaferro all of Orange were proposed as members by Wm. F. Gordon and Peter Minor.

Wm. Morris, Ludlow Bramham, Chas. Quarles, Maj. James Watson, Elijah Hutchinson, Wm. Ragland, Ths. Johnson, Richmond Terrell, Col. John Overton, and Lancelot Minor, all of Louisa were proposed [26] as members by Peter Minor and John H. Cocke.

Reuben Lindsay, jr. of Albemarle was proposed as a member by Chrsr. Hudson and Th. N. Randolph.

The meeting then adopted the following resolutions.

Whereas it is expedient that the members of this Society should be intimately acquainted and conversant with the objects which are proposed for its attention and enquiry, and with the rules and regulations adopted for its Government, Therefore,

Resolved that the Secretary procure to be printed in a cheap Pamphlet form Two Hundred copies of the constitution, and that he forward to each member one copy thereof.

Resolved that upon the election of any new member, it shall be the duty of the Secretary when he informs him thereof, to forward to him a copy of the constitution.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the views of the Society with regard to implements of Husbandry, it is expedient to establish a manufactory of such; to be in part under the

patronage and guidance of the Society; to have in view particularly improvements in the construction of ploughs.

Resolved that Messrs. Wm. D. Meriwether, Th. J. Randolph and Frank Carr be a committee whose duty it shall be to engage some suitable person to undertake the proposed Manufactory. And the Society hereby pledges itself to furnish the said undertaker from time to time with the most approved models of Agricultural implements, particularly ploughs: And further, those members of the Society who reside at a convenient distance from Charlottsville, will consider themselves individually pledged to procure from the said manufactory their stock of implements of Husbandry, particularly [27] ploughs; so long as the same shall be conducted upon principals of reasonable emolument to the undertaker and of certain advantage to the public.

Resolved, that the said manufactory shall be established in Charlottsville, and the committee be authorised to contribute a reasonable part of the annual rent of a House for that purpose, keeping in view the actual state of the funds of the Society.

Resolved, that the said manufactory shall be a place of Deposit for all new, or improved Implements, of Husbandry. And it is hereby made the duty of every member of this Society upon the discovery of any new, or the acquisition of any improved implements, to deposit a model thereof in the said manufactory for the inspection and information of the Society, and the Public generally.

Resolved, that the Committee report their procedings under these Resolutions to the next meeting.

Resolved, that Messrs. I. A. Coles, Th. M. Randolph and P. Minor be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to open a correspondence with the Government of Spain thro our Minister at Madrid, and the Spanish Minister accredited to the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a person acting under the authority of this Society will be permitted to purchase in Spain and transport to the United States a Horse of the best race of that Country, with the view to improve the breed in our own.

Resolved, that the Committee of five members who were appointed at the meeting in October last to consider of prepare and report the plans or methods of proceeding best calculated for the attainment of the objects of the Society—be and they are hereby considered as the Committee of Correspondence, whose appointment is provided for by the 10th Article [28] of the Rules and Regulations, and they are charged with the duties enumerated in the said article untill the regular meeting in autumn.

A memoir upon Hessian Fly by Col. Randolph detailing minutely its first appearance and subsequent progress in the United States,

together with observations and experiments thereon by various persons, was read, and ordered to be published in the Enquirer.

[29] MONDAY, MAY 11TH, 1818.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 11th day of May 1818. Present, Jos. C. Cabell, Isaac A. Coles, John Patterson, Wm. Woods, Tucker Coles, Frank Carr, Alexr. Garrett, Dabney Minor, Th. G. Watkins, Th. W. Maury, Th. J. Randolph, John Gilmer, Th. E. Randolph, Geo. Gilmer, Wm. D. Meriwether and P. Minor.

The presiding officers being all absent, Mr. Cabell was called to the Chair.

The Society proceeded to the Election of new members who had been nominated at the two preceding meetings, when upon a Ballot being respectively taken for each, the following persons were duly Elected, viz.

Price Perkins and Wm. H. Cabell of Buckingham, Wm. I. Lewis of Campbell, Ths. C. Hoomes of King and Queens, Dr. Isaac Curd of Goochland, William Brent of Stafford, Wm. Steenbergen of Shenandoah, Dr. George French of Fredericksburg, Wilson Cary Nicholas of Richmond, Wm. Skipwith of Cumberland, Chas. Scott of Fluvanna, Dr. Wm. Meriwether of Amelia, Walter Coles, Henry Gantt, Robt. Sangster, Andrew Hart, and Saml Hart of Albemarle, Erasmus Stribling of Staunton, Renolds Chapman, Coleby Cowherd, John Henshaw, Wm. C. Willis, Wm. Quarles, Baldwin Taliaferro and Hay Taliaferro of Orange, William Morris, Ludlow Bramham, Maj. James Watson, Elijah Hutchinson, Wm. Ragland, Th. Johnson, Richmond Terrell, Col. John Overton, Lancelot Minor and Dr. Chas. Meriwether of Louisa, Reuben Lindsay, Senr., Reuben Lindsay, jr., Hugh Nelson, John Rogers, Thornton Rogers, Jas. Lindsay, James Clark, Jas. H. Terrell, Richd. Duke, Lewis Walker, Saml. O. Minor, David Michie, Eli Alexander, Martin [30] Dawson, John Watson, James Leitch, Nichs. H. Lewis, Ths. Gooch, John Hudson, John Winn, Jas. W. Dabney, Reuben Maury, John Goss, Dr. Robt. Morrison, John Scott, Danl. Scott, Saml. Dyer, sen., Saml Dyer, jr., Wm. Dyer, John Dyer, Jas. P. Cocke, and Smith Cocke of Albemarle.

John Howe Peyton of Staunton, John M. Perry, and John H. Marks of Albemarle were proposed as members by John Patterson and Dabney Minor, and upon the assurance of the former that they are desirous of joining the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'Clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1818.

The society met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Mr. Madison, Gen. Cocke, Jos. C. Cabell, I. A. Coles, Tucker Coles, John Coles, Walter Coles, Christr. Hudson,

Th. E. Randolph, Alex'r. Garrett, Geo Gilmer, Dr. Carr, Dr. Gilmer, D. Minor, John Patterson, Th. W. Maury, John Hudson, D'd Michie, Saml O. Minor, Wm. H. Meriwether, Wm. D. Meriwether, N. Bramham, Js. H. Terrell, N. H. Lewis, Eli Alexander, Jas. Leitch, Th. J. Randolph, Wm. Woods, Ren. Maury, P. P. Barbour, Wm. F. Gordon, Wm. C. Rives, Th. Gooch, and P. Minor.

The President took the chair, and delivered an address upon the nature and principles of the objects which the Society have in view, pointing out at the same time many prevailing errors in the present general system of Agriculture.

A report by Gen. Cocke detailing his practices in Agriculture and Rural Oeconomy, in conformity to a recommendation of the Society to each member [31] to that effect, and according to a formula, contained in the said recommendation, was received and read.

Also a consolidated report by the same person the result of Enquires and observations made upon two of the most contiguous Farms to his own Residence.

A report by Dr. Carr of his practices in Agriculture, made in pursuance of the same recommendation, was recieved and read.

A report by P. Minor, conformable to the same recommendation was read.

A report by Dl. F. Carr conformable to the same recommendation was read.

A report by Wm. H. Meriwether conformable to the same recommendation was read.

Charles A. Stewart of Augusta and Alexander Blain of Albemarle, were proposed as members by Wm. D. Meriwether and Geo. Gilmer, and upon the assurance of the former that they were desirous of joining the Society.

Martin Thacker was proposed as a member by I. A. Coles, and John Coles, and upon the assurance of the latter that he is desirous of joining the Society.

David I. Lewis, Dr. Humphrey Peake, and Benjn. Ficklin of Albemarle were proposed as members by D. Minor and Nimrod Bramham, and on the assurance of the former that they are desirous of joining the Society.

On motion, Resolved that Messrs. Jos. C. Cabell, D. Minor, and John Rogers be added to the committee, appointed in March last, to engage some suitable person to undertake the proposed manufactory of Agricultural implements.

Mr. Coles from the committee appointed in Nov. last to engage a suitable person to establish a nursery in a convenient situation [32] in the vicinity of Charlottsville, for the purpose of carrying into effect the views of the Society in regard to orchards and Fruit Gardens, reported that, they have engaged Mr. Reuben Maury to

undertake the proposed nursery, who has commenced his preperation for meeting the views of the society.

The following Resolutions were then adopted—

Resolved, That any committee of the Society which from want of sufficient time, or any other cause has not yet complied with the duties, with which it was charged, shall be and is hereby authorized and required to proceed in the fulfillment of such duties and to prepare, and make a report to the next regular meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That such members of the Society as have not yet reported their practices in Husbandry in conformity to the formula prescribed at the last regular meeting, are hereby earnestly desired not to defer their report for a greater length of time than may be absolutely unavoidable.

The President retired, and Vice Prest. Cocke being also absent, Wm. D. Meriwether was called to the chair.

The following resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle are due to the President for the enlightened and important address, this day delivered. That the Secretary be and he is hereby authorized and required to request a copy for publication; that he cause the said address to be published in the Enquirer; as also 250 copies to be printed in the pamphlet form, one of which he shall transmit to each member of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized and required to present a copy of the said address to the Agricultural Society of Virginia

[33] Resolved That Wm. H Meriwether David Michie Nicholas H Lewis, James H Terrell and Dabney Minor be and they are hereby appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to report to the Society such patent machines and instruments as they may think valuable to the purposes of Agriculture and rural economy.

Resolved that the names of the new Members elected yesterday, shall be published by the Secretary in the Enquirer.

[34] Monday October 12th, 1818.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday Oct 12 1818. Present, Gen Cocke, 2d Vice President, John Patterson, Frank Carr, D. Minor, Saml. Carr, Saml. O. Minor, Wm. Woods, John R Campbell, John Goss, Th. W Maury, George Gilmer, John Gilmer, John H. Craven, Erasmus Stribling, Dd Michie, Dd. Watson, Tr. Gooch, Th. J. Randolph, I. A. Coles, P Minor, Wm. H. Meriwether, Js. W. Dabney, John Hudson, Christopher Hudson, and Daniel F. Carr.

The Society proceed'd to the election of new members who had been nominated at the preceeding meeting, when upon a ballot being

respectively taken for each, the following persons were duly elected viz—

John H Peyton of Staunton, John M Perry, John H Marks, Alex^{r}. Blain, Martin Thacker, Dd. I Lewis, and Benjamin Ficklin of Albemarle, Charles A. Stewart of Augusta, and Dr. Humphrey Peake of Fairfax.

Reuben Cowherd of Louisa and John Crump of Fredericksburg were proposed as members on the recommendation of Ths. Wm. Maury and Peter Minor, and on the assurance of the former that they are desirous of joining the Society.

Henry Watkins of Prince Edward was proposed as a member on the recommendation of I. A Coles, and Th. W Maury and on the assurance of the former that he is desirous of joining the Society.

[35] The Society proceeded to the Election of its Officers and committees for one year, as provided by the Rules and Regulations, when upon a Ballot being respectively taken for each.

James Madison of Orange was declared President, Th. M. Randolph of Albemarle—1st. Vice Prest., John H. Cocke of Fluvanna, 2d Vice Prest., Peter Minor of Albemarle, Secretary, Isaac A. Coles of Albemarle, Treasurer, Ths. W. Maury of Albemarle, Assistant Secretary.

Th. M Randolph, John H. Cocke, Joseph C Cabell, Isaac A Coles and Frank Carr, were chosen a committee of correspondence, as provided for by the 10th Article of the Constitution.

Frank Carr, Th. J. Randolph and Wm. Woods were chosen a committee of Accounts, as provided for by the same Article.

Mr. Maury presented in the name of John Heaven Esqr. of Montgomery County, a Model of a new and improved turning plough, also from the same person, a Model of a machine for cleaning Clover seed. Whereupon, on Motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to John Heaven Esqr. of Montgomery in consideration of the respect shewn by him to the Society in the presentment of the aforesaid Models and the Secretary is hereby authorized and required to communicate a copy of this resolution to the said John Heaven Esqr.

Resolved that the said Models be deposited in the care of Mr. Alexander Garrett untill the further orders of the Society, with a request that he exhibit them to the inspection of every person who desires it.

[36] A printed paper entitled, 'Hints to Emigrants on the choice of new Lands &c by Agricola' forwarded by Mr. Madison was Read.

A letter from P. Minor addressed to the prst. of the Society, upon draining detailing a new mode of making secret or covered drains was read.

A letter from Col. John Overton of Louisa detailing a new mode of cultivating corn was read.

A report by George Gilmer of his practices in Husbandry in conformity to a recommendation and formula heretofore reported to the Society was recd. and read.

A letter from Rawdon and Balch engravers Albany N. York enclosing a sample of a diploma for Agricultural Societies, with proposals to furnish this society with the same, was read, whereupon, Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to accede to their proposition.

Resolved that the Secretary be authorized and required to forward and present a copy of the Presidents Address, to the different Agricultural Societies in this State, and also to those which he may know to exist in any other of the U. States.

[37] Monday May 10th 1819.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 10th of May 1819. Present, Col. Randolph, 1st V. Prst., Gen. Cocke, 2d V. Prest., J. A. Coles, Jno. Gilmer, James O. Carr, D F Carr, Th. J. Randolph, George Gilmer, Th. G. Watkins, Col. Js. Barbour, Jno. Coles, Ro. Sangster, John H. Craven, Alex Garrett, Js. W. Dabney, Saml. O Minor, Th. E Randolph, Benj Ficklin, Eli Alexander, Christopher Hudson, Hugh Nelson, Dabney Minor, Wm. D. Meriwether, and P. Minor.

The Society proceeded to the Election of members who had been nominated at the preceeding meeting whereupon a ballott being respectively taken for each the following persons were duly elected Viz Reuben Cowherd of Louisa, John Crump of Fredericksburg, and Henry Watkins of Prince Edward.

Dr. Benjamin Coleman of Spotsylvania was recommended as a member, by Peter Minor and I. A. Coles and on the assurance of the former that he is desirous of joining the Society.

The following persons having duly notified the Treasurer of their wishes and intentions on the subject, are no longer considered as members of this Society, Viz Andrew Hart, Saml. Hart, Alexr. Blain, James P. Cocke, Saml Dyer Senr., Henry Gantt and John Watson of Albemarle, John Henshaw of Orange, and Dr. James Minor of Louisa

[38] A letter from Doctor Benj. Coleman of Spotsylvania, detailing an experiment he made the last year in the culture of Turnips, was read.

A letter from the President of the Society was read, communicating and enclosing the following printed papers, viz—

"Proceedings of the first Cattle Show and fair of the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County N. York.

"First Annual Report of the Orange County Agril. Society, State of New York.

"An additional Memoir on the subject of the cotton culture, the cotton commerce, and the cotton manufacture of the United States By Tenche Coxe of Philadelphia—And a Volume on Gardening, expressly presented to the Society by Mr. Joseph Milligan of George Town, District of Columbia."

A letter from the Secy of the Fredericksburg Agricultural Society was read, enclosing and presenting, An Address delivered before the said Society, by James M. Garnett Esqr. president thereof.

A letter from P. Minor addressed to vice president Cocke was read, detailing an experiment on the distillation of corn cobbs, with remarks and observations on their value as a food for stock.

A letter from Vice prest. Cocke was read—detailing an account of a manuring for wheat upon fallow Land.

Also, a Memoir by the same person, upon Peach Trees, giving an account of the insect which deposits its eggs in the Bark, with a remedy against its destructive effects.

[39] A communication from Vice President Randolph, was read, containing a 'Notice of the Bott Fly of Horses, with a remedy against their attacks, so often fatal to that animal.

[40] Monday October 11th 1819

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday Oct 11th 1819. Present, Vice President Randolph, Th. E. Randolph, John Gilmer, Nichs. H. Lewis, Saml. O. Minor, Wm. D Meriwether, James Barbour, Nimrod Braham, Reuben Maury, Wm. Woods, Eli Alexander, Richd. Duke, Th. G. Watkins, Th. J. Randolph D Minor, John H. Craven, James W. Dabney, Th. W Maury and Peter Minor

Dr. Benjamin Coleman of Spotsylvania nominated at the last meeting, was Ballotted for and elected a Member.

A communication from Col. Jas. Barbour, On Lawler Wheat, detailing sundry experiments, and observations on the disease called Smut was read.

The same member submitted a plan for the appropriation and disposal of the funds of the Society, which was read, where upon, on motion, it was Resolved That the said plan and the subject at large of appropriating the funds, be referred to a select committee of five members, who shall report on the subject to the next meeting.

And the said Committee was appointed by Messrs. W. D. Meriwether, J. Barbour, P. Minor, D. Minor and Th. G. Watkins.

Resolved that when this meeting adjourns it will adjourn to the first Monday in November next in order to receive the said committee's report.

[41] John S. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore is proposed as an Honorary Member of this Society, by Th. G Watkins and Th. W. Maury.

Judge Hugh Holmes of Winchester is proposed as an Honorary member, by James Barbour and Th J Randolph.

Joseph Correa de Serra, Minister near the United States from Portugal and Brazil is proposed as an Honorary member by P. Minor and Th. M. Randolph.

A communication from P. Minor, On Stone fences, was read.

Vice President Randolph informed the Society that sundry implements of Husbandry had been forwarded by the President for the inspection of the Society, Whereupon, Resolved that the same be placed in the care of Col. Bramham with a request that he exhibit them to the observation of every person who desires it.

Mr. Th. J. Randolph from the committee of Accounts stated that from the present absence of the Treasurer the said committee were unable to make their annual report.

Whereupon, Resolved, that the functions of the said committee be continued untill it can perform that Duty.

The Society then proceeded to the election of committees and officers as prescribed by the Rules and Regulations.

Th. M Randolph, James Barbour, Peter Minor, Th. G. Watkins and Wm. D. Meriwether were chosen a committee of correspondence as provided for by the 10th Article of the Constitution.

[42] Nimrod Bramham, Dabney Minor and Th. E Randolph were chosen a committee of accounts as provided for by the same article.

A Ballot being respectively taken for each James Madison of Orange was declared President, Th. M. Randolph of Albemarle 1st V. Prest., James Barbour of Orange 2d V. Prst., John Coles of Albemarle, Treasurer, Peter Minor of Albemarle, Secretary, Th. W. Maury of Albemarle asst Secy.

The society then adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in Nov next.

[43] Monday November 1st 1819.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held especially, according to previous adjournment, on Monday the 1st of Novr. 1819. Present Vice Presidents Randolph and Barbour, Reu: Maury, Jas. O. Carr, Hugh Nelson, John Rogers, Eli Alexander, Dd. Michie, Th. W Gooch, Th. E Randolph, D. F. Carr, Jno. Gilmer Tucker Coles, Nichs Ficklin, John Goss, George Gilmer, Mann Page, D. Minor, Th. J. Randolph, Th. G. Watkins, Jno. H. Craven, Jno. Coles, Th. W Maury and P Minor.

The Society recieved from John S. Skinner Esqr. of Baltimore, thro' the medium of Dr. Th. G. Watkins a copy of the American

Farmer, neatly bound. Whereupon Resolved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Skinner, with an intimation of his being nomenated as an Honorary Member, and the Secretary is charged with that duty.

In consequence of the polite offer of Mr. Skinner made thro the same member, it was further Resolved, that the Society would make use of the American Farmer, as a medium of communicating its proceedings to the public.

A letter from Don Marianus La Gasca professor of Botany in the royal Garden of Madrid, to the president of the Society, was read, accompanied by three pamphlets and a variety of seeds of different plants.

Resolved that Vice President Randolph be requested to take charge of the said seeds and with the consent of the President, to distribute [44] them among such members as will recieve them with a view to test their utility by cultivation.

Mr. Th. J. Randolph from the committee of accts. reported a statement of the Treasurer's acct. with the Society exhibiting a Ballance in the Society's favour of $828.32/100 on the 12th of October 1819. Also a Ballance of 260$ due from different persons, but many of whom it is believed have never considered themselves members.

Mr. Barbour from the committee appointed at the last meeting to report a plan for the appropriation and disposal of the Funds of the society, submitted a report, which was read. And the said report being again read by paragraphs and amended was adopted by the society as Follows.

The committee to whom was referred at the last meeting the scheme submitted by Mr. Barbour for the appropriation of the funds of the society with instructions to report a plan for that purpose best calculated in their opinion to further the objects of the institution, have had the subject under consideration and have agreed upon the following sketch, which they respectfully submit. In forming which they have taken for the most part, for their guide the example of similar institutions and the suggestions of their best judgment.

Previously to the exhibition of the scheme the committee ask the liberty of presenting the following remarks.

Every system of Husbandry must, necessarily, if Judicious, conform to the circumstances of the country in which it is adopted. [45.] These circumstances are its climate, its soil, the kind of Labour employed, its products, the Reward for such products, etc. A grazing country for example will be most interested in discovering the cheapest and most productive method of growing and fattening stock: the improvement of their breed, etc., while in this section of country where the valuable grains of wheat and Indian corn constitute the staple productions, such a system of cultivation as will enlarge

their products ought to claim our first consideration. Intimately and indeed indissolubly connected with this interesting subject is the reclamation of our exhausted fields, the result of the deteriorating system of our Ancestors, and of which the present generation is far from being guiltless.

It is therefore to these objects that your committee propose first to recommend the application of the funds of the Society; and as these shall encrease, it will be enabled to widen the sphere of its patronage, till it embraces the whole circle of agriculture.

They recommend that the Society offer.

1st. A premium of Thirty Dollars for the greatest production and best quality of Winter wheat from not less than two acres in one piece.

2d. A premium of Twenty Dollars for the next greatest production from the same No. of Acres.

3d. A premium of Thirty Dollars for the greatest production and best quality of Indian corn from the same No. of acres—*Upon high Land.*

4th. A premium of Twenty Dollars for the next greatest product, from the same No. of Acres.

[46] 5th. A premium of Fifty Dollars for the best Method of recovering worn out Lands to a more hearty State, within the power of Farmers in general by judicious culture, and the application of common and cheap materials as manure, founded on experiment made upon at least two acres.

6th. A premium of Forty Dollars for the second best Method.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE FOREGOING PREMIUMS.

The premiums as above proposed shall be awarded on the crops of the year 1821. Those for Wheat in the Autumnal session of that year, and those for Indian Corn in the ensuing Spring session. Those for the reclamation of worn Land in the session of the autumn of 1822.

Persons desirous of becoming candidates for premiums on crops must give notice thereof by letter (post paid) or by personal application to the Secretary on or before the 1st of September 1821 as it regards wheat, and on or before the 1st of April 1822 as it regards corn, stating in writing their names, residence description of the crops raised, and the object offered for premium: Also the nature and quality of the produce, the manner of cultivation, the Quantity and kind of manure used the preceeding year—the quantity and kind of manure used the year of its production, the quantity and kind of seed sown or planted, and the manner of preparing it—the time and manner of sowing or planting it, and of Harvesting.

It is understood that the several kinds of grain must be raised on *old improved land.* [47] The products to be ascertained by the certificates of Two respectable and disinterested witnesses.

Candidates for premiums for the reclamation of worn out lands, must state also in writing the nature and quality of the soil, the degree of exhaustion, the kind and quantity of manure (if any applied) and the result of such application, on or before the 1st of Sept. 1822.

None but members of the Society shall be candidates for premiums.

All premiums shall be paid in silver plate with proper inscriptions.

But the Society reserves to itself the right of withholding the proposed premiums in any case where there appears no peculiar merit.

With a view to guaranty the prompt payment of the premiums which may be awarded and to give facility to the administration of the funds of the Society, it is recommended that they be by the next session vested by the Treasurer in the Three Per Cent public Stock of the United States, and that the Interest thereon, as well as the accruing subscription money, be quarter-yearly vested in the same stock; the whole in the name of the Treasurer in trust for the benifit of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Resolved that the foregoing premiums be advertised in the American Farmer published in Baltimore and in the Richmond Enquirer.

[48] On Motion, Resolved that a committee of Five Members be appointed to consider of and report to the next meeting further subjects for premiums to be offered by the Society.

And the committee was appointed of Peter Minor, Th. G. Watkins, Wm. D. Meriwether, John Rogers and James Barbour.

The Society then adjourned to the regular meeting in May next.

[49] Monday May the 8th, 1820.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, held on monday 8th of May 1820. Present, John H Cocke, John Coles, Th. W. Maury, Peter Minor, Walter Coles, John Rogers, Charles Cocke, Wm. H. Meriwether, John Gilmer, Danl. F. Carr, Js. Lindsay, Th. E Randolph, Reuben Lindsay jr. Js. H Terrell, Dabney Minor, Nimrod Braham, Th. G. Watkins, Benjn. Ficklin, Reuben Maury, George Gilmer, Nich's H. Lewis, Saml. O. Minor, Smith Cocke, Wm. D. Meriwether, Th. J. Randolph, Wm. Woods, Chas. Scott, and John H Craven.

The presiding members being all absent, Gen John H Cocke was appointed Vice president Pro. tem.

John Coles Treasurer of the Society tendered his resignation of that office—Whereupon, Nimrod Bramham was appointed to fill the same untill the regular appointment in the Autumn.

An error being found to exist in the report of the committee of accounts, respecting the Ballance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 12th of Oct. last. It is ordered that the standing committee of Accounts, do resettle and report the account of the said Coles, and transfer the funds in his Hands, with all the papers appertaining thereto, to his Successor.

John S. Skinner Esqr. of Baltimore, Judge Hugh Holmes of Winchester, and Don Joseph Correa de Serra, Minister near the U. S. from Portugal and Brazil were Ballotted for, and elected Honorary Members of this Society.

[50] Andrew Monroe of Albemarle, and Walker Timberlake of Fluvanna were proposed as members by Saml. O Minor, and Geo. Gilmer.

Jno. Fagg, Peter M. Meriwether and Charles J Meriwether all of Albemarle were proposed as members by Th. E. Randolph and Th. G. Watkins.

Thomas Moore, principal Engineer to the board of public works of Va. and George W. Erving Esqr. Late minister from the U. S. at Madrid were proposed as Honorary Members by P. Minor and J. H Cocke.

Mr. Coles the late Treasurer, stated to the Society that he had found it impossible to carry into effect the order made at the last meeting to vest the funds of the Society in Three P Ct stock of the U. States, as well from his inability to call in the money, as the difficulty of procuring the Stock, none being for sale in this State—Where upon,

Resolved that the former order be rescinded, and the Treasurer be authorized and required to continue the money in his own or other hands at legal interest, subject at all times to the order of the Society.

A motion was made to amend the 19th Article of the Rules and Regulations by the following Resolution.

Resolved, that the annual contribution of each member to this Society at and from the next Autumnal meeting be two Dollars instead of five Dollars.

And the question being taken on the said Resolution, it was decided in the affirmative unanimously.

A letter from George W. Erving Esqr. late Minister from the U. States at the court of Madrid [51] addressed to a committee of this society, was read, containing remarks and observations upon the use and relative value of Horses & oxen in the agriculture of Spain.

A letter from Judge Holmes of Winchester was read, containing remarks, and some new details upon the proper construction of Stone Fences.

A letter from Edmund Ruffin was read covering, A Memorial to Congress, and an Address to the public from the Delegation of the United Agricultural Societies of Virginia.

An account and description of a cheap and simple implement for gathering clover seed by the Secretary was read and the machine itself exhibited for inspection.

Dr. Th. G Watkins delivered an address to the Society upon the present neglected and degraded state of the Rights of Agriculture, recommending and detailing at the same time a mode of conducting agricultural experiments with more accuracy and precision.

A communication from Gen. John H. Cocke was read, containing remarks and observations upon the rotation of Crops with an exposition of his own practices in relation thereto.

The Society then resolved to offer the following Premiums.

1st. As it is believed that great advantages would be derived from the general use of Oxen instead of Horses in Husbandry and other services—that by proper training they can be made to travel not only as fast with a loaded carriage if properly shod, but to plough as much land, either singly or in pairs, as the [52] same number of Horses, particularly if geared in horse harness, with such variation as will adapt it to their particular shape, or with improved Yokes straped to their horns. The Society in order to ascertain their powers in these particulars, and the expense of maintaining them, offers a premium of Thirty Dollars for the best experiments calculated to place the subject in a satisfactory point of view.

2d. And a Premium of Twenty Dollars for the second best set of Experiments.

These Premiums to be awarded in the autumn of 1821, and free for the claim of any Farmer, whether he is a member or not.

3d. A Premium of Thirty Dollars for the best *improved* and construct[t]ed plough for three Horses, and 4th. A premium of fifteen Dollars for the best *improved* and constructed Wheat Cradle—to be placed and to remain as Models in the Societys Repositary.

These Premiums to be awarded in, or after the autumn of 1821, and free for the claim of any person.

In order to disseminate more generally the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the U. S. the Society resolved to present each of its members with the 1st. Vol of the American Farmer edited at Baltimore by Jno. S. Skinner Esqr. Those members already in possession of the first Volume to be presented with the second, or the equivalent in Money.

Resolved that the Secretary and Treasurer jointly be authorized and required to carry [53] the foregoing Resolution into effect, and pay for the same out of any unappropriated funds belonging to the Society.

[54] TUESDAY OCTOBER 10TH 1820.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, On Tuesday the 10th of October 1820. Present. Jos. C Cabell, Nimrod Bramham, Saml. O. Minor, Danl. F. Carr, John Gilmer, Wm. C. Rives, Dr. Benj. Colman, Wm. Woods, Frank Carr, P. Minor, John Winn, Reuben Maury, Dabney Minor, James Leitch and Alexr. Garrett.

The presiding Members being all absent Jos. C. Cabell was appointed Vice President Pro. Tem.

Andrew Monroe, John Fagg, Peter M. Meriwether and Chas. J. Meriwether of Albemarle, and Walker Timberlake of Fluvanna all nomenated at the last meeting, were balloted for and elected Members

Thomas Moore principal Engineer to the board of Public Works of Va. and Geo. W. Erving Late Minister from the U. S. to the court of Madrid were balloted for, and elected Honorary Members.

The Society then proceeded to consider the amendment proposed and adopted at the last meeting of the 19th article of the Rules and Regulations as expressed in the following Resolution.

'Resolved that the annual contribution of each member to this society at and upon the next autumnal meeting be Two Dollars instead of five Dollars.' and the question being taken upon the adoption of the said resolution. It was decided in the affirmative, unanimously.

The said Resolution having been now adopted by the constitutional majority at two Regular Meetings of the society, is from this time to be considered as a part of the Rules and Regulations

[55] Col. John Thom and Peter Hansborough jr. Esqr. both of Culpepper county were nominated as Members by Doct. Benj. Colman and Nimrod Bramham and on the assurance of the former that they are desirous of becoming Members.

The Secretary reported, that since the last meeting of the Society he had recieved from John S. Skinner Esqr. a box containing sundry specimens of Grain, which he has distributed among such of the members as he thinks will ensure a fair and certain trial, all of whom have promised to report the result to the Society. Viz. to Mr. Wm. D Meriwether a sample of Barley, to Mr. D Minor a sample of Rye from the Island of Naxos, to Gen. Cocke a sample of Reuchen Wheat from the Black Sea, and he has sown himself a sample of wheat from Smyrna.

The Secretary and Treasurer who were charged with carrying into effect the Resolution of the Society respecting the presentation of the first Vol of The American Farmer to each of its members, Reported that they have so far fulfilled the Resolution as to have procured 70 copies of the said work, which have been in part distributed, and the rest remain ready for delivery to members as they shall call for them. The cost of these Books at $4.50 P Vol. amounts to $315 exclusive of transportation, which will be paid out of funds in the Treasurers hands, and be fully exhibited in the next settlement of his accounts.

Mr. D Minor reported that the committee of Accounts had proceeded to settle with the late Treasurer Mr. Coles, and found in his hands a Ballance belonging to the Society of nine hundred and seventy eight Dollars and 63 cents, which has been duly transfered to the hands of Col. N. Bramham the present Treasurer.

[56] The same committee have proceeded to settle the accounts of the present Treasurer, and find the sum of eleven hundred and eleven Dollars and 75½ cents in his hands due this day to the Society, all which will more fully appear by reference to the said accounts and reports, which were presented and ordered to be filed by the Secretary.

A letter was Read from Gen. J. H Cocke, enclosing a memoir upon the profits, and mode of cultivating Rape Seed, by Commodore Js. Barron.

Also a description and drawing of a plough with five coulters by the same person.

A communication from Dabney Minor of Orange was read, recommending greater attention to Method and order in the operations of Husbandry, with an Index of a Diary of Farming Operations, recommended to be kept by every Farmer.

A communication from Doct. Benjamin Colman of Spotsylvania was read, recommending the practice of shoeing Oxen; with a description of the apparatus for confining them during the operation as practised in New England, with a model of the apparatus and shoe, exhibited for inspection.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers and standing committees for one year, as provided by the Constitution, and a Ballot being respectively taken for each. James Madison was declared President.

Th. M Randolph	1st Vice Prest.
John H Cocke	2d Vice Prst.
Nimrod Bramham	Treasurer.
Peter Minor	Secretary
Frank Carr	Asst. Secy.

Th. M. Randolph, James Barbour, Th. G. Watkins, Wm. D. Meriwether and Peter Minor were elected a [57] committee of correspondence as provided for by the 10th Article of the Rules and Regulations.

Dabney Minor, Th. Eston Randolph and John Winn, were elected a committee of Accounts as provided for by the same article.

Ordered that the Secretary hereafter offer the proceedings of the Society to the Editors of the central Gazette for publication.

[58] TUESDAY MARCH 6TH 1821.

At a special meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle pursuant to public notice held on Tuesday the 6th of March 1821.

Present. Charles Cocke, Th. W. Maury, Jon. Fagg, Reuben Maury, Erasmus Stribling, Th. J. Randolph, Smith Cocke, Benj. Ficklin and Peter Minor.

The presiding officers being all absent Doct. Chs. Cocke was calld. to the chair.

The committee appointed in March 1818 to ascertain by correspondence with the proper authorities whether a person acting under the authority of this Society would be permitted to purchase in Spain and transport to the United States a Horse of the best race in that country with a view to improve the breed in our own, Reported, and submited the correspondence in part, that had taken place upon that subject, from which, and particularly by a letter recieved from His Excellency Matro de la Serna Chargé d' Affaires of Spain, it appears that the full consent of the King of Spain has been granted to the Committees application, and that the Society, or any person acting as its agent, would at any time be at liberty to purchase and transport such a Horse to the U. States.

And whereas, John S. Skinner, Esqr of Baltimore has proposed and proffered to become the agent of the Society in effecting the object contemplated—Therefore—[59] Resolved that the said John S. Skinner be and he is hereby appointed the Society's agent accordingly. And the Secretary is ordered to transmit to Mr. Skinner, the original letters Sen Louis de Onis, and Matro de la Serna together with a copy of this resolution, signed by the President and countersigned by himself in order to shew that the said John S. Skinner, or some person authorized by him is appointed by the Society to select, purchase and transport the said Spanish Horse to the U. States.

C. P. McKennie and Alex. McLane Kerr both of Albemarle were nominated as Honorary Members of this Society by Peter Minor and Th J. Randolph.

The meeting then adjourned to the regular meeting in May next.

[60] MONDAY MAY 7TH 1821.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held on Monday the 7th. of May 1821. Present. James Barbour, David Watson, Renolds Chapman, Dd. Michie, Th. W. Maury, P. Minor, Reuben Maury, Nimrod Bramham, Th. E. Randolph, Walter Coles, Th. G. Watkins, Frank Carr, John Coles, William Woods, John Fagg, and John H. Craven.

The presiding members being all absent Col. James Barbour was appointed vice-president pro. Tem.

Col. John Thom and Peter Hansborough, both of Culpepper who were nominated at a former meeting, were balloted for and elected members of the Society.

C. P. McKennie and Alexr. McLean Kerr both of Albemarle were elected Honorary members of the Society.

A letter, communicated by Mr. Jefferson from Andrew Cock of New York was read, describing a machine for planting corn and other grain.

A letter from Doct Ben. Colman was read, upon the uses and qualities of Millet.

A letter from Walter Coles, was read, describing a new mode of culture and extraordinary production of Irish potatoes. Also a mode of destroying the insects in the roots of peach trees.

A letter from Doct Th. G Watkins was read detailing the experiments of himself and others in the cultivation of Mangel Wurtzel with remarks and observations on its comparative value.

[61] Two essays from the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal were read, communicated and recommended to the Societys attention by Mr. Madison.

1st. On the preservation of Fruit trees, recommending the application of Tarr to the roots for that purpose:—By John Gates

2d. On the Form of Animals with hints for the improvement thereof, and remarks on the crossing of breeds. By Henry Cline, London

The Society then adjourned to the regular meeting in October.

[62] MONDAY OCTOBER 8TH 1821.

At a Regular Meeting of The Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 8th of October 1821. Present, James Barbour Andrew Stevenson, Th. E. Randolph, John Winn, Reuben Maury, Th. J. Randolph, Wm. Woods, Charles Cocke, John Coles, Wm. H. Meriwether, and Peter Minor. (Col. Jas. Barbour in the chair). The Society proceeded to the Election of Officers and standing committees for one year as provided for by the constitution, and a Ballot being respectively taken for each.

James Madison was declared—President.
Th. M. Randolph— 1st Vice Prest.
John H. Cocke— 2d Vice Prest.
Nimrod Bramham— Treasurer.
Peter Minor— Secretary.
Th. W. Maury— Asst. Secretary.

James Barbour, Th. M. Randolph, Th. G. Watkins Wm. D. Meriwether and Peter Minor, were elected a committee of correspondence, as provided for by the 10th article of the Rules and Regulations.

Th. E. Randolph, Dabney Minor and John Winn, were elected a committee of accounts as provided for by the same article.

A motion was made to amend the 12th article of the Rules and Regulations by the following Resolution.

Resolved 'That nominations of new members either Ordinary or Honorary may be made in writing, with the Secretary, at any time in the recess of the Society's meetings—such persons to be voted for at the next regular [63] meeting of the Society in the mode prescrib[ed] by the said article.'

And the Question being taken on the said resolution it passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The Society then Resolved, to continue the offers for premiums heretofore made for the greatest productions of wheat and corn and the Reclamation of worn out Land, for the best experiments made to ascertain the value of Oxen as a substitute for Horses, and for improved Agricultural Implements, for two years from the limited time prescribed respectively for each, subject to the same rules and regulations as heretofore prescribed.

That is to say—

1st. A premium of Thirty Dollars for the greatest production and best quality of winter wheat from not less than two acres.

2d. A premium of Twenty Dollars for the next greatest production from the same number of acres.

These premiums to be awarded in the regular autumnal session of 1823 and for wheat the growth of that year.

3rd. A premium of Thirty Dollars for the greatest production and best quality of Indian Corn, from the same no. of acres, *made upon High Land.*

4th. A premium of Twenty Dollars for the next greatest production from the same number of acres.

These premiums to be awarded in the regular spring session of 1823, and for corn the growth of the year 1822.

[64] 5th. A premium of Fifty Dollars for the best method of recovering worn out land to a more hearty state, within the power of Farmers in general, by judicious culture and the application of com-

mon and cheap materials as manure, founded upon experiment made upon at least two acres.

6th. A premium of forty Dollars for the second best method.

These premiums to be awarded in the autumn of 1823.

The foregoing premiums are all to be paid in silver plate with proper inscriptions and none but members of the Society can be candidates for the same.

The Society reserves to itself the right of withholding the proposed premium in any case where there appears no peculiar merit.

Candidates for premiums on crops must give notice thereof by letter (post paid) or by personal application to the Secretary on or before the 1st of April [18] 23, as it regards corn, and on or before the 1st of September, 1823, as it regards wheat. Stating in writing their names, residence, description of the crop raised and the object offered for premium; also the nature and quality of the produce, the manner of cultivation, the quantity and kind of manure used the preceeding year, the quantity and kind of manure used the year of its production, the quantity and kind of seed sown or planted and the manner of preparing it, the time and manner of sowing or planting it and of Harvesting. [65] It is understood that the several kinds of grain must be raised on *old improved Land*, and the products ascertained by the certificates of two respectable and disinterested witnesses.

The following Premiums are offered free for the claim of every person, whether he is a member or not, viz. 1st. A premium of Thirty Dollars for the best experiments made to ascertain the value of Oxen as a substitute for Horses.

2d. A premium of Twenty Dollars for the second best experiments.

It is believed that great advantages would be derived from the general use of Oxen in Husbandry and other services—that by proper training they can be made to travel not only as fast with a loaded carriage if properly shod, but to plough as much land either singly or in pairs, as the same number of horses particularly if geared in Horse harness, with such variations as will adopt it to their particular shape—or with improved yokes strapped to their horns. It is to ascertain these particulars that the Society are induced to offer the premiums and it is expected that candidates will accompany their claims with a written essay, embracing every particular that is calculated to place the subject in a satisfactory point of view.

3d. A premium of Thirty Dollars for the best *improved* plough for three Horses.

4th. A premium of fifteen Dollars for the best improved and constructed wheat cradle. [66] These two last to be placed and to remain as models in the Society's repositary. These premiums to be awarded in the autumn of 1823.

Mr. Randolph from the Committee of a/cs. reported a settlement of the Treasurer's accounts exhibiting a Ballance in his hands due the Society of eight hundred and forty nine Dollars and 37 1/2 cents, say $849.37 1/2 exclusive of Interest and of arrears due from members.

Resolved that the Secretary, by advertisement in the Central Gazette, request a full attendance of the Members at the next Regular meeting of the Society to take into consideration a further disposition of the Funds now in hand.

Doctor Thos. Wharton, and Wm. Ashley, Esq. both of Culpepper were nomenated as members of this Society by Benj. Colman, and Peter Minor, and on the assurance of the former that they are desirous of becoming members.

The Society then adjourned to the Regular meeting in May.

[67] Monday Feb. 4 1822.

At a special meeting of The Agricultural Society of Albemarle held pursuant to public notice on Monday the 4th of Feby. 1822. Present, Tucker Coles, Th. E. Randolph, Walter Coles, Th. J. Randolph, Jno. O. Carr, John Fagg, John Gilmer, John H. Craven, Wm. Woods, and P. Minor.

All the presiding officers being absent Mr. Tucker Coles was called to the chair.

A letter was received and read from Mr. Madison president of the Society, enclosing one addressed to him from Monsr. Thouin of The Museum of natural History at Paris, and accompanied by a box of seeds presented by the said Museum to this Society—And as this meeting is unable to understand many of the Botanical and Technical Labels on the different packages—Therefore—Resolved, that the said seeds be committed to the care of Col. Wm. Woods to be conveyed by him to Richmond—And

Vice President Randolph, Jos. C. Cabell, Dr. Charles Cocke, David Watson, Wilson J. Cary and Col. Wm. Woods are hereby appointed a committee to examine the said seeds, with the request that they will seperate such as will probably be useful in agriculture or gardening, from those merely Botanical, and annex a note of their common names and uses and any remarks they may think pertinent, and return them by Col. Woods to the Secretary, who is charged to distribute the same among such members of the Society as will undertake to experement with them. The [68] Committee being at liberty to retain any they may think proper for the same purpose.

Reuben Lewis, Overton Anderson, Geo. M. Woods, Daniel M. Railey, Jesse Lewis and the Rev. F. W. Hatch all of Albermarle were nominated as members of this Society by P. Minor and Wm. Woods.

The Society then adjourned to the Regular meeting in May.

[69] MONDAY MAY 6TH 1822.

At a regular meeting of The Agricultural Society of Albemarle, held on Monday the 6th day of May 1822. Present Dr. Charles Cocke, Richard Duke, Saml. Carr, Nimrod Bramham, James W. Dabney, Walter Timberlake, Th. J. Randolph, Jno. Winn, Tucker Coles, Benj. Ficklin, Reuben Maury, Jno. Gilmer, Jno. Fagg, Th. W. Gooch and Peter Minor.

The presiding members being all absent, Doct. Charles Cocke was called to the chair.

Doct. Thomas Wharton, and William Ashby Esq. both of Culpepper, who had been nominated at a former meeting, were balloted for and elected members of this society.

Reuben Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Overton Anderson, Geo. M. Woods, Daniel M. Railey and the Rev. F. W. Hatch all of Albemarle, nominated at the last meeting were balloted for and elected members of this Society.

The Society then proceeded to consider the amendment (proposed and adopted at the last regular meeting) of the 12th article of the Rules and Regulations as expressed in the following Resolution—

"Resolved, That nominations of New Members either ordinary or Honorary may be made in writing with the Secretary at any time in the recess of the Societys meetings—Such persons to be voted for at the next regular meeting of the Society in the mode prescribed by that Article."

And the question being taken on the adoption of the said resolution, it was determined in the affirmative unanimously.

The said resolution having been now [70] adopted by the constitutional majority at two successive Regular meetings, is from this time to be considered a part of the Rules and Regulations.

A communication from Th. J. Randolph Esq. was read, upon fallows and manure, exhibiting some new and interesting ideas respecting both.

A communication from Peter Minor was read, detailing an experiment of a new mode of raising corn. For the experiment a claim was made for the Premium offered by the Society's resolution of the 1st Nov. 1819—for the greatest production and best quality of Indian Corn upon not less than two acres of *High Land.*

The Society being satisfied with the testimony accompanying the said communication—

Resolved that the aforesaid premium should be awarded to Mr. Minor. And Messrs. Saml. Carr, Th. J. Randolph and Tucker Coles were appointed a committee to prescribe and procure a piece of Silver plate for the purpose, of the value of Thirty Dollars.

Resolved that the Treasurer pay to the order of the said committee Thirty Dollars to carry the foregoing Resolution into effect.

Robert Gentry of Albemarle was nominated as a member of the Society by Reuben Maury and John Winn and on the assurance of the former that he is desirous of being a member.

The Society then adjourned to the Regular meeting in October.

[71] MONDAY OCTOBER 7TH 1822.

At a regular meeting of The Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 7th day of October 1822. Present, John H. Cocke, 2d. V. prest. Hugh Nelson, John Thom, Th. G. Watkins, Wm. Woods, Charles J. Meriwether, Sam. O. Minor, Danl. M. Railey, Thornton Rogers, Js. H. Terrell, John Rogers, Nimrod Bramham, Thos. E. Randolph, Frank Carr, Rev. F. W. Hatch, Wm. H. Meriwether, Reuben Maury, Phil. P. Barbour, Thos. W. Maury, and Peter Minor.

Robert Gentry, nominated at the last meeting was Balloted for and elected a member of this Society.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers and standing committees for one year, and upon a Ballot being respectively taken for each.

James Madison was declared	President.
Th. M. Randolph	1st v. Prest.
James Barbour	2d v. Prest.
Nimrod Bramham	Treasurer.
Peter Minor	Secretary.
Th. W. Maury	Asst. secy.

James Barbour, Th. M. Randolph, Th. G. Watkins, Wm. D. Meriwether and Peter Minor, were chosen a committee of correspondence as provided for by the 10th article of the Rules and Regulations—

Thos. Eston Randolph, Dabney Minor and John Winn, were chosen a committee of accounts, as provided for by the same article.

A communication from Wm. H. Meriwether, On the employment of Overseers was read.

[72] Mr. Bramham, presented, in the name of John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, a small Bag of wheat and some Beans of different kinds brought from the Pacific ocean by Capt. Ridgely in the Frigate Constellation. Whereupon—

Resolved, That the Society's thanks be presented to Mr. Skinner, and that the said seeds be left in the care of Col. Bramham to be distributed by him among such of the members as will undertake to plant them.

On the motion of Gen. John H. Cocke (Hugh Nelson Esq. in the chair) the following preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

Whereas the Establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture in one of the principal semenaries of learning in this state is a measure eminently calculated to hasten and perpetuate the march of Agricultural improvement already so happily commenced; and whereas,

there are grounds to believe that such an institution may be incorporated into the University of Virginia a position at once the most advantageous and convenient to every part of the state; and Whereas, this Society could not make an appropriation of its funds more conducive to the permanent attainment of the primary objects of its institution—and as it is reasonable to expect that all the Agricultural Societies, the Farmers and Planters of the State generally will cheerfully contribute to an Establishment of such universal Interest—Therefore.

Resolved, That One Thousand Dollars of the sum now in the Hands of the Treasurer of this Society be appropriated to the establishment of a Fund, the profits of which shall go to the support of a professorship of Agriculture at the University of Va.

[73] Resolved, for the furtherance of this design, That the President is requested to prepare an address to the other agricultural Societies of this state, requesting their cooperation in this scheme—and further to promote the same object, and increase the said fund that a committee be appointed to solicit donations, not to exceed one Dollar from Individuals in every part of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the aforesaid appropriation, together will all that may accrue under the foregoing Resolutions, be loaned to Individuals, on good personal security, or to Corporate Bodies; and that when the sum loaned to any one individual shall amount to One Thousand Dollars or upwards, landed security shall be required; that the Interest shall be payable semiannually and shall be reinvested, untill the yearly profits of the Fund shall be sufficient to afford an income equal at least to a professorship in the University.

Resolved, That the funds above refered to, together with Donations of Books, and property of any other description, be with the permission of the Legislature, transferred to the Rector and Visitors of the University in their corporate capacity.

The committee to solicit donations was then appointed, of Messrs. P. Minor, Th. W. Maury, Th. G. Watkins, Nimrod Bramham and Wm. Woods.

On the Motion of Doct. Frank Carr, The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, that this Society hold in just estimation the important benefits which the Agricultural interests of our country have derived from the introduction among us of the System [74] of Horizontal ploughing.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to procure and present to Col. Th. Mann Randolph, vice president of this Society and Governor of the Commonwealth, to whom our agriculture is indebted for the above mentioned improvement, a piece of plate with an appropriate devise and inscription; and that the said

committee be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the sum of Thirty Dollars for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

The Commitee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Frank Carr, Thos. W. Maury and Thos. Eston Randolph.

[75] MONDAY OCTOBER 6TH. 1823.

At a regular meeting of The Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 6th of October 1823. Present—Vice President Barbour, Richard Duke, Th. W. Maury, Nimrod Bramham, Jas. O. Carr, Jno. Fagg, Reuben Maury, Wm. Woods, Frank Carr, Jno. Coles, Reuben Lewis, Saml. O. Minor, Wm. H. Meriwether and Peter Minor.

A letter to the president of this Society was read from James M. Garnett, Esq. President of the Fredericsburg Agricultural Society on the subject of the proposed establishment of a professorship of Agriculture in the University of Virginia, also, A letter to the same, from John Faulcon President of the Agricultural Society of Surrey county enclosing certain proceedings and resolutions of that Society respecting the said establishment. Whereupon, Resolved that the said proceedings and resolutions be entered on the minutes.

At a regular meeting of the Surry Agricultural Society, held at Surry Court house, on Wednesday the 2d. day of April A. D. 1823: A communication from the President of the Albemarle Agricultural Society relative to the establishment of a professorship of agriculture in the University of Virginia was taken into consideration when the following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Secretary and *unanimously* adopted. Viz—Whereas this Society has been favored with a communication from James Madison, President of the Albemarle Agricultural Society, communicating sundry resolutions of the said [76] society, making a subscription towards, and devising a plan for, the establishment of a professorship of agriculture in the University of Virginia; and soliciting the assistance of this society in forwarding the contemplated object, and Whereas, This Society highly approves the measure suggested by the above mentioned communication, and is desirous of facilitating its attainment, without entering into a disquisition as to the obstacles which may be opposed.

Therefore, Resolved, That this Society do subscribe the sum of One Hundred Dollars to the establishment of a professorship of Agriculture in the University of Virginia, to be paid by the Treasurer to the proper authority that may be established to recieve it—Whenever the plan suggested by the Albemarle Agricultural Society shall be matured.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of eight members be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the individuals of this county in

conformity to the plan suggested and that each member take charge of a subscription paper together with a copy of the communication from the Albemarle A. Society for this purpose—The said committee to make report of their success at the next regular meeting of this Society.

3d. Resolved That the President of this Society be requested to communicate an acknowledgement of the reception of his communication with a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, to the President of the Albemarle Agricultural Society.

A true copy from the Minutes.

WM. H. FINCH, *Sec. to Surry A. S.*

[77] The Society the[n] adopted the following Resolutions;

Resolved, That Nimrod Bramham, Richard Duke, Frank Carr, Jas. O. Carr and Peter Minor be and they are hereby appointed a committee to examine the list of members of this Society, and report to the next meeting who ought to be considered as members of this Society and who not.

Resolved, That the Treasurer is to consider the reduction of the annual contribution of the members from five Dollars to Two Dollars as taking place on the 20th of October 1820.

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer be appointed a committee to confer with and propose to James Byars or any other person to undertake the collection of donations, from individuals thro out the State, for the proposed professorship of Agriculture in the University and also arrears from distant members. And if he will undertake it for a reasonable pct. to contract with him to do so, and report to the next meeting.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers and standing committees for one year, and upon a ballot being respectively taken for each.

James Madison was declared	Prest.
Th. M. Randolph	1st Vice Prest.
James Barbour	2d do
Nimrod Bramham	Treasurer
Peter Minor	Secretary
Th. W. Maury	Assistant do

James Barbour, Th. M. Randolph, Wm. D. Meriwether, Frank Carr, and Peter Minor [78] were chosen a committee of correspondence as provided for by the 10th article of the rules and regulations.

John Winn, Th. W. Maury and Wm. H. Meriwether were chosen a committee of accounts as provided for by the same article.

The annual report of the Treasurer was returned but the committee of accounts not having reported upon it, It is referred to the last appointed committee to report upon at the next meeting.

Josiah Leake Esq. of Goochland and Doct. James M. Morris of Louisa were nominated as members of this Society upon the assurance of Saml. O. Minor that they are desirous to become members.

[79] MONDAY, MAY 10TH. 1824.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 10th. of May 1824. Present. Doct. Charles Cocke, Wm. F. Gordon, Andrew Kean, C. P. McKenie, Wm. H. Meriwether, Wm. Woods, James Leitch, Nimrod Bramham, John Rogers, John H. Craven, Geo. M. Woods and Peter Minor.

In the absense of all the presiding officers Dr. Charles Cocke was called to the chair.

A report from the committee appointed to enquire who ought to be considered as members of this Society and who not? was rec'd, read and adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes as follows—

The committee appointed at the last meeting to examine the list of members and report to the next meeting, 'Who aught to be considered as members of this Society and who not', have performed that [duty], and now submit to the Society a list of all the persons who have ever been named as members; distinguishing them into 1st. Those who have been elected, or by their high standing in Society, ought to be consider'd as Honorary Members—2d. Those who are deceased, who have removed from the state, sent in their resignation, or living in distant counties have never signified their acceptance, or contributed any thing to the funds of the Society.—and 3d those who reside in this or some one of the circumjacent counties, who have signified their acceptance by attending the meetings of the Society, and contributing to its Funds. The latter class, in the opinion of your Committee can alone be considered as Legitimate Ordinary Members.

[80] 1st, Honorary Members.

John S. Skinner of Baltimore, Hugh Holmes of Winchester, Joseph Correa de Serra of Portugal, (since dead) Thomas Moore of Maryland (since dead), George W. Erving of New York, late minister to Spain, C. P. McKennie of Charlottsville, to which the committee take the liberty of recommending and adding the names of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, as deserving this honor from their distinguished standing in Society.

2d. Those who are deceased, or have removed from the state, sent in their resignations, or living at a distance have never contributed any thing to the funds, or signified their acceptance, as members of the Society viz.

Wm. Brent, Isaac A. Coles, Smith Cocke, Wilson J. Cary, Coleby Cowherd, Reuben Cowherd, Martin Dawson, Saml Dyer Jr., Wm.

Dyer, John Dyer, George French, George Gilmêr, Frederick Harris, John Harris, Thomas C. Hoomes, Thos. Johnson, Wm. I. Lewis, Dabney Minor (Orange) Saml O. Miñor, Lancelot Minor, Wm. Morris, Wilson C. Nicholas, Col. John Overton, John Patterson, Humphry Peake, Wm. Quarles, Thos. E. Randolph, Wm. Steinbergen, Robert Sangster, Wm. Skipwith, John Scott, Hay Taliaferro, Thos. G. Watkins, Maj. James Watson, Wm. C. Willis, Meriwither L. Walker, Henry E. Watkins, Andrew Hart, Saml Hart, Alex'r Blain, James P. Cocke, Sam'l Dyer Senr. Henry Gantt, John Watson (Milton), John Henshaw, and Doct. James Minor—46.

3d. Those who reside in this or some of the circumjacent counties, who have signified their acceptance by attending the meetings of the Society and contributing to its funds. Viz.

Eli Alexander, James Barbour, P. P. Barbour, [81] William Bolling, Ludlow Bramham, Nimrod Bramham, John H. Cocke, Walter Coles, John Coles, Tucker Coles, Joseph C. Cabell, Wm. H. Cabell, Sam'l Carr, Frank Carr, Daniel F. Carr, James O. Carr, Charles Cocke, John R. Campbell, John H. Craven, Miles Cary, James Clarke, Isaac Curd, Renolds Chapman, John Crump, Benj. Coleman, George Divers, Richard Duke, James W. Dabney, Benj. Ficklin, Alex'r Garrett, Wm. F. Gordon, Ths. W. Gooch, John Goss, John Gilmer, Randolph Harrisson, Th. C. Harrisson, Christopher Hudson, Elijah Hutchison, John Hudson, Andrew Kean, Reuben Lindsay Sr., Reuben Lindsay jr. James Lindsay, James Leitch, N. H. Lewis, Peter Minor, Dabney Minor, Reuben Maury, Ths. W. Maury, Wm. D. Meriwether, Wm. H. Meriwether, Doct. Charles Meriwether, David Michie, Robert Morrisson, Hugh Nelson, Mann Page, Price Perkins, John M. Perry, John H. Peyton, Thos. M. Randolph, Thos. J. Randolph, Robt. Rives, Wm. C. Rives, Wm. Ragland, John Rogers, Thornton Rogers, Andrew Stevenson, Chas. A. Stewart, Dan'l Scott, Charles A. Scott, Erasmus Stribling, George W. Trueheart, James H. Terrell, Martin Thacker, Richmond Terrell, Walker Timberlake, Wm. Woods, David Watson, John Winn, Overton C. Anderson, John Thom, John Fagg, Chas. J. Meriwether, Peter Hansborough, Thos. Wharton, Wm. Ashby, Reuben Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Geo. M. Woods, Daniel M. Railey, Fred'k. W. Hatch, Robert Gentry—92.

[82] The Treasurer's report was again presented and ordered to be acted on again by the committee of accounts, according to the list of members this day reported.

A communication from Vice President Randolph was read, containing a notice and description of a noxious plant of the Solanum species, sometimes called the Horse Nettle, and recommending a means of its extirpation.

Also a communication from the same, (with a specimen of the plant) upon a species of Vetch found in our forests, of early growth, containing its Botanical descriptions, and pointing out its proba[b]le uses and value.

Ordered that these communications be published in The Central Gazette, and American Farmer.

The Society then adopted the following Resolution.

Resolved that Col. Wm. Woods, Wm. H. Meriwether, Peter Minor, Col. Sam'l Carr and Col. Th. M. Randolph be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to prepare a scheme for an agricultural exhibition, to be held by the Society in the autumn of 1825 to be submitted to, and acted on by the Society at its next regular meeting—And the Secretary is hereby directed, by public notice in the Central Gazette, and Richmond Enquirer, during the whole month of Sept. next to invite a general attendance of the members to receive, and act upon the said report.

Dr. James M. Morris of Louisa, and Josiah Leake of Goochland, nomenated at a former meeting were elected members of this Society.

[83] MONDAY, OCTOBER 11TH. 1824.

At a regular meeting of the agricultural society of Albemarle on Monday the 11th October 1824. Present, Th. J. Randolph, Nimrod Bramham, John M. Perry, F. W. Hatch, Frank Carr, Dal'l F. Carr, John H. Craven, Reuben Maury, Wm. Woods, Rich'd Duke, Sam'l O. Minor, Doct. John Gilmer, Doct. Andrew Kean, and Thos. W. Maury.

No presiding officer being present Th. J. Randolph Esq. was called to the Chair.

Doctor Carr, from the committee appointed to procure a piece of plate, heretofore voted to Col. Th. M. Randolph as a testimony of the Society's estimation of the great benefits derived to our agriculture, from his introduction of the system of Horizontal cultivation, exhibited a beautiful goblet, with an appropriate device and inscription and stated that the committee were much indebted to Nicholas Biddle Esq. of Philadelphia for his kind superintendence—and to Harvie Lewis of the same city for his tasteful execution of the same—Whereupon on motion Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the Society be presented to the aforesaid Gentlemen, Messrs. Biddle and Lewis, for their respective services, and as a further evidence of the Society's regard they are both elected Honorary members of the Society.

A letter from Mr. Madison was read, resigning his office as President of this Society.

A communication from Mr. Jefferson was read covering one from David Gelston Esq. of N. York [84] enclosing a sample of wheat, said to be derived from China.

The said wheat is confided to the care of Mr. John H. Craven who undertakes to cultivate it, and report to the Society on its merits, etc.

Col. Woods from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare and report a scheme for an agricultural exhibition to be held by the Society, presented a report, which having been read and amended was adopted as follows.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare and report a plan for an agricultural exhibition and fair to be held by the Society in the Autumn of 1825, have given to the subject all the consideration, which in their opinion, is due to it from the unlimited discretion confered on them in their appointment. Regarding it mainly as an attempt to revive the zeal and exertion of the Society, which much to our reproach has lain too long dormant—considering the subject as novel and untried among us—and having a due regard to the actual funds of the society—the Committee in recommending a first essay are induced to limit the exhibition to a few subjects most conformable to the objects which the Society has in view and best calculated in their opinion to attract public attention. These consist—

1st Of Agricultural implements and particularly the plough, the perfection of which aught to claim our first attention, as it is the chief instrument for dividing the soil, and of course the basis of all our Husbandry.

2d Fine Breeding Animals, calculated for the saddle or draught, for food or clothing, which will comprehend, Horses and Mules, Neat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

[85] 3d. Domestic Manufactures.—In which the ladies of our state will not be excluded from a due participation in our exertions, or a patriotic and praiseworthy emulation in that branch of Industry, which is likely to become the only source of clothing left to the agricultural states of the Union, if we may be allowed to Judge from the efforts of the last session of Congress to diminish our imports, by an encreased tariff of duties. These will comprehend fabrics wrought of Wool & Cotton either seperate or mixed, of Flax and of Hemp. Your committee are aware that there are many other subjects eminently entitled to the Society's encouragement, but at present they will confine their recommendations to those above enumerated, and now submit the following Scheme

The Society will hold an exhibition and fair of agricultural implements, Live stock & domestic manufactures, in Charlottsville, and its vicinity on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th days of October next (1825) and offer the following premiums to be then and there awarded.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best plough to be tested by actual trial, simplicity of construction, efficiency of performance, and facility of draft to be considered_ 10 dolls.
For the best constructed Wheat Fan_____ 10 dolls.
For the best Straw Cutter_____ 5 dolls.
For the best constructed Wheat Cradle_____ 5 dolls.

[86] CATTLE.

For the best Bull not more than 6 nor less than 2 years old_____ 10 dolls.
For the seconds best do. Do_____ 5
For the best Cow not more than 7 nor less than 3 years old_____ 10
For the second best—do. Do_____ 5
For the best Yoke of Working Oxen not more than 8 nor less than 4 years old—*reference being had to performance at the plough*_____ 10 D.
For the second best. Do. Do_____ 5.–
For the best *fatted Ox* not more than 9 nor less than 3 years old, *reference being had to the mode of feeding*_____ 8 D.
For the second best. Do. Do_____ 5 –

HORSES.

For the Stallion best calculated to improve our breed of draft Horses, not more than 9 nor less than 3 yrs. old_____ 20 D.
For the Stallion best calculated to improve our breed of riding Horses. Do. Do_____ 20 D.
For the best brood Mare, not more than 9 nor less than 3 years old_____ 10.
For the second best. Do. Do_____ 8.
For the best Colt not over 2 years old the preceding Spring_____ 5. D.
For the second best. Do. Do_____ 4 –

[87] SWINE.

For the best boar not more than 4 nor less than 1 yr. old_____ 5 D.
For the second best. Do_____ 3 D.
For the best sow not more than 4 nor less than 1 yr. old_____ 5 Ds.
For the second best Do. Do_____ 3 D.

SHEEP.

For the best Ram nor more than 4 yrs nor less than 18 months old_____ 5 D.
For the Second best Do. Do_____ 3 D.
For the best pen of Ewes not less than 4 in number_____ 5 D.
For the best pen of Weathers not less than 4 in number_____ 5. D.

PLOUGHMEN

For the best plough man with Horses_____ 5 D.
For the best Do. with Oxen_____ 5 D.

[88] DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

For the best piece of Linen cloth for shirting or sheeting 1 yard wide and not less than 10 yards long_____ 5 D.
For the best piece of flannel 7/8ths wide not less than 10 yds long_____ 5 D.
For the best Carpeting 1 yard wide and not less than 20 yards long_____ 10 D.

For the best piece of Wollen cloth 3/4ths wide and not less than 10 yds long ---------- 5 D.
For the best pair of Blankets not less than 2 yds. wide nor 2 1/2 yds long. 5. D.
For the best piece of Wollen vesting not less than 3/4 ths. wide nor 10 yds. long ---------- 5 D.
For the best Wollen Counterpane ---------- 5 –
For the best Cotton Counterpane ---------- 5. D
For the best Wollen knit Hose, not less than 2 pair ---------- 2 D.
For the best mans Hat, made of grass, straw, chip or other vegetable material ---------- 5 D.
For the best womans hat or bonnet Do ---------- 10 D.
For the best piece of cotton shirting or sheeting not less than 3/4ths. wide, nor 10 yards long ---------- 5.
For the best piece of Cotton vesting not less than 3/4 wide nor 10 yds. long ---------- 5 D.

Persons from any State may become competitors for premiums offered for Agricultural Implements. Those offered for live stock shall be confined exclusively to members of the Society, who shall either have bred or owned the animal offered at least four months immediately preceeding the exhibition, and the successful candidates for breeding animals shall give a pledge not to remove them beyond the precincts of the Society for the next 12 months.

Premiums for domestic manufactures shall be confined to persons living within the precincts of the Society, which must have been wrought in their families. In every case where the Judges shall think the object offered for premiums is unworthy of distinction, the right of rejecting it is reserved, and in every case they will require such evidence as they may deem proper, to establish the claim.

A committee of five members shall be [89] appointed who shall be styled, 'The committee of Arrangement', to do all things proper and necessary to carry the foregoing plan into effect, such as to select ground for a ploughing match, have pens erected for stock, appoint a deposit for manufactures, appoint Judges for each etc. and report their arrangements to the next meeting of the Society.

On motion resolved—That the Regular Meetings of this Society be held hereafter, on the first Mondays of May and October.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers and Committees for one year, when upon a Ballot being respectively taken for each

James Barbour of	Orange	was declared President
Th. M. Randolph	Albe	1st Vice Prst.
Th. J. Randolph	Do.	2d Vice Prst.
Nimrod Bramham	Do.	Treasurer
Peter Minor	Do.	Secretary
Th. W. Maury	Do.	Assis't Secretary.

Thomas M. Randolph, Wm. D. Meriwether, Peter Minor, Wm. Woods and Frank Carr, were chosen a committee of correspondence as provided for by the 10th article of the Rules and Regulations. John Winn, Andrew Kean and F. W. Hatch were chosen a committee of accounts as provided for by the same article.

[90] MONDAY MARCH 7TH 1825.

At a special meeting of the agricultural society of Albemarle convened by public notice on Monday the 7th of March 1825. Present. Jos. C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, Tucker Coles, John Coles, Wm. Woods, John H. Craven, Frank Carr, Nimrod Bramham, Th. W. Maury, Peter Minor, Reuben Maury, Chs. Cocke, Walter Coles, and F. W. Hatch.

No presiding member being present Joseph C. Cabell Esqr. was called to the chair.

Sundry amendments were proposed to the scheme adopted at the last meeting respecting the agricultural exhibition and fair to be held by the Society next autumn. On motion the following alterations and amendments were adopted.

Resolved That the time for holding the said exhibition be changed from the 4th and 5th days of October to Tuesday and Wednesday the 8th and 9th days of Nover. next.

Resolved That the words 'not now in general use' be stricken out of the premiums offered for ploughs, so as to leave the competition open for any plough that may be offered.

Resolved That the premium offered for the best ploughman with Horses, be reduced from ten Dollars to five Dollars.

Resolved that the blank left in the provision for appointing a committee of arrangement be filled with the word five—so as to make it read 'A committee of five members shall be appointed, etc.'

[91] Resolved. that the Secretary cause the said scheme thus amended to be published in the Central Gazette and American Farmer, as soon as convenient, and in proper time before the exhibition to procure 300 copies of the same to be printed in a handbill form, for distribution.

On Motion of Mr. Cabell

Resolved that in future Internal Improvements shall constitute one of the objects of this Society.

The following persons were then nominated as ordinary members of this Society, Viz,

Rich'd Gambill, Zacky Shackleford, Achilles Broadhead, James Duke, Jonathan B. Carr, John Minor, Albert G. Quarles, John P. Sampson, Peter M. Meriwether, John Railey, Craven Peyton, Rice W. Wood, John R. Jones, Opie Norris, Twyman Wayt, Wm. A. Bibb, Valentine W. Southall, John A. G. Davis, Wm. Watson, Dr. Chas.

Carter, John Carter, Isaac Raphael, James Dinsmore, Arthur J. Brokenbrough, Chas. Harper, John Slaughter, Garland Garth, Henry White, Dr. John Gantt, Jno. Hart, Wm. Garth, Dabney Gooch, Doct. Gooch, Doct. Wellford, F. B. Dyer, Chs Downing, Js. W. Saunders, Doct. H. Massie, Js. J. Maury, Doct. Horace Bramham, Th. W. Gilmer, W. W. Minor.

The Professors of the University were then nominated as Honorary Members of this Society ex. officio.

[92] Monday May 11th 1825.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 11th May 1825. Present vice President Th. M. Randolph, John H. Cocke, John Fagg, John H. Craven, Dr. John Gilmer, James W. Dabney, George M. Woods, Rich'd Duke, Chs. J. Meriwether, Tucker Coles, Th. J. Randolph, F. O. Minor, Wm. Woods, Wm. Meriwether Jr. I. P. Minor.

Col. Th. M. Randolph took the chair, and delivered an extempory address to the Society pointing out the various advantages and benefits likely to be derived from the practice of holding agricultural exhibitions, recommending more attention in investigating the nature and qualities of our various native plants, And urging the propriety and necessity of dissection in all cases of Death in order to arrive at more certainty in the cause, and cure of the diseases of our Domestic Animals.

The Society then proceeded to the appointment of the Committee of arrangement, to do all things proper and necessary to carry the proposed agricultural exhibition in Nov. next into effect.

Alexander Garrett, John Winn, John H. Craven, Charles J. Meriwether and Reuben Maury were appointed.

On Motion, Resolved that the said committee in appointing judges for each species of article offered for premium at the intended exhibition do not exceed the number three.

[93] Resolved that the said committee report a list of the Judges they shall appoint, together with whatever other proceedings they may have then effected to the regular meeting in October next.

Resolved, that the Secretary cause to have printed in a hand bill form 300 copies of the scheme of the intended agricultural Exhibition one of which he shall send to each member of the Society, and distribute the remainder at his discretion.

The Society then proceeded to the election of members nomenated at the last meeting.

The Professors of the University of Virginia were all unanimously elected *Honorary* members of this Society.

The following persons were unanimously elected ordinary members, Viz.

Richard Gambill, Zackary Thackleford, Achilles Broadhead, Jas. Duke, Jonathan B. Carr, Dr. John Minor, Albert G. Quarles, John P. Sampson, Peter M. Meriwether, John Railey, Craven Peyton, Rice W. Wood, John R. Jones, Opie Norris, T[w]yman Wayt, Wm. A. Bibb, Valentine W. Southall, John A. G. Davis, Wm. Watson, Dr. Charles Carter, John Carter, Isaac Raphael, Js. Dinsmore, Arthur F. Brokenbrough, Chas. Harper, John Slaughter, Garland Garth, Henry White, Dr. John Gantt, John Hart, Wm. Garth, Dabney Gooch, Dr. Wm. F. Gooch, Fran B. Dyer, Chas. Downing, Js. W. Saunders, Dr. H. Massie, Jas. J. Maury, Warner W. Minor, Dr. Horace Bramham and Ths. W. Gilmer.

Adjourned to the regular meeting on Oct. next.

[94] MONDAY OCTOBER 10TH 1825.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle on Monday the 10th day of October 1825. Present Th. M. Randolph, 1st Vice President, Jno. M. Perry, Js. O. Carr, John Raily, Saml. O. Minor, N. Bramham, Js. S. Maury, John H. Craven, Rd. Duke, Achilles Broadhead, Th. W. Maury, Wm. H. Meriwether, Reuben Maury, Warner W. Minor, Js. Dinsmore, Js. Duke, John Fagg, N. H. Lewis and Peter Minor.

The Vice President delivered some extempore remarks, upon various subjects comprehended in the views of the Society.

A report from the Committee of arrangement was rec'd and read, containing a list of the Judges they had appointed, on the various subjects of the approaching exhibition, and recommending that the said exhibition shall be held at The Farm, the residence of Saml. O. Minor, with whom they had contracted to erect pens, and furnish all other necessary facilities for the purpose.

The said report was adopted in full. And the same committee is charged with all future arrangements for the said exhibition according to their discretion.

A letter was read from Philip P. Barbour Esq. requesting that he may no longer be considered a member of this Society.

Doct. Charles Brown, and Seth Burnley were recommended as members of the Society by John Fagg, and Ths. W. Maury.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers and committees for one year.

Upon a Ballot being respectively taken for each [95] James Barbour of Orange was declared President.

Th. M. Randolph of Albemarle		1st Vice Pres't.
Dr. Charles Cocke of Albemarle		2d do.
Nimrod Bramham	do.	Treasurer
Peter Minor	do.	Secretary
Ths. W. Maury	do.	Ass't Do.

Thos. M. Randolph, Wm. D. Meriwether, Peter Minor, Wm. Woods, and Frank Carr were chosen a committee of Correspondence.

Resolved that the Secretary do request the Prest. of the Society to attend the approaching exhibition and deliver an address suitable and appropriate to the occasion, and in case he is unable to attend to request the 1st vice president to perform that duty.

Resolved that the Society now adjourn to meet again at The Farm, the residence of Saml. O. Minor on Tuesday, the 8th of November next at 9 oCk in the morning.

[96] TUESDAY NOV. 8TH 1825.

At a meeting of the Agcl Society of Albemarle held by special appointment at the residence of Saml. O. Minor on Tuesday the 8th Nov. 1825. Present

Th. M. Randolph, Alex. Garrett, J. H. Craven, N. H. Lewis, Js. Clark, Dan. M. Railey, N. Bramham, Tucker Coles, Wm. F. Gordon, Reuben Maury, John Winn, Wm. Woods, Js. Clark, Walter Coles, John Fagg, J. A. G. Davis, F. W. Hatch, Js. S. Maury, Chs. J. Meriwether, Jno. Railey, Jno. M. Perry, T. W. Maury, and Peter Minor.

On motion Resolved that the mode of electing members prescribed by the rules and Regulations, be for this day dispensed with, for the purpose of admiting sundry persons, who wish to exhibit articles of stock, which by the scheme of the exhibition is confined exclusively to members, Whereupon

Jesse Garth, John Fretwell, Wm. Sneed, Joel Shifflet and Wm. Suttle upon the respective nomenation of each were duly elected as members of this Society.

A letter from the President of the Society was read, which together with an address accompanying it was ordered to be laid on the table

A resolution respecting certain proposed internal improvements of the County of Albemarle was presented and read.

On motion the said resolution was laid upon the table, and made the Order of the day for tomorrow.

The Society then adjourned to meet at this place tomorrow morning at 9 o Ck

[97] WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 9TH 1825

The Society met pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday. Present. Th. M. Randolph, Walter Coles, Garland Garth, Alexr Garrett, Achilles Broadhead, Jno. Winn, J. M. Perry, Wm. Woods, Geo. M. Woods, Peter M. Meriwether, Tucker Coles, Jno. Fagg, Js. Clark, Jesse Garth, Jno. H. Craven, Rd. Duke, Danl. M. Raily, Frank Carr, Jno. A. G. Davis, Th. W. Maury, John Carter, Col. John Thom, Danl. F. Carr, and Peter Minor.

The order of the day being a resolution respecting certain proposed internal improvements in the county of Albemarle was called up and read.

Mr. Maury proposed a substitute for the said resolution, which being read and amended, was unanimously adopted by the Society in the words following, viz.,

Resolved unanimously that the Agricultural Society of Albemarle feel in common with their fellow citizens the deepest interest and solicitude in the prosperity and general welfare of the State of Virginia; and believing as they do, that to open and make navigable the Rivanna River from Columbia to in the county of Albemarle, would greatly promote the great interest of the State in the growing prosperity of the University, as well as the agricultural and mercantile interest of a great portion of the good people of this commonwealth, and particularly those in the counties of Fluvanna, Albemarle and Augusta, therefore it is hereby recommended to the citizens of Fluvanna, Albemarle and Augusta counties to meet at their respective Court Houses, on some day previous to the meeting of the ensuing Legislature then and there to take into consideration the subject [98] aforesaid, and to adopt such measures as in their wisdom may be best calculated to effect so desirable an object,

Resolved that the Secretary cause this resolution to be published in the Staunton Spectator and Central Gazette.

Resolved that it be recommended to the Citizens of Albemarle to meet on Saturday the 19th day of the present month in furtherance of the above resolution.

The address of the President, which was yesterday laid on the table was then Read

On motion of Col. Wm. Woods. Resolved unanimously that the thanks of the Society be voted to the president for his able and Eloquent address just read, and that the Secretary cause 300 copies of it to be printed in a pamphlet form for the Society's use, one of which he shall send to each member of the Society.

Resolved that Peter Minor, Th. W. Maury and Alexr Garrett be and they are hereby appointed a committee to prepare a petition to the next legislature praying that an act may pass to incorporate this Society, and that the said committee make report of their proceedings on Saturday the 19th of the present month at Charlottsville to which time and place the Society will stand adjourned for that purpose.

The Society again dispensed with the ordinary rule of electing members, and upon nomination duly made Saml Lietch jr was elected a member of the Society.

Resolved that the Angular Ballance used yesterday as a test of the resistance of ploughs offered by Stephen McCormick Esqr for the

sum [99] of Six Dollars be purchased by the Society, and the Secretary is ordered to check on the treasurer for that sum in Mr. McCormicks favour.

The Society then proceeded to recieve the reports of the committees who were appointed to examine and award premiums upon the respective articles offered for premiums at the exhibition of yesterday and to day, which were ordered to be inserted in the journal in their respective order.

1st Report of the Committee on Agrl. Implements.

We the undersigned, members of the Society, appointed a committee to award premiums to ploughs and other Implements of Husbandry according to the printed Rules, report as follows.

First as to ploughs.

No. 1. Stephen McCormicks plough called by his own name, opened a cubic space of 76-53/100 cubic inches with a power equal to 400 lbs and broke 1/8th of an acre in furrows of 70 yards long in 15 minutes with two horses.

No. 2. Nicholas H. Lewis's plough opened a cubic space of 57-37/100 cubic Inches with a power of 395 lbs. and broke 1/8th of an acre in 16 minutes, with 3 horses.

No. 3. John H. Cravens Loudon Barshare opened a space of 58-1/2 cubic Inches, with a power of 400 lbs. and broke 1/8th of an acre in 17-1/2 minutes with 3 horses.

No. 4. George Gilmers Barshare opened a space of 70 cubic Inches with a power of 400 lbs and broke 1/8th of an acre in 18 minutes with 3 Horses.

No. 5. Col. Wm. Woods's called the Quaker or Davis plough opened 72-1/4 cubic inches with a power of 385 pounds, and broke 1/8 of an acre in 18-1/2 minutes with two Horses.

[100] Whereupon we adjudge the premium of Ten Dollars to Mr. Stephen McCormick for his plough No. 1.

We also adjudge the premium for Wheat Fans to Wm. Fitz Senr. for the one exhibited by him, notwithstanding the bad quality of the stuff with which it is built, on account of the advantage of the improvements in the skreens and the manner of shaking them, ingeniously invented by himself.

No other Implements of Husbandry were exhibited to us.

Richd Sampson
Richd Duke
Th. M. Randolph.

The foregoing report was adopted and the premiums therein awarded ord. to be paid.

Report of the Committee on Plough Men.

We the undersigned, appointed by the Agricultural Society of Albemarle to judge of the relative Skill and merit of the different

ploughmen, beg leave to report, That we attended diligently throughout the whole trial, That all the ploughmen performed remarkably well, but we award the premium to Mr. Geo. Gilmers man Richard, as having managed his plough and team with Superior Skill and gentleness.

JOSEPH HARPER
JAMES CLARKE

Report adopted and ordered to be paid.

Report of the Committee on Cattle.

We the undersigned, appointed by the Agricultl. Society of Albemarle, Judges to award premiums on Cattle, after due and diligent examination, do award the first premium to Peter Minor for his Bull Virginius, represented to be entirely of English Blood one half Alderney and one half Devon.

We award to Wm. Woods the premium for [101] the second best Bull.

We award to John H. Craven the premium for the best Cow.—and we award

To Wm. Woods the premium for the second best Cow. And We also award to Wm. Woods the premium for the best fatted Ox.

NICH^{s}. H. LEWIS
REUBEN LINDSAY
JOS. COFFMAN.

Report adopted & ord to be fullfilled.

Report of the Committee on Horses.

The Committee appointed to examine the Horses shewn at the Agricultural exhibition held near Charlottsville on the 8th of Nov. 1825 have performed that duty in the order designated in the printed advertisement of the said shew and report That the number and appearance of the Stud Horses exhibited give good hopes of improvement in that valuable race of animals. Of the Stallions exhibited, as calculated to improve our breed of draft Horses, the comparison between Mr. Jno. Fretwells Black Horse by Marcus, and Mr. John Fagg's Black Horse by Sampson was made with much attention and the committee have had some difficulty in deciding the preeminence, both being horses of ample size, bone and strength. They with some hesitation decide in favour of Mr. Fretwells horse at present, and award him the premium.

The Stallions exhibited as best calculated to improve the breed of riding Horses were more numerous. Mr. Walter Coles's Sorrel Horse *Mountaineer* 3 yrs old by Peace Maker out of a Knowsley mare, is an animal of very superior order, uncommonly large for a blooded horse, of fine presense, his form at once indicating strength and activity and his well expressed [102] muscular power in every part, rendered more striking by the entire symetry of all. The

committee recommend him as a horse well calculated to improve the breed of our Riding Horses and award him the premium.

There were but few Brood Mares exhibited. Of these, Mr. Walter Coles exhibited the best. A black mare by Roebuck, dam by Knowsley, 6 yrs old and we award her the first premium.

Mr. Peter M. Meriwether produced the second best a bay mare 5 yrs old by young Florizel, with a fine colt by her side, a good evidence of her capacity, and we award her the second premium.

The Colts were numerous and uncommonly fine. A bay Colt 2 yrs old by Leonidas exhibited by Mr. Saml Lietch jr is uncommonly beautiful, of ample size, but was not entitled to premium in consequence of Mr. Lietch's not being a member of the Society.

Mr. Jesse Garth's sorrel Colt 2 yrs old by Monticello is a very beautiful animal, and we award to him the first premium.

The 2d premium we award to Mr. Thorton Rogers's: Bay Colt by Leonidas.

JOHN THOM
SAML CARR
WM. F. GORDON

Report adopted and ord. to be paid.

Report of the Committee on Swine.

We the subscribers appointed, by the Agricultural Society of Albemarle to examine the Swine produced at their exhibition and award premiums, Report that we have awarded to Wm. Woods the premium for the best boar, and also the premium for the best Sow and to N. H. Lewis we award the premium for the second best Sow.

G. GILMER
JNO. ROGERS
MICAJAH WOODS.

Report adopted and ord. to be pd.

[103] Report of the Committee on Sheep.

The Committee appointed by the Society to judge of sheep, have performed the duty assigned them and beg leave to report—That the animals exhibited have not equaled the expectation of yr committee, either in number or quality, and were not such as the members of this Society might have produced. They have awarded to Capt. George M. Woods's Ram 2 yrs old, the second premium and to Mr. Nichs H. Lewis pen of 4 Ewes the premium of Five Dollars.

JAMES LINDSAY
JOHN LEWIS
TUCKER COLES

Report adopted and ord to be paid.

Report of the Committee on Domestic Manufactures.

The committee appointed to examine and award premiums on domestic manufactures, have given to the articles exhibited for com-

petition their most particular attention and ask leave to make the following report. The Society will perceive from the body of the report that the competition did not embrace all the articles for which premiums were offered. Of Linnen, flannel vesting and several other articles proposed for premiums no specimens were exhibited.

Mrs. Lucy Minor of Albemarle exhibited among several other specimens highly creditable to the taste and skill of the Ladies in whose families they were wrought, the best piece of cloth, the warp of cotton and the filling of wool, and to her we award the premium of five Dollars.

Of Blankets only one pair was produced, But their excellence in all the respects which constitute the value of that important article of Domestic economy, leaves the Committee nothing to regret. They were of the [104] description called Rose Blankets, and yr committee do not hesitate to pronounce them equal to any they ever saw. They were made in the family of Mr. Coleby Cowherd of Orange County and to him we award the premium of five Dollars.

Mrs. Martha Divers exhibited the two best pair of Wollen knit Hose, and to her we award the premium of two Dollars.

The best mans Hat made of straw was exhibited by Mrs. Elisha Thurmon, and altho worthy of Commendation, your Committee do not consider it to be of that degree of excellence which should entitle it to a premium.

The Cotton Counterpanes exhibited for competition were many and various in texture and figure. Among several Good the committee with some hesitation think the one produced by Mrs. Maria Carr the best and award her the premium of five Dollars. No Counterpanes entirely of wool were produced. There were several commendable specimens composed of cotton and wool; the best in the judgment of your committee was exhibited by Mrs. Sarah Watson of Louisa County and to her we award the premium of 5 Dollars.

Mrs. Eliza A. Woods exhibited the best piece of Carpeting and to her we award the premium of ten Dollars.

Mrs. Emeline Lewis exhibited the best Ladies Bonnet. It was made of Rye straw, admirable for the fineness of its texture, and beauty of its workmanship and to her we award the premium of ten Dollars.

MARTIN DAWSON
ACS. BROADHEAD
SAML. L. HART.

Report adopted and ordered to be fullfilled.

[105] When the last report was read, a desire was expressed in the society that the fabrics of straw should be again exhibited before the society.

After some pertinent and eloquent remarks upon the exquisite fineness of the fabric and its brilliant appearance and polish, and the propriety of encouraging this rare manufacture among the Ladies of our vicinity—

On motion of the vice President Th. M. Randolph Esq. It was resolved unanimously, that the premium awarded by the committee to Mrs. Emeline Lewis for the best ladies bonnet be doubled, and that the secretary see that the same is fullfilled.

Resolved, that a discretionary premium of five Dollars be presented to Mrs. Emmeline Lewis for a beautiful specimen of a Boys or Girls Hat not enumerated among the articles proposed for premium.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, Resolved that a discretionary premium of five Dollars be presented to Mrs. Elisha Thurmon for the Ladies Bonnet she exhibited, as a beautiful specimen of such work, and in consideration of her zeal in this sort of manufacture, having exhibited specimens of sundry articles made of straw, all neat and of good quality, not embraced in the catalogue proposed for premiums.

Resolved that Treasurer of the Society pay the premiums awarded and resolved at the exhibition to the successful candidates, upon the check of the Secretary to that effect.

On motion of Th. W. Maury Esq. Resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Samuel O. Minor for his care, diligence and attention, manifested in the style of his preperation for this exhibition, and for the excellent accomodation afforded by him to the members and visitors.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, Resolved unanimously That the thanks of the Society be voted to the 1st Vice President Col. Th. M. Randolph, for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided on this occasion.

The Society then adjourned to meet again at Charlottsville on Saturday the 19th of the present month at 12 o CK.

[107] Saturday Nov. 19th 1825.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held by Special Appointment at Charlottesville on Saturday the 19th of Novr. 1825. Present Vice President Th. M. Randolph, Nichs. H. Lewis, Wm. H. Meriwether, Chas. J. Meriwether, Reuben Maury, Ths. W. Gilmer, Js. W. Sanders, Saml. Carr, Rd. Duke, Wm. D. Meriwether, John A. G. Davis, Frank Carr, Th. W. Maury, Js. S. Maury, Jno. M. Perry, John Winn, Th. J. Randolph, Wm. Woods, John Rogers, Achilles Broadhead, and Peter Minor.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a petition to the Legislature for the passage of an Act to incorporate this

Society, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be inserted in the minutes. Viz.

To The General Assembly of Virginia

The petition of The Agricultural Society of Albemarle, respectfully represents—

That in the year 1817 an association of many Farmers in Albemarle and the Circumjacent Counties was organised, under the name and title of The Agricultural Society of Albemarle; the chief objects of which were to improve our soil, and system of Husbandry, and the various races of our live stock; and to afford inducements and means for the general advancement of the agricultural interests of the Country, the first and noblest of all pursuits. This association has greatly increased, and is recieving daily accessions to its numbers, and while the Society hope and believe that its [108] efforts have tended in common with those of similar institutions throughout the State to subserve and promote the useful purposes of its establishment, it apprehends that its operations are not as extensively benificial as they might be, in consequence of their wanting the means and power of a corporation, so as to enforce the payment of whatever debts may be due it and to transact all other business under the sanction of Legal authority. They trust the Legislature of Virginia will not fail to furnish all facilities in their power to the promotion of the ends for which the Society was formed. And they therefore respectfully petition that they may be incorporated by Law and entitled to the privileges and rights of other Corporate bodies under the name of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle.

Signed in behalf of the Society and by virtue of their unanimous resolutions of 19th November 1825.

On Motion Resolved that the above petition be authenticated by the Signatures of the President, the two Vice Presidents, The Treasurer, and the two Secretaries, and delivered or sent to either of the delegates from this County for presentation and The Secretaries are charged with this duty.

On Motion Resolved that Alexr. Garrett, Doct. Jno. Gilmer, Th. W. Maury, John H. Craven and Doct. Frank Carr be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to prepare and report to the Society at its regular meeting in May next, a scheme for an agricultural exhibition and shew, to be held by the Society in the ensuing autumn.

Adjurned to the Regular meeting in May next.

[109] Monday, May the 8th 1826.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held at Charlottsville on Monday the 8th of May 1826. Present, Vice President Randolph, Reuben Maury, Js. S. Maury, Chas. J.

Meriwether, Doct. Jno. Gilmer, John P. Sampson, Jno. H. Craven, Jno. M. Perry, Albert G. Quarles, Jno. Minor, Wm. H. Meriwether, Ths. W. Maury, Jno. Fagg, Seth Burnley, Dr. Horace Bramham, Nimrod Bramham, Saml. O. Minor, Richard Gambill and Peter Minor.

Mr. Maury, from the committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare and report a scheme for a Second agricultural exhibition and shew to be held by the society in the ensuing autumn, recommended that the said exhibition should take place on thursday and friday the 26th and 27th days of October next, and that the following premiums be then awarded,—which having been considered and in some degree amended was adopted by the Society as follows.

1ST OF HORSES.

For the stallion best calculated to improve the breed of draft horses not more than 12 not less than 4 yrs old $20
" the Stallion best calculated to improve the breed of riding horses do do 20
" The best brood mare not more than 15 not less than 4 yrs old 10
" The second best do do 6
" The best colt not more than 3 yrs old the preceeding spring 5
" The second best do do 4
" The best Jack Ass 10
" The best mule not more than 20 yrs not less than 3 months old 5

[110] 2D CATTLE.

For the best Bull not more than 10 nor less than 1 yr. old 10
" the second best do do 5
the best Cow not more than 7 nor less than 3 yrs old 10
" The best yoke of Oxen, reference being had to their performance at the plough 10
For the second best do do 5
" the best single working Ox do plough, waggon or cart 8
" the second best do do 5
" the best fatted Ox or Cow reference being had to the mode of feeds 8
The second best do do 5

3D OF SWINE.

For the best Boar, not more than 4 nor less than 1 yr old 5
" the second best do do 3
" the best sow do do 5
" the Second best do do 3

4TH OF SHEEP.

For the best Ram, not more than 4 yrs nor less than 18 mos old 5
" the second best do do 3
" the best pen of Ewes not less than 4 in number 5
" the best pen of Weathers do do 5

5TH OF AGRICUTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best plough, to be tested by actual trial, simplicity of construction efficiency of performance and facility of draft to be considered 5
" the best constructed Wheat fan 5
" the best constructed Wheat Cradle 5
For the best Straw Cutter 8
" The best constructed machine for opening drill, dropping the grain and covering it by the same operation 8
" the best ploughman with Horses 3
" the Second best do 2
" the best do. with Ox or Oxen 4
" the Second best do 3

6TH OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best peice of linen cloth for shirting or sheeting 1 yd wide and not less than 10 yds. long 5
" the second best do 3
" the best piece of flax or Hempen linen for table .....
" cloths or towels not less than 1 yd wide nor 10 yds long 5
" the best piece of wool Flannel 7/8th yd wide and not less than 10 yds. long 5
[111] For the best piece of Wool and cotton flannel do do 3
" the best piece of carpeting 1 yd wide not less than 20 long 6
" the second best do do 4
" the best piece of wearing cloth composed of wool and cotton 3/4ths wide not less than 10 yds long 5
" the best piece of vesting composed of Wool or Wool and Cotton 3/4 wide not less than 5 yds long 5
" the best counterpane composed of Wool or Wool and Cotton 5
" the best do composed of Cotton 5
" the best pair of Blankets not less than 2 yards wide nor 2-1/2 yds long 5
" the best pair of Wollen knit Hose 2
For the best piece of Summer Coating Composed of Cotton Silk etc, etc, not less than ¾ wide and 10 yds long $5
" the best pair of outside negroes' winter clothing ¾ wide and not less than 20 yds long 7
" the best price of summer shirting for Negroes do 5
" the best mans hat made of grass straw chip or other vegetable material 3
" the best Womans Hat or Bonnet do 8
" the best piece of shirting or sheeting composed of cotton and flax, ¾ wide not less than 10 yds long 7
" the best piece of Cotton vesting ¾ wide not less than 10 yds long 5
" The greatest product of Butter made from one or more cows for a term of 6 months together 10
" the best essay on the use of timber for Farms and fuel and for the growing of the best wood to supply any deficiency which may hereafter occur 5

Persons from any State may become competitors for premiums offered for agricultural Implements, provided such implements be in the whole or in part, the work of such person, or done under his direction, and the manufacturers of ploughs are particularly invited to

offer their productions for trial. Those offered for live stock shall be confined exclusively to members of the Society, and those [112] offering such live stock for premium, shall themselves have reared or grown such animal, except stud Horses, Jack Asses or Bulls, and these shall be the property of such member and have been owned by him at least four months immediately preceeding the exhibition, and the successful candidates for breeding animals, shall give a pledge not to remove them beyond the precincts of the Society for the next ensuing twelve months. They shall also furnish a written pedigree of each breeding animal, as far as practicable. The successful candidates for the cattle, sheep and swine shall give a written detail of the rearing of such cattle, sheep and swine; the successful candidate for the greatest product of Butter shall give a written detail of the process practiced in arriving to such result.

Premiums for Domestic Manufactures shall be confined to persons living within the precincts of the Society (that is to say) in some county in the State in which a member or members reside, each manufacture being wrought in whole or in part, either by the member himself who shall exhibit the same for premium, or under the superintendence of his family or some member of it. If such domestices be exhibited by Ladies they shall be entitled to the priviledges of members.

No animal, domestic fabric or Implement of Agriculture which may have obtained a premium at any show or fair, shall be entitled to a premium at the exhibition hereby contemplated: and in all cases where premiums are awarded, such evidence shall be required, as may be deemed proper and reasonable to establish the claim to premium.

On the motion of Wm. H. Meriwether, the Society adopted the following Resolutions—

1st. Resolved that this Society will award a premium of fifty Dollars to that member of its body, who shall [113] appear to have cultivated and managed his Farm with the greatest economy and nett profit, consistently with its permanent Improvement.

2d. Resolved, that the Society, for the second best Farm as above, will award a premium of twenty five Dolls.

3d. Resolved that the next suceeding year, viz. 1827, shall be appointed for this trial and competition, and every member who intends to compete for the said premiums shall give notice in writing to the Secretary, of his said intention at or before the regular meeting of the Society in May of that year, at which time a committee or committees shall be appointed to examine and report on the application of each claimant for premium, and every such claimant, shall render to the committee a detail in writing of his mode of culture, expences

of cultivation, rotation of crops, and whatever else may be necessary in their opinion to enable them to form a just and fair estimate of the claimants merits, which detail in writing, together with their own opinion, in each case respectively the committee or committees shall report to the Society at its regular autumnal meeting of 1827, when the Society will proceed to make its awards, But no member shall be entitled to claim a premium in this case, whose Farm consists of less than one Hundred acres of Land.

Ordered that the Secretary cause the foregoing scheme of the proposed exhibition to be printed forthwith in the Central Gazette, and 250 hand bills of the same to be struck, to be distributed for the use of the members.

Ordered, That Ths. W. Maury, John H. Craven, Doct. John Gilmer, Jno. M. Perry, and Wm. H. Meriwether be, and they are hereby appointed a committee of arrangements, to do all things proper and necessary to carry the proposed exhibition into effect [114] such as to select ground for the ploughing match, have pens erected for stock, appoint a deposit for manufactures, appoint judges for each, etc. etc. and report their proceedings to the Society on the first Monday in September next to which day it will stand adjourned, for the purpose of recieving the Committees report.

The Society then adjourned to the first Monday in September next.

[115] MONDAY SEPTEMBER 4TH 1826.

At a special meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, according to previous adjournment, on Monday the 4th of September 1826. Present—Vice President, Th. M. Randolph, Jno. Gilmer, Th. W. Maury, Craven Peyton, Reuben Maury, Jesse Garth, Chs. J. Meriwether, Th. J. Randolph, Col. Wm. Bolling, Garland Garth, Jno. H. Craven, James Clarke, Js. S. Maury, Geo. M. Woods, Saml. O. Minor, Wm. Garth, John Fagg, Col. Wm. Woods, and P. Minor.

Mr. Maury from the committee appointed at the last meeting to do and prepare all things necessary and proper to carry the proposed exhibition in October next into effect reported substantially as follows—

That the Committee had contracted with Mr. Saml. O. Minor to furnish for the occasion at his Residence dinner, Toddy and spirit and water to each guest for 75 cents—Horse feed 25 cents, Hay for stock for exhibition, 1 dollar p Hundred, Corn at $3 p barrell and servants fare at 25 cents for each meal. And further they have contracted to allow the said S. O. Minor $20 for the erection of forty pens for the confining of stock brought for exhibition; for laying off the ground for ploughing, and for the use of his Houses & premises.

They have appointed the following Judges respectively.

1st Of Horses. Gen. Jno. H. Cocke, Col. Wm. Woods, Jno. P. Sampson, Robert W. Wood and George W. Kinsolving.

2d of Cattle. Jno. Rogers (M) Jesse Lewis, Nichs. H. Lewis, Doct. George Blatterman, & Richard Gambill.

3d of Sheep. James Lindsay, Tucker Coles, Chas. J. Meriwether, [116] Danl. M. Railey and Doct. Frank Carr.

4th of Swine. Chars. Harper, Ths. W. Gooch, Thornton Rogers, Col. Jno. Coles, and James Duke.

5th of Ploughs. John Rogers (M) John Slaughter, Lewis Teel, Richard Duke and Ths. J. Randolph.

6th of Implements of Husbandry. Wm. D. Meriwether, Nichs. H. Lewis, John R. Campbell, Reuben Lendsay jr. and Eli Alexander.

7th of Domestic Manufactures. John Winn, Opie Norris, Saml. Dyer Sen., David Higginbotham and Norbonne Powers.

8th. Marshalls for ensuring good Order. Majr. James Clarke, Wm. Garth, Danl. F. Carr, George M. Woods, Ira Garrett, Meredith W. D. Jones and Alexr. St. C. Heiskell.

Andrew Zigler is appointed Auctionar and Cryer.

John A. G. Davis is appointed clerk to the Judges. Each committee of Judges consists of five, but it is proposed that any three shall form a quorum to act, and in case of any vacancy occasioned by non attendance, disability or disinclination to act, such vacancy may be supplied by the committee of arrangements on the morning of the exhibition.

The Foregoing arrangements were unanimously approved and adopted and the report of the committee ordered to be published forthwith in the Central Gazette. On the motion of The chairman, It was Resolved that the Judges for the award of premium to the best plough men be seperate from those to the best plough whereupon, the following committee were appointed on that subject viz. Nimrod Bramham, Dabney Gooch, Joseph Harper, Micajah Woods and Jno. D. Craven.

[117] The following persons were nomenated as members of this Society upon an assurance that they were respectively anxious to serve viz. Joseph Harper, Isaac A. Coles, John B. Coles and Thomas M. Lewis all of Albemarle.

On Motion, the Society proceeded to reconsider its proceedings at the last meeting on the subject of awarding premiums for the first and second best cultivated farms by its members. Whereupon—The minutes in the proceedings of the last meeting were fully approved and confirmed and ordered to be printed in the Central Gazette.

Resolved that Vice president Randolph be and he is hereby requested to deliver to the Society an Address appropriate to the occasion at its exhibition on the 26th of October next.

The Vice president having signified his acquiesence, The society then adjourned to the Regular meeting in Octor. next.

[118] MONDAY OCTOR. 9TH 1826.

At a Regular meeting of the agricultural Society of Albemarle held the 9th day of October 1826. Present—Vice President, Th. M. Randolph, Walter Coles, Js. S. Maury, Nimrod Bramham, Wm. Woods, Jno. H. Craven, Achilles Broadhead, Tucker Coles, Th. W. Maury, S. O. Minor, Charles J. Meriwether, Geo. M. Woods, Wm. H. Meriwether and P. Minor.

Joseph Harper, J. A. Coles, Jno. B. Coles, and Th. M. Lewis nominated as members at the last meeting were all elected as members of this Society.

On motion Ths. W. Maury, Jno. H. Craven, Frank Carr, Th. J. Randolph and Achilles Broadhead were appointed a committee to revise the Rules and Regulations of this Society and report on the subject to a special meeting of the Society which will be held for that purpose on the 1st Monday in March next.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year.—

Ths. M. Randolph of Albemarle	was elected President.
J. A. Coles of do	1st Vice Presit.
J. H. Cocke of Fluvanna	2d V. president
Nimrod Bramham Esq.	Treasurer
P. Minor Esq.	Secretary
Th. W. Maury Esq.	Assistant Sec'y.

On motion, Resolved, that Wm. H. Meriwether, Hugh Nelson, Wm. C. Rives, Th. W. Maury and Wm. Woods be appointed a committee to prepare a petition to the next General Assembly of Va. for the incorporation of a company to improve the navigation of the Rivanna River, to be reported to the Society at its agricultural shew for adoption or amendment and the Society then adjourned to meet again at The Farm on Thursday the 26th Octr. next, the time and place of the said agricultural exhibition.

[119] THURSDAY OCTOBER 26TH 1826.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held by special appointment at the Residence of Saml. O. Minor on Thursday the 26th of October 1826. Present. President Th. M. Randolph, Alexr. Garrett, Js. Lietch, Jno. A. G. Davis, John Winn, Jno. M. Perry, John Railey, Chs. J. Meriwether, Dr. Chs. Meriwether, Reuben Maury, Wm. H. Meriwether, Th. W. Maury, Col. Wm. Woods, Nimrod Bramham, John H. Cocke, Coleby Cowherd, Col. John Thom, Isaac A. Coles, John Coles, Tucker Coles, Thornton Rogers, James Clarke and P. Minor.

On motion, Resolved, That the ordinary mode of electing members of the Society be for this day dispensed with, whereupon Mr. Benj. Hardin, was elected a member by Genl. Acclimation. It being stated, to the Society that the period of 6 months the time stipulated for the greatest production of butter, had not intervened between the advertisement of its proposals and the present time on Motion, It was resolved that the judges of that article shall consider the products of butter made from the month of June, till the present time as fair and fit subjects for the premium offered by this Society.

The President then proceeded to deliver to the Society an address conformable to previous request.

On motion of Col. Wm. Woods, the unanimous thanks of the Society were voted to Col. Randolph for his learned and eloquent address, a copy was requested for publication, and the Secretary was requested to have 200 copies printed in a pamphlet form for the use of the Society, one copy of which he shall furnish to each member.

The Society then adjourned to meet again at the same place tomorrow at 10 oCk.

[120] FRIDAY OCT. 27TH 1826.

The society met pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday. Present. President Randolph, Vice president Cocke, Frank Carr, Tucker Coles, Reu. Lewis, Jno. H. Craven, Garld Garth, Geo. M. Woods, Danl. F. Carr, Thornton Rogers, Rd. Duke, Jno. Fretwell, Reu. Maury, Alex. Garret, Wm. H. Meriwether, Chs. J. Meriwether, Dr. Chs. Meriwether, Ths. W. Maury, Js. Leitch, Col. John Thom, Wm. Woods, Jno. P. Sampson, Richd. Duke, Achilles Broadhead and Peter Minor.

Capt Michael Johnson was nominated as a member of this Society by Jno. H Craven and Reuben Maury.

Mr. Wm. H Meriwether from the Committee ap[pointed] to prepare and report a petition to the next genl. Assembly of Virgia. to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of the Rivanna River reported a petition which was read. Whereupon, after debate it was Resolved, that the said Committee be enlarged by the addition of Wm. D. Meriwether, Martin Dawson and Richard Duke, of Albemarle, Walker Timberlake and Jno. H. Cocke of Fluvanna and James Crawford of Staunton to its body, to reconsider, and report to the Society on the 1st Monday in Decr. next, at which time a special meeting of the Society will be held in Charlottsville for the purpose of receiving said report.

Resolved that notice of this meeting, and the nature of it be advertised in the Central Gazette.

The Society then proceeded to recieve, and adopt the reports of the various Committees appointed to award premiums, which were ordered to [be] inserted at length in the minutes as follows—

[121] 1*st* Report of the Judges of Domestic Manufactures. The Committee appointed to examine and decide on Domestic manufactures have examined the numerous articles exhibited before them and have awarded the prizes as follows. Premium to Mrs. Wm Woods for the best piece of linen cloth upwards of 20 yds long and 1 yard wide.

Premium to Mrs. William Woods for the best piece of table linen upwards of 20 yards long and 1 yard wide.

Premium to Mrs. John Fagg for the best peice of wool flannel 7-8ths wide and not less than 10 yards long, crimson colour.

Premium to Mrs. John Thom for the best peice of cotton and wool flannel 7-8th wide and not less than 10 yards long, white.

Premium to Miss Mary Pogue of Pocahontas county for the best peice of carpeting 1 yard wide and not less than 20 yards long made entirely of wool. This premium was decided by the society to have been improperly awarded, on account of the lady's living out of the precincts of the society, but in consequence of some misconception or misunderstanding on the part of the lady, as well as on account of the superior quality of the article it was confirmed and voted to Miss Pogue as a decretionary premium from the Society. Premium to Mrs. Charles Meriwether, for the second best peice of carpeting 1 yard wide, and not less than 20 yards long, wool and cotton,

Premium to Mrs. Sarah Eddings, of Orange County, for the best peice of weaving cloth made of wool and cotton, 3-4ths wide and not less than 10 yards long. Premium to Mrs Susan P. Lastly of Louisa county, for the best counterpane composed of wool and cotton.

Premium to Mrs Michael Johnson for the best cotton counterpane.

Premium to Mr Coleby Cowherd, of Orange county, for the best pair of blankets not less than 2 yards wide nor 2 and 1-2 yards long,

Premium to Mrs A. C. Meriwether, of Albermarle county for the best pair of woolen knit hose

Premium, to Mrs. Wm. Woods, for the best peice of negro's outside winter clothing, 3-4ths wide and not less than 20 yards long, made entirely of wool

Premium, to Hugh Minor, for the best mans hat, made entirely of grass, st[r]aw, chip, or other vegetable material

Premium to Mrs Thomas Lewis for the best womans hat, or bonnet, made of grass, straw, chip, or other vegetable material

[122] Premium to Mrs. Ellen Watson, for the greatest production of butter as per her statement exhibited, shewing a total of 334 lbs. from four cows in 20 weeks, none of which sold less than for 1 shilling per lb

Your committee in a few instances awarded no premiums at all considering the articles exhibited as unworthy of distinction. On the other hand, some beautiful fabrics were submitted to our examination not comprehended in the printed list of articles for competition—these of course we were bound to reject, yet we take the liberty of recommending them to the society's consideration, for some discretionary premium, not only as beautiful and useful articles in themselves, but as an earnest of their disposition to encourage a speices of manafacture which embraces our most vital interests, and is likely to be our only remedy against the oppressions of unjust Tariffs. Your committee would particularly recommend to the society's notice, a beautiful and well wrought peice of plaid, and one of cotton dimity, presented by Col. John Thom, of Culpepper county, a peice of excellent bed ticking presented by Mr. Isaac D Simms, and a pair of woolen knit socks of very superior quality, exhibited by Mrs Squires.

All which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL DYER
JOHN WINN
D HIGGINBOTHAM
NORBORNE POWERS
OPIE NORRIS

The society proceeded forthwith to the consideration of the committee's recommendation. Whereupon a discretionary premium of 5 dolls was voted to Col. John Thom, for a beautiful peice of plaid, the materials, the manufacture, and the dye stuffs, which were all raised and made in his own family. Also a premium of 5 dollars for a fine peice of dimity. Also a premium of 5 dollars was voted to Isaac D Simms for a superior peice of bed ticking, and a premium of 2 dollars to Mrs. Squires for a pair of woolen knit socks of very superior quality.

The society also voted a discretionary premium to Mrs Thornton Rogers, of 3 dollars for a beautiful hat or bonnet, ingeniously made of the down of geese feathers, and also a premium of 2 dollars was awarded to Miss Lucy Ann Duke, for a beautiful work basket made of straw and some other durable material,

[123] 2d report of the Judges on Horses

The judges of horses beg leave to report, that, while they could not decline giving their unanimous preference to Mrs Fagg's black horse Samson, as "the stallion best calculated to improve the breed of draft horses" they feel themselves compelled to bear testimony to the high claims of his competitors. Mrs. Fagg's horse united a weight of carcase, an expression of muscular power, and a compactness of form, which gives him a decided superiority for slow

and heavy draft, but either Mr. Cowherd's horse, Virginian, or Mr Hardin's horse Selim, must be esteemed his superior for propagating a race for the more rapid movements of horsemen, or pleasure carriages. But the latter horses possess in a high degree, the lofty carriage, fine movements, and great powers of the English hunter, a description of horse hitherto too much neglected in Virginia.

As to the Stallion the best calculated to improve the breed of Saddle horses, the committee give the preference to Mr. Lewis's horse Leonidas, upon the score of his superior size, and the promising appearance many of his colts, exhibited on the occasion. At the same time they cannot forbear to award to Gen. J. H. Cocke's horse, Little Buck, the superiority in form and action. In deciding between the brood mares shewn, the committee could not but be embarrased, by the different characters, the animals exhibited, varying as they did, from the delicate full blooded stock, to the more useful and substantial Conestoga. But as the society had drawn no distinction between breeds the decisions were made in references to the degrees, of supposed excellence, in their breeds respectfully, leaving it to the society to decide which of the stocks ought to be most encouraged, Mr Robert Rive's grey mare, for blooded stock is first, Mr William H Meriwether's bay mare, of do. is second, Mr Benjamin Harden's grey mare of draft stock is first, Mr. Reuben Lewis's brown mare of do is second.

The great number of colts exhibited and the nice distinctions in their claims, rendered the duties of the [124] committee on this department particularly difficult. But after much deliberation, and comparative estimates, they decided in favour of Mr Cowherd's grey filly of 2 years old, as entitled to the first premium, and Mr. Joseph Harper's sorrel filly of the same age to the 2d do.

Gen. J. H. Cocke's Jack, altho' having no competitor, is decided worthy of the premium, for his fine size and superior figure for any animal of that race, as to draf horses & brood mares,

J. H Cocke
G W Kinsolving
R Wood
John P Sampson

The society then proceeded to decide the question of the committee as to which of the stock of brood mares, should be most encouraged, and decided in favor of the blooded stock.

At the same time they voted a discretionary premium of 5 dolls to Mr Harden's grey mare as the best of the draft stock and 3 dolls to Mr R. Lewis's mare as second best.

Report of the Judges of Agricultural improvement. The committee for actual trial of ploughs decided in favor of McCormicks, self

sharpening plough, as doing the best work, and being easier drawn, in the propotion of 390 to 440 against the only plough then in competition and they award to James Duke the premium of 5 dollars as offered by the Society The same committee, award 8 dollars the premium offered by the society, for the best straw cutter to John Hull. The committee also award 8 dollars to Warner W Minor Esquire for the best machine to cover, and drop grain, with the remark that the covering part of the machine, is so much too near the wheel as often to stop its turning, by throwing earth against its sides.

THOMAS M RANDOLPH
SETH BURNLEY

Report of the Judges of Ploughmen.

This committee report, that Bedford the driver of Mr James Duke[s] plough performed the best and to him they award to him the just premium of 3 dollars [125] To Madison, Col. Wm. Woods ploughman, they award the second premium of 2 dollars. Both the above ploughmen performed extremely well,

NIMROD, BRANHAM,
JOS. HARPER,
MICAJAH, WOODS
JOHN, CRAVEN, Jr

Report of the Judges on Sheep

The committee appointed by the society, to view and report on the sheep exhibited for premiums, respectfully report as follows, Your committee cannot but express their regret at the extremely limited competition, out of which they have been compelled, to select those specimens, which they considered as entitled to a premium. If they could suppose that the small number exhibited on this occasion, could justly be considered as an indication of the public indifference, to the rearing of that valuable and important animal, and the improvement of the breed, your committee would deeply deplore that indifference—while the policy of the General government, in the impositions of duties for the protection of what is called "Domestic Industry" amounting in many instances to the prohibition of articles of foreign manufacture and of indispensable use among us, enhances most enormously their price, presses down the spring of Southern industry, and makes all the staple productions, of our agricultural improvements subservient to the growth and improvement, of the manufacturing establishments of the East and West become the hotbed favorites of a Government instituted, we had vainly hoped for the common benefit of us all, it especially behooves us to nourish and improve all the facilities of domestic manufacture.

The society we are sure will not deem these suggestions as irrevelant or misplaced, when they reflect, that had we continued connected with Great Britain, by the bonds of Colonial dependance, her system of taxation, and the spirit of her monopolizing policy, would hardly have accumulated upon us in more than half a century of misrule a more oppressive burden, than in a [126] few years, has been heaped upon us by the unjust and partial policy of a government of our own institution. Against this policy it becomes us earnestly to protest, and to avail ourselves of every opportunity of embodying the public sentiment against it.

No Ram which the committee considered worthy of a premium was exhibited. The best pen of wethers was exhibited by Mr. John Fretwell and to him we award the premium of 5 dollars. The best pen of Ewes, particular regard being had to the fineness and staple of the fleece, was exhibited by Mr Henry White and we award to him the premium of 5 dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES LINDSAY,
FRANK CARR
CHARLES T MERIWETHER
TUCKER COLES

Report of the Judges on Swine

The committee on swine have performed their duty and report after due examination they have decided that.

Mr Jos Harper's boar is entitled to the 1st premium
Mr Jos Harper's sow to the 2d best do
Col Wm Wood's sow to the 1st premium
Col Wm Wood's boar aged 16 m to 2d do
by order of the committee,

THORNTON ROGERS, *Chairman*

Report of the Judges on Cattle

We the undersigned committee appointed to examine cattle, have awarded the premiums as follows:

To Mr Wm D Meriwether for his bull, Henry Clay the first premium of $10

To Richard Gambill for his bull Gim Crack 2 years old the 2d premium of $5

To Wm Woods for his red cow, the 1st premium $10

Fat Cattle

Wm Woods for his cow, the 1st premium $10

Wm Woods for his young ox 2d do $5

Oxen

To Reuben Maury the 1st premium for the best broke single ox $8

[127] To Jos Harper the 1st premium for his yoke of draft oxen $10

To Wm Woods the 2d premium for his yoke of draft oxen $5
To Reuben Maury's ploughman with oxen the 1st premium $4
To Jos Harper's ploughman with do 2d $3

SAMUEL CARR
JOHN FRETWELL
RICHARD GAMBILL

Extract from the minutes,

P MINOR *Secretary*

The society then adjourned untill the 2d Monday in December

[128] At a special meeting of the Agricultural society at Charlottesville on Monday the 17 day of December 1826. Present, Hugh Nelson, John H Craven, Jas. O. Carr, Samuel Carr, James Maury, Wm D Meriwether, Joseph C. Cabell, Alexander Garrett, Charles J Meriwether, John Minor, R. W. Wood, John A. G. Davies, James H Terrell, Thomas W. Gilmer, Richard Duke, William H Meriwether, Daniel F. Carr, Nicholas H. Lewis, Thornton Rogers, John P. Sampson, James Clarke, John Fagg, Wm. Woods, Thomas W. Maury, Nimrod Branham, Henry White, Reuben Lindsay, John Winn, and Peter Minor.

No presiding officer being present, Hugh Nelson, was called to the chair.

The following memorial, was presented by the committee appointed for that purpose, which after much debate and sundry ineffectual attempts to amend, it was adopted as the petition, of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, ordered to be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the represestatives of this county in the house of Delegates,

To the General Assembly of Virginia

The petition of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle respectfully represent, that the interest which it is the humble design of their institution to advance is on nothing more dependant for its prosperity, than the provision of safe cheap and practicable channels of transportation that they themselves and the community of which they form a part are in an especial manner interested in the condition of the Rivanna river as a public highway, it being the principal channel by which the products of their country and labour, now and for a long time past have been accustomed to seek a market. Nature by conducting this river through the very heart of the counties of Albemarle and Fluvanna [129] has constituted them more particularly its Guardians, but its benefits were destined to embrace a still wider region and in their ultimate extension to offer to large portions of the counties of Nelson, Augusta and Rock-

ingham to the West and of Louisa, Orange and Madison to the East, their most eligible communication with the great central market of the State. The actual condition of this highway is far short both of its own natural capabilities and of the magnitude and extent of the interests connected with it. During a considerable part of the year it is now entirely useless and when it is not so, its use is embarrassed by great difficulties. Among the causes which have heretofore discouraged the attempts to improve this navigation the most prominent have been the doubts and questions arising out of the establishment of mills along its margin under the usual authority of orders of court, A difference of opinion has prevailed as to the legitimate extent of the rights invested in Mill-owners and also as the probability of any infringement of those rights by the improvements contemplated in the navigation, On the one hand an unwillingness has justly been felt to invade the vested right (where such were concerned) of any class of citizens entitled to the laws. On the other an apprehension has been constantly awakened that those rights would be put in jeopardy.

In this state of things inaction as to the great purpose of improvement and fruitless and jarring counsels have been the natural consequence, Your petitioners deem it essential to the successful prosecution of any plan of improvement to provide beforehand some prompt and amicable mode of settling the questions and of reconciling this conflict of interests and opinion. This may be done either by a total extinguishment of the rights of the mill-owners for a fair consideration to be ascertained by agreement or valuation so as to remove at once the whole ground of controversy or otherwise by making them a rateable compensation for the injury, if any, which their rights may sustain, to be determined by disinterested and competent commissioners of the mutual choice [130] of the parties or of the appointment of the Superior court of some neig[h]boring county.

It is therefore respectfully asked of the general Assembly to incorporate a company for the improvement of the navigation of the Rivanna river from Columbia to Moses ford who shall be required to afford two feet depth of water (at all seasons except in extraordinary drought) in the channels of the river which shall be no where less than 25 feet wide and with the priviledge of improving the navigation above Moore's ford under such limitations as the legislature may think right and that in organizing the powers of the said company they may be authorized to pursue the measures above suggested either to obtain a total extinguishment of the rights of the mill owners or to make them a rateable compensation for the injury they may sustain if there should be any interference with their

rights and according as the one or the other mode of proceeding may to the company when formed seem most expedient.

By order in behalf of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle

HUGH NELSON
acting as Chairman

P. MINOR *Secretary*

The society then adjourned till the 1st Monday in March.

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held on the 7th day of May 1827. Present, Tho. J. Randolph, Nimrod Bramham, Jno. H. Perry, Seth Burnley, Tucker Coles, Reuben Maury, Nichs Johnson, Wm. H. Meriwether, Chas. Cocke, Jno. H. Craven, John Timberlake, Jno. Fagg, Saml. O. Minor, Jos. Harper, Jno. Gilmer and Wm. Woods.

No presiding officer being present, Thos. J. Randolph was called to the chair and Wm. Woods appointed Secretary pro. tem.

[131] The society proceeded to elect a Secretary in the place of Peter Minor, Esq. decd. whereupon Doct. Frank Carr was unanimously elected. The following members, viz. Saml. Carr, Tucker Coles, Wm. H. Meriwether, John Winn and Joseph Harper, were appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme of premiums to be awarded at the next autumnal show and fair, and to report the said scheme at a special meeting of the Society to be held on the 1st Monday in June next.

On motion of Jno. H. Craven, resolved that the resolution adopted by the Society at their meeting in May 1826 for awarding premium on Farms in the year 1827, be continued until 1828 and published in the Central Gazette.

On motion of Charles Cocke, resolved that Thos. W. Maury be requested to prepare an appropriate notice of the death of their late valuable and lamented Secretary Peter Minor, Esq. to be delivered before the Society at their next regular Autumnal meeting.

Resolved that at the called meeting on the 4th of June next, the subject of the contemplated improvement of the Rivanna River, will be brought before their notice.

Joel W. Brown was nominated as a member of the Society by Wm. Woods.

The Society then adjourned until the 1st Monday in June.

THOS. J. RANDOLPH.
Chairman.

Teste

WM. WOODS, *Secy. pro. tem.*

[132] At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held in Charlottesville on the 4th of June 1827 agreeably to adjournment,

Present, John H. Craven, Alexander Garrett, Wm. H. Meriwether, Saml. Carr, Craven Peyton, Charles Meriwether, and Frank Carr; in the absence of the regular presiding officers of the Society Saml. Carr was called to the Chair.

On motion made and seconded the Society adjourned untill tomorrow at 12 OClock.

SAMUEL CARR, *Chn.*

Teste

FRANK CARR, *Secty.*

Tuesday June 5th. The Society met according to Adjournment. Present Thomas J. Randolph, Wm. H. Meriwether, Alex. Garrett, Jno. H. Craven, Nimrod Bramham, William Woods, Saml. Carr, Frank Carr, and Danl. M. Railey and Jno. M. Perry.

In the absence of all the regular presiding officers of the Society Thomas J. Randolph was called to the chair.

The committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Society in May "to prepare a scheme of premiums to be awarded at the next autumnal show and fair", made their report as follows.—The Agricultural Society of Albemarle will hold its third annual exhibition and fair of agricultural implements, live stock, and domestic manufactures, in Charlottesville and its vicinity on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2d days of November next, and offer the following premiums to be then and there awarded. 1. Horses. For the best stallion best calculated to improve the breed of draft horses $10. For the stallion best calculated to improve the breed of riding horses 15. The best gelded riding horse $5. The best mare for breeding riding horses $8. The best mare for breeding draft horses—$6. The best colt 3 years old the preceeding Spring $4. The best 2 years old $4. The best 1 year old $4. The best Jack ass $8. The best mule $5. 2. Cattle. The best bull $8. The best cow $6. The best yoke of working oxen, reference being had to performance at the plough $8. The best working single ox for plough wagon or cart $5. The best fatted [133] ox or cow reference being had to the mode of feeding $8. 3d. Swine. For the best boar $5. For the best sow $5. 4th. Sheep. For the best ram $5. For the best pen of ewes not less than 4 in number $5. For the best pen of wethers not less than 4 in number $5. 5. Agricultural Implements. For the best plough, to be tested by actual trial, simplicity of construction, efficiency of performance and facility of draft to be considered $5. The best constructed wheat fan $5. The best straw cutter $5. The best constructed wheat cradle $5. The best constructed machine for opening The drill, and dropping and covering the grain by the same operation $5. The best ploughman with horses $3. The best ploughman with oxen. 6th. Domestic Manufactures. For the best piece of linen cloth for shirting or sheeting not less than 10 yards long—$5. The

best piece of flax or hemp linen for table cloths or towels not less than 10 yards long $5. The best piece of wool flannel not less than 10 yards long—$5. The best piece of wool and cotton ditto $3. The best piece of carpetting not less than 20 yards long $6. The best piece of wearing cloth of wool and cotton not less than 10 yards long—$5. The best piece of vesting of wool and cotton not less than 5 yards long $5. The best counterpaine of wool or wool and cotton, $5. The best do. of Cotton $5. The best pair of blankets $5. The best pair of woolen knit hose $2. The best piece of summer coating of cotton, silk &c. $5. The best piece of outside negroes' winter clothing, not less than 10 yards long $7. The best piece of shirting for negroes not less than 10 yards long $5. The best man's hat made of straw, grass or other vegetable material $3. The best woman's hat or bonnet do. $3. The best piece of shirting or sheeting of cotton and flax not less than 10 yards long $7. The best piece of cotton vesting not less than 5 yards long $3. The best and most appropriate suit of cloths entirely of homespun, worn by any member of the Society at the fair—$15. The best sample of butter not less than 10 lb. $3. The best home made cheese $5.

Persons from any state may become competitors for premiums offered for agricultural implements, provided such implements be in whole or in part, the work of such person [134] or done under his direction, and the manufacturers of ploughs are particularly invited to offer their productions for trial. Those premiums offered for live stock shall be confined exclusively to members of the society, who shall themselves have reared or grown such animal, except stud horses, Jack asses and bulls, and these shall be the property of such member and have been owned by him at least 4 months immediately preceeding the exhibition; they shall also furnish a written pedigree of such breeding animal as far as practicable; the successful candidates for the Cattle, Swine, and Sheep shall give a written detail of the rearing such Cattle, Swine and Sheep; the successful candidates for the best sample of cheese and butter, shall give a written detail of the process pursued in arriving at such result. Premiums for Domestic Manufactures shall be confined to members of the Society and their families; such manufactures being wrought either in whole or in part, by the member himself who shall exhibit the same for premium or under the superintendence of his family or some member of it. If such Domestics be exhibited by ladies present, they shall be entitled to the privileges of members. No animal, domestic fabric, or implement of agriculture which shall have obtained a premium at any shew or fair shall be entitled to a premium at the exhibition hereby contemplated; and in all cases where premiums are awarded, such evidence shall be required as may be deemed proper and reasonable to establish the claims to premium.

The Society are resolved to award in the Autumn of 1828, a premium of $50 to that member of its body who shall appear to have cultivated or managed his farm of not less than 100 acres of cleared land, in the best manner, and for the second best farm, as above, a premium of $25. No discretionary premium shall be awarded, except for new inventions. The Society reserve the discretion of withholding a premium altogether if the article exhibited be not thought worthy of it.

On motion of John H. Craven, Wm. Woods, [135] Jno. H. Craven, Nimrod Bramham, Tucker Coles, and Joseph Harper were appointed a committee of arrangement for carrying the above scheme into execution.

Ordered that the scheme for the annual exhibition and fair be printed in the Central Gazette, and that 250 copies be printed for distribution.

Ordered that the Society adjourn to the first meeting in September.

FRANK CARR, *Secty.*

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held agreeably to adjournment, on the 1st Monday in September 1827. Present Samuel Carr, Jno. H. Craven, John Coles, A. Garrett, Jos. Harper, James Duke, Jno. Fagg, Reuben Lewis, Geo. M: Woods, Reuben Maury, Walker Timberlake, Garland Garth, Wm. Woods and Frank Carr. Samuel Carr, in the absence of all the officers constitutionally authorized to precide, was called to the chair. Wm. Woods from the committee of arrangements, presented the report of the Committee as follows: Viz.—The Committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Albemarle to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the next agricultural Show and Fair to be held on Friday and Saturday, the 2d. and 3d. days of November next beg leave to make the following report. That they have contracted with Wm. D. Fitch to furnish a lott adjoining Charlottesville, and to erect convenient stalls and enclosures for the live stock—to furnish the owners with grain and forage, at a reasonable price, and to provide dinner for the members each day at the usual tavern price of 50 cents each. The Committee have obtained ground for the ploug[h]ing match from John Winn Esquire. [136] The deposite and exhibition of Domestic manufactures to be held in the Court House, and of Agricultural Implements in the court yard. The Committee recommend the following rules and regulations to be observed. 1st. That the members of the Society will meet at the Eagle Tavern on the first day at 10 O'Clock, when they will organize the several Committees of Judges etc. and proceed to business. 2d. All stock intended for premiums shall be put into the pens by half past 10 O'Clock under the direction of the several Marshalls, who shall be distinguished by blue sashes. 3d. On the first day the exhibition and examination of

live stock shall take place commencing at 11 O'Clock and proceeding in the order in which they stand in the scheme as published in the hand bills. Should any live stock be offered for sale, it shall take place immediately after the examination of the judges closes. 4. On the Second day, the ploughing match, exhibition of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Implements shall take place—commencing with the ploughing at 10 O'Clock. 5th. The judges shall hand in their respective reports to the president on the second day as soon as practicable after the close of the examination, when they shall be read before the Society, and the premiums awarded to the successful competitors. 6th. It is recommended that all persons who intend to exhibit live stock of any description for premium shall give notice in writing to Dr. Frank Carr, Secretary to the Society, at least 15 days previous to the exhibition. This regulation is deemed adviseable in order that a sufficient number of stalls and pens may be provided and no more.

The Committee have appointed the following members as judges, viz. 1. On Horses. Genl. John H. Cocke, Col. Saml. Carr, Jno. Winn, Jesse Lewis, Craven Peyton; Marshall to attend the judges, Jno. Railey. 2d. On Jack Asses and Mules. Wm. C. Rives, Wm. F. Gordon, Dr. Charles Cocke, Reuben Lewis, David Michie; Marshall, Geo. M. Woods. 3d. On Neat Cattle. Jno. Rogers, Seth Burnley, Wm. H. Meriwether, Garland Garth, Thomas W. Gooch—Marshall, Wm. Garth.—[137] 4. On Sheep, Jas. Lindsay, Charles J. Meriwether, Walter Coles, Reuben Maury, Jno. Fretwell; Marshall Dan. F. Carr. 5th. On Swine, Thornton Rogers, Jas. Duke, Henry White, Richd. Gamble, Jno. Fagg—Marshall, Jno. D. Craven. 6th—On Ploughs, Ploughmen, and Agricultural Implements—Richd. Duke, N. H. Lewis, Geo. Gilmer, Jas. Clarke, Danl. M. Railey; Marshall Jno. C. Carter. 7th. On Domestic Manufactures. Col. John Coles, Wm. D. Meriwether, Jno. R. Campbell, Achilles Broadhead, Thos. W. Maury—Marshall, Jno. Hart. 8th. On Butter and Cheese. F. W. Hatch, Alex. Garrett, Jno. A. G. Davis, Jno. M. Perry, Jas. O. Carr—Marshall, Benj. Hardin—Andrew Leitch is appointed Clerk, and Andrew Zeigler, Cryer. It is understood that any three of the five Judges shall be competent to act. Note it is proposed to leave it optional, with those to whom premiums may be awarded, to receive the amount either in money or the value in appropriate peices of plate.

WM. WOODS.
TUCKER COLES.
N. BRAMHAM
JNO. H. CRAVEN
JOS. HARPER
Committee

Which report was received and ordered to be published in the "Virginia Advocate."

Ordered that Jno. Winn, Jno. A. G. Davis and Ths. W. Maury be a Committee to act in assisting the Treasurer of the Society, in ascertaining who are members of this Society, and report their proceedings to the regular meeting in October next.

SAML. CARR, *Chairman.*

FRANK CARR, *Secty.*

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle held at Charlottesville on the 8th October, 1827: Present Thomas M. Randolph prest. Nimrod Bramham, Thos. W. Maury, Tucker Coles, Jno. H. Craven, Saml. O. Minor, James O. Carr, Jas. S. Maury, Reuben Maury, C. P. McKenney, Jas. Harper, Chs. J. Meriwether, Wm. Woods and Wm. H. Meriwether.

[138] On motion of Thomas W. Maury the following resolution was adopted unanimously, and stands to be acted on by the next regular meeting before it can be made a part of the Constitution. Resolved that it is expedient to add to the list of officers of this Society an officer to act as cryer and messenger whose duty it shall be to summon the member[s] to the meetings respectively.

The report of the Committee appointed at a meeting on the 9th October 1826 was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered that Tucker Coles, Wm. Woods, C. P. McKennie, Chs. J. Meriwether and Frank Carr be added to the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society to assist the Treasurer in ascertaining who are members.

Joel W. Brown who was at the last regular meeting of the Society proposed for membership, was accordingly elected a member. On motion made and seconded James O. Carr, Frank Carr, and Saml O. Minor, and John H. Craven were appointed a committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

The Society then went into election of officers for the succeeding year when Thomas M. Randolph was elected President. John H. Cocke 1st V. President. Tucker Coles 2d. V. President. Nimrod Bramham, Treasurer. Frank Carr, Secretary and Thomas W. Maury, assistant Secretary.

Ordered that the Society now adjourn to meet on the 2d. Day of November at 10 O'Clock.

TH. M. RANDOLPH *Senr. President*

FRANK CARR, *Secty.*

Agreeably to the adjourning order at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle the Society met on the 2d. day of November. Present Thomas M. Randolph, President, Ths. W.

Maury, Wm. H Meriwether, Henry White, Jno. Gilmer, Dan'l M. Raily, Saml Carr, Richd. Duke, Jno. Railey, Hugh Nelson, Reuben Maury, Jno. Winn, Jas. Carr, Mann Page, Jno. Minor, Jno. Fagg, Wm. C. Rives, Jos. Harper, [139] Achilles Broadhead, Rice W. Wood, Warner W. Minor, Daniel F. Carr, Jno. Rogers, Reuben Lewis, Chs. Brown, Michael Johnson, James Duke, Thornton Rogers, James Clarke, Chs. J. Meriwether, Walter Coles, Tucker Coles, Jesse Garth, Wm. Woods, Jno. H. Craven, Nimrod Bramham, Seth Burnley, Jno. Fretwell, Peter Meriwether, Chs. H. Meriwether, Jno. B. Coles. Ordered that Lyman Peck be appointed Cryer and messenger to the Society. Ordered that the Society adjourn to meet tomorrow morning at 10 O'Clock.

TH. M. RANDOLPH, *Senr. President.*

FRANK CARR, *Secty.*

NOVEMBER THE 3D 1827.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment and the reports on Horses, Swine, and Sheep being received the Society adjourned to 3 O'Clock in the afternoon.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment.

Report of the Committee on horses. The Committee to whom the duty was assigned of awarding premiums on Horses, having had the subject under their consideration, and given it all the attention it justly merits beg leave to make the following report: viz. The premium for the stallion best calculated to improve the breed of riding horses was unanimously awarded to the Grey Horse Monticello. (The property of G. M. Woods of Albemarle.) For the best gelded riding Horse to Mr. Walter Coles. For the best mare for breeding riding horses to Colo. Isaac A. Coles.

For the best mare for breeding draft horses to Mr. Th. W. Gooch.

For the best colt three years old the preceding spring to Mr. Jno. H. Craven.

For the best 2 year old Colt to Mr. Jno. Bowler Coles.

For the best one year old colt to Colo. Wm. Woods.

The Committee would beg leave to observe that no successfull competitor for any of the foregoing premiums has complied with the regulation which prescribes that "they shall furnish a written pedigree of such breeding animal as far as practicable." All of which is respectfully submitted by

SAML. CARR
JNO. WINN
C. PEYTON.

[140] After the preceeding report was handed in and received by the Society the following pedigrees were given in. Pedigree of the

bay filly of Capt. Jno. B. Coles. She was got by , Sire (by the old Sir Archy) dam by Knowseley, G. D. by Fearnaught.

WALTER COLES for
JNO. B. COLES.

Pedigree of the old dun mare of Colo. Isaac A. Coles. She was out of a Highflyer mare, G dam the same old Fearnaught as above and got by Chickesaw Horse

WALTER COLES for
I. A. COLES.

Miss Rosebuck (one year old) got by old Roebuck (dam by Peac Maker.

WM. WOODS

Report of the Committee on neat Cattle. The Committee appointed to judge of neat Cattle, have reviewed all those offered for premiums and agreeable to the best of their judgements, consider the following as the best amongst the fine specimens offerred. Mr. Jno. Rogers exhibited the best Bull, Cow, and fatted calf, and is therefore entitled to the respective premiums of 8, 6 and 8 dollars. Mr. Jno. H. Craven exhibited the best working single ox and is therefore entitled to the premium of 5 dollars.

WM. H. MERIWETHER
JOHN GILMER
GARLAND GARTH.

I bought the Bull from which the animals exhibited are descended from Colo. Hull of the South branch who said he was of the English milk breed.

JNO. ROGERS.

Report on Sheep: Your committee beg leave to report they have awarded the premiums as follows—The premium of five dollars for the best ram to Wm. H. Meriwether. The premium of five dollars for the best pen of weathers to Henry White

WALTER COLES
CHS J. MERIWETHER
JNO. FRETWELL
REUBEN MAURY

[141] Report of the Committee on Agricultural Implements. The Committee on Agricultural Implements, report: That no implements of Husbandry were exhibited to them except a wheat cradle made on a new plan made by Mr. Jno. Brockman of this County; and your

Committee recommend the award of the premium of five dollars to Mr. Brockman.

RICHD. DUKE
DANL. M. RAILEY
JAMES CLARKE.

Report of the Committee on Domestic Manufactures. The undersigned appointed as Committee to examine and award premiums for Domestic Manufactures. Report, That the premium for the best piece of linen shirting (10 yards) is awarded to Mrs. Eliza A. Woods. The premium for the best piece of white flannel (all wool) is awarded to Mrs. Eliza A. Woods. The premium for the best piece of wool and cotton flannel is awarded to Mrs. Thornton Rogers. The premium for the best piece of carpeting (of 26 yards) is awarded to Mrs. Geo. M. Woods. The premium for the best piece of Jeans (12 yards very superior) is awarded to Mrs. Thornton of Orange. The premium for the best Cotton Counterpane is awarded to Miss Martha Head. The premium for the best pair of woollen hose is awarded to Mrs. Dyer. The premium for the best piece of summer coating is awarded to Miss Mildred Mansfield. The premium for the most complete suit of clothes of Domestic manufacture is awarded to Colo. Wm. Woods, Mr. James Duke's pretensions being equal in the quality of his cloth, tho' the suit was not so complete. Several pieces of negro clothing were exhibited, but no premium was awarded because they were not of sufficient body. A premium for the best lady's bonnet made of grass (green Sward) was awarded to Miss Louisa Timberlake. A beautiful purse was exhibited by Miss Gilly Bramham, but no premium awarded, because the committee were not invested with any discretionary power to that effect. An excellent piece of linen [142] drilling was exhibited by Mrs. Maria D. Carr for which no premium was awarded for the same reason.

JOHN COLES,
A. BROADHEAD
THS. W. MAURY

Report of the Committee on Swine. The Committee who were appointed to award the premiums on Swine proceeded to perform their duty, and they decide, that the premium for the best boar be awarded to Colo. Wm. Woods. The premium for the best sow be awarded to Mr. Joseph Harper.

THORNTON ROGERS, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Jack asses and Mules. The Committee appointed to adjudge the premiums for the best Jack ass and the best Mule, regret to inform the Society, that only one animal, in

that department, was exhibited for inspection, which was a young mule, of about 18 months old, of uncommon size and promise for one of that age, owned and raised by Dr. Jno. Gilmer of Albemarle. Altho' there was no competition yet as the Committee deem it an object of importance to encourage the general introduction and improvement of this description of animals, and as they consider the one exhibited by Dr. Gilmer as well entitled to distinction, they accordingly adjudge him the premium of five dollars for the best mule.

WM. C. RIVES,
Chairman of the Committee.

Report of the Committee on Butter and Cheese. The undersigned appointed to determine on the best sample of Butter and the best home made cheese, respectfully report; That the specimens both of butter and cheese which were exhibited were uncommonly good, so much so that it was somewhat difficult to distinguish which was best, but on a minute comparison, they have decided that to Mrs. Colo. Bramham, should be awarded the premium for the best butter; and to Mrs. Colo. Woods that for the best homemade cheese. The statements of the process pursued by the successful competitors accompany this report.

J. A. G. DAVIS
JNO. M. PERRY
JAS. P. CARR

[143] My mode of making butter is as follows—I have all the vessels necessary for the process kept perfectly clean and set apart exclusively for that purpose. Every morning I take a portion of the milk with the cream and churn it the following morning. When churned it is put in a wooden vessel and well salted. It is then beaten and worked well with a butter stick or paddle several different times in the course of the day untill all the fluid is pressed out, when it is put up for use. I do not wash it, or suffer a drop of water to touch it in any way. The sample exhibited was made in September and will keep perfectly sweet till next spring.

PEGGY BRAMHAM.

Process pursued in making the cheese exhibited by Eliza A. Woods of Albemarle. The cheese was made from the milk of the Evening and morning, a small piece of Rennet was put in warm water at night, the next morning it was strain'd and the liquid added to the milk. The milk was made a little warm, let it stand one hour, draw the whey off as much as possible, the curd then cut up very fine, add salt sufficient to the taste, then put the curd in press taking care to turn it once a day untill sufficiently firm. On motion made and seconded the preceeding reports were severally adopted.

On motion made and seconded resolved that a premium of five dollars be granted to Dr. Frank Carr for a specimen of wine made near Charlottesville in 1826, the pure juice of the Grape, and it is understood that this resolve announces the determination to encourage by premiums in future that branch of Agricultural industry viz. the growing of vines and making of wine; an account of the process followed in making the wine also the grape used is of course expected.

The society resolve to confer premiums on Tobacco, Corn, Wheat and wine made in the Country in the Autumn of 1829. The details to be regulated at the next stated meeting

[144] Richard D. Syms of Albemarle, John Bowcock Senr. of Albemarle, Jno. Lastley of Louisa, and Colo. Thomas Wood of Albemarle were proposed as members on the recommendation of Richd. Duke and Wm. H. Meriwether and on the assurance of both that they are desirous of joining the Society.

Wm. Dabney of Albemarle was proposed as a member of the Society on the recommendation of Samuel Carr and Richard Duke; himself being present and vouching his desire to become a member.

John Thornton of Orange was proposed as a member of the Society on the recommendation of Richd. Duke and Jno. Fagg and on the assurance of both that he is desirous of joining the Society.

George Chrisman of Rockingham was proposed as a member of the Society on the recommendation of Frank Carr and Saml. Carr; himself being present and vouching his desire to become a member.

On motion made and seconded. Resolved that Mrs. Ashley be paid the sum of two dollars for the trouble which the use of the Court House for the exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, has given her.

Ordered that Lyman Peck be allowed four dollars for his services as cryer and messenger to the Society.

Ordered that the Society do now adjourn to the regular meeting in May next.

[145] Monday May 12th. 1828

At a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle Present Wm. Woods, Nimrod Bramham, Achilles Broadhead, Jno. M Railey, Jos: Harper, Richard Duke, Reuben Maury, Rice Wood, Jno. H. Craven, Jno. M. Perry, Wm. H. Meriwether, Henry White, Wm. D. Meriwether, and Craven Peyton, Jno. Gilmer & Geo. M. Woods, Jno. Winn, Reuben Lewis, N. H. Lewis; In the absence of all the regular presiding officers of the Society, Wm. Woods was called to the Chair.

A communication from John H. Craven on the subject of an improved method of constructing stone fences, and of sundry agri-

cultural pests was read and on motion ordered that said communication be published in the Virginia advocate.

On motion by Frank Carr, Resolved that Mrs. Lucy Minor, Widow of our late Secretary, Peter Minor, be requested to enter the Ridgeway Farm for premium

Jno. H. Craven, Nimrod Bramham, Dr. Jno Gilmer for himself and Mrs. Lucy Minor entered farms for premium

On motion made and seconded, resolved the time allowed to enter farms for premium be extended to the first monday in June.

On motion made and seconded the following members were appointed a committee to view the farms offered for premium and report to the Society at the Agricultural shew and fair of the Society, in the autumn: viz Thomas M. Randolph, Nicholas H. Lewis, Wm. Woods, James Clarke, Richd. Duke, and Jno. Rogers. Resolved that this Society will, in the year 1829, offer a premium for cotton, Hemp, and Flax, and Wool.

A committee consisting of Henry White, Achilles Broadhead, Reuben Maury, Nicholas H. Lewis, and Chs. J. Meriwether were appointed to prepare a scheme for an agricultural shew and fair.

Resolved that the constitution be so amended as to permit any person to be nominated and voted in as a member at any meeting of the Society.

Resolved that the treasurer be authorized and required to vest any disposable funds of the Society which may be in his hands in stock of the Rivanna Navigation Company.

Richd. D. Symes, and Jno. Bowcock Senr., Colo. Ths. W. Wood all of Albemarle, Jno. Lastly of Louisa, Wm. Dabney of Albemarle, Jno Thornton of Orange, and George [146] Chrisman of Rockingham nominated as members at the meeting of the Society in November last were voted in as members.

Resolved that a committee consisting of Jno. Winn, Frank Carr, and Rice W. Wood be requested to confer with the treasurer and decide what funds there may be in his hands which may be appropriated in pursuance to the resolution concerning the investment of the funds, without injury to the other objects the Society have in view.

The committee to whom was referred the duty of ascertaining who are to be considered as members of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle reported; That since the report of a committee made May 10th. 1824 on the subject, the following persons have been elected members and have avouched their membership either by being present as members at meetings of the Society, by paying contributions or exhibiting articles for premiums at the exhibitions of the Society: viz: Jas. M. Morris of Louisa, Richd. Gambill,

Achilles Broadhead, Jas. Duke, Dr. Jno. Minor, Albert G. Quarles, Jno. P. Sampson, Peter M. Meriwether, Jno. M Railey, Craven Peyton, Rice W. Wood, Jno. A. G. Davis, Jno. C Carter, Jas. Dinsmore, Garland Garth, Henry White, Wm. Garth, Jas. S Maury, Warner W Minor, Dr. Horace Bramham, Th. W. Gilmer, Dr. Charles Brown, Seth Burnley, Jesse Garth, Jno. Fretwell, Wm. Tuttle, Joseph Harper, I. A. Coles, Jno. B. Coles, Benj. Hardin, Michael Johnson, Joel W. Brown, Saml. Leitch junr. of those who were reported by that committee as members; the following persons have either removed from the State, withdrawn as members or are dead: viz P. P. Barbour, Miles Cary, Isaac Curd, Jas. W. Dabney, Jno. Goss, Christr. Hudson, Jas. Leitch, Jno. H. Peyton, Peter Hansborough, Ths. Wharton, Wm. Ashly, Jesse Lewis, and Peter Minor. This report is adopted.

James Madison was unanimously elected as Honorary member of the Society.

On motion made and seconded, resolved that Rice W. Wood and Wilm. H. Meriwether and Frank Carr and Wm. Woods be appointed Delegates to meet the convention contemplated to be held in Charlottesville in July nex[t] on the subject of Internal improvements, in behalf of this Society.

Ordered that the Revd. F. W. Hatch be released from his dues to the Society on the ground of his Clerical character and office.

Ordered that in consequence of it's being satisfactorily [147] ascertained that Ludlow Bramham is not in a situation to discharge his dues to the Society, the treasurer is directed not to enforce the payment thereof.

Ordered that the treasurer be required to enforce payment of the dues from all members of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle by legal means where necessary, and that this order be published three times in the Virginia Advocate and Richmond Enquirer. The Society then adjourned to the first Monday in June next.

Wm. Woods, *Chairman.*

Frank Carr, *Secty.*

June 3d. 1828.

At an adjourned meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle present Jas. Harper, Geo. M. Woods, Reuben Maury, Wm. H. Meriwether, Achilles Broadhead, Jas. O. Carr, Seth Burnley, James Duke, Wm. Woods, Jno. H. Craven, Garland Garth, Reuben Lewis, and Frank Carr, Danl. F. Carr, Dr. Chs. Meriwether, Chs. Brown, Alexander Garrett, Jno. Fagg.

In the absence of the presiding officers of the Society, Wm. Woods was called to the chair.

Jno. Rogers entered his farm for premium.

Ordered, that Jos. Harper, Jno. H. Craven and Achilles Broadhead be a committee to settle with Wm. D. Fitch for expenses incurred for the last agricultural shew and fair and draw on the treasurer for the same.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society to prepare a scheme for an Agricultural shew and fair presented a report, which, after undergoing various amendments, was adopted as follows, and 250 copies ordered to be printed.

The committee appointed to prepare a plan for the 4th exhibition and fair of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle beg leave to report the following, viz.

The Agricultural Society of Albemarle will hold its 4th. annual exhibition and fair of Agricultural implements, live stock, and Domestic Manufactures in Charlottesville on Friday and Saturday the 31st. of October and first day of November next and offer the following premiums.

[148] 1. *Horses.* For the Stallion best calculated to improve the breed of Horses $15. For the 2d best $10. For the best brood mare, $10. For the 2d best $8. For best 3 year old colt the preceeding spring $5. For the 2d. best $4. For the best 2 year old ditto $5. For the 2d. best ditto 4. For the best one year old ditto $5. For the 2d. best $4. 2. *Cattle.* For the best Bull $8. For the 2d best, $6. For the best cow $6. For the 2d. best $5. For the best yoke of working oxen $10. For the best working single ox $5. 3. *Swine.* For the best boar $5. For the 2d. best $3. For the best sow $4. For the 2d. best $3. 4. *Sheep.* For the best ram $6. For the 2d. best ditto $4. For the best pen of Ewes not less than 4 in number $6. For the 2d. best ditto $4. 5. *Agricultural* implements. For the best plough of new invention or any improvement on the best plough now in use, to be tested by actual experiment, simplicity of construction, efficiency of performance, and facility of draft to be considered, $10. 6. *Domestic* Manufactures. For the best piece of linen cloth, for shirting or sheeting, not less than 10 yards long, $5. For the 2d. best ditto Ditto $3. For the best piece of linen drilling for pantaloons not less than 10 yards long $5. For the 2d. best ditto $3. For the best piece of flax or Hemp linen or diaper for table cloths or towels not less than 10 yards $5. For the 2d. best ditto—$3. For the best piece of wool flannel not less than 10 yards long, $5. For the 2d. best ditto ditto $3. For the best piece of wool and cotton ditto, $5. For the 2d. best ditto $3. For the best piece of Carpetting not less than 20 yards long, $6. For the best rag ditto ditto $4. For the best piece of wearing cloth of wool and cotton not less than 10 yards long $5. For the 2d. best ditto ditto $3. For the best piece of wool and cotton cloth-

ing for ladies and children not less than 10 yards $5. For the 2d. best ditto ditto $3. For the best piece of vesting of wool and cotton or all wool not less than 3 yards, $3. For the 2d. best ditto ditto, $2. For the best counterpane of wool or wool and cotton $5. For the 2d. best $3. For the best cotton ditto ditto $5. For the 2d. best ditto $3. For the best pair of blankets $6. For the 2d best ditto $4. For the best pair of negroes blankets $4. For the best pair of woollen knit hose $2. For the 2d. best ditto, $1. For the best pair of cotton ditto $2. For the 2d. best ditto ditto $1. For the best piece of summer coating of cotton silk, etc., $5.

[149] *Dr.—The Agricultural Society of Albemarle in a/c with P. Minor*

1817		
Oct.	To paid cash for a record Book	$1. 50
	" postage of letter to the Editor of the Enquirer	50
	paid for advertising the Special Meeting in Nov	1.
	pd. postage of Gen. Cockes communication	12½
Dec. 1.	To paid for printing 100 copies of the Report of the committee (circular)	5. 00
1818		
Mar.	" Paid for advertising the Special meeting in Mar	1.
	Postage of letter from Albany	25
	paid for printing 200 copies of the constitution	13. 50
	postage from Montgomery Ct. House	18¾
	To paid Treasurer my Stipend 1st year	5.
Nov.	postage of letter from Richmond, Dr. Adams	12½
	Do. from Corresponding Come. of Richd. Society	12½
1820	To paid postage of Amm. Farmer 30 papers	45
Feb.	Postage of letter from Winchester (H Holmes)	25
	Do. from Alexandria (J. & I. Douglas)	12½
	Do. from Petersburg (Ed. Ruffin)	12½
April	Do. 1st Vol. of american Farmer, 52 Nos. bound	78
	To paid Messrs. McKennies for advertising the meeting in October	1.
	To this sum for the 1st Vol. of Am. Farmer to which I am entitled, being a subscriber	4. 50
	To paid postage from Richmond, (Kentuy.)	50
		36. 02½

For the best piece of negroes winter clothing not less than 10 yards $6. For the 2d. best ditto ditto $4. For the best piece of shirting for negroes not less than 10 yards $4. For the 2d best ditto ditto $3. For the best piece of shirting of cotton and flax not less than 10 yards $4. For the 2d best ditto ditto $2. For the best and most complete suit of clothes entirely home made work by any member of the Society $8. For the 2d best $6. For the 3d best ditto $4. For the best home made cheese $5.

7—*Farms.* For the best cultivated farm of not less than 100 acres of cleared land reference being had to the original quality of the soil so far as it can be ascertained, $50. For the 2d. best ditto $25.

Persons from any state may become competitors for the premiums offered for agricultural implements, provided such implements be the manufacture of such person or done under his direction. Those offered for live stock shall be confined to members of the Society [150] who shall themselves have reared such animals except

Cr.

1817		
Oct.	By the sum due the Society for my becoming a member	$5.
	By cash of Dr. Js. Minor on the same a/c	5.
	By Do. of Col. Jno. Overton do	5.
	By Do. of Jno. H. Peyton Do	5.
	By my second years stipend due Oct. 1818	5.
	By Dr. James Minors Do. Do	5.
	By cash recd. of Dr. French 1st year	5.
	By 3d. years subscription—due Nov. 1819	5.
	By 4th. years subscription due Oct. 1820	2
	By 5th. years Do. Oct. 1821	2.
		—
		44

stallions, and these shall have been the property of such member at least six months preceeding the exhibition. They shall also furnish a written pedigree of such animal as far as practicable. The successful candidates for the premiums for cattle, swine and sheep shall give a written detail of rearing, and the successful candidate for that on cheese shall give a written account of the manufacture of such cheese. Premiums for domestic manufactures shall be confined to members of the Society and their families; such manufactures being wrought in whole or in part either by the member himself, or under the superintendence of his family or some member of it. Premiums for farms shall be confined to members of the society, and the successful candidate shall give a written account of the mode of improvement, and the annual production as far as practicable. No animal, domestic fabric, or implement of agriculture which may have obtained a premium at any show or fair, shall be entitled to a premium at the exhibition here contemplated; and in all cases where premiums are awarded, such evidence shall be required as the judges may deem proper and reasonable to establish the claim to premium. No discretionary premiums shall be awarded except for new inventions. The Society will award premiums for the greatest production of Hemp, flax and cotton for not less than half an acre in the fall of 1829. The Society are also resolved to award a premium for the best domestic wine the pure juice of the grape, in the autumn of 1829.

[151] They also resolve to award premiums for corn, wheat, and Tobacco, in the autumn of 1829.

Ordered that the Society adjourn to the 1st Monday in August.

Dr.—The Agricultural Society in Acct with Frank Carr.

1827.	To postage on letter from Geo. H. Crisman (Harrison-burgh	.10
Nov. 2.	To quire of paper for use of the Society	25
	Postage on letter from R. K. Meade	
	Blank Book $1.25	
	Postage on 2 letters from Govr. Barbour 12½.	

VIII. DIRECTORY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1920.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

General Offices, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Note.—The list of members of the American Historical Association here printed is the first to be published since 1911. It is correct, as far as possible, to November 1, 1920. The effort has been made to secure from each member information respecting his or her principal occupation, official or other position, membership in kindred societies, and interest in special fields of history. When no return was made of the questionnaire sent to members the entry has been confined to the name and address, except in a few cases where additional information has been readily obtainable from other sources.

It should be noted that life members are indicated by an asterisk, and that all members residing in the States of the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains are also members of the Pacific Coast branch of the association.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Viscount Bryce, O. M., P. C., D. C. L., Litt. D., LL. D., F. R. S., Hindleap Forest Row, Sussex, England.

MEMBERS.

ABBOTT, Alden H., College of the Pacific, San Jose, Calif. Dean and Prof. hist. and pol. sci.

Abbott, Frank Frost, 62 Battle road, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M. (hon.), Ph. D.; prof. Latin, Princeton Univ.; mem. Am. Philolog. Assn., Am. Acad. in Rome. Roman hist.

Abbott, Wilbur Cortez, 219 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn. (From September, 1920, Harvard University.) A. B., A. M., Litt. B. (Oxon.); prof. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. European and Eng. hist.

Abel, Anne Heloise, 10 West st., Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Smith Coll.; mem. Mo. Hist. Soc., Ill Hist. Soc. British colonisation.

Abeledo, Dr. Amaranto A., 161 Paseo Colon, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Prof. hist., Univ. of La Plata.

Abernethy, Thomas Perkins, box 252, Marion, Ala. B. A., M. A.; tactical officer and prof. of hist., Marion Inst., Army and Navy Coll.

Aborn, Marjorie, 1933 E. 66th st., Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; teacher, Cleveland Pub. H. S.

Adams, Alice Dana, 6 Reservoir ct., Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher and asst. dir., Laskey Commercial Coll., Boston; mem. Am. Geog. Soc. Am. hist.

Adams, Edward B., Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., LL. B.; libn. Harvard Law Sch.

Adams, Ephraim Douglas, Stanford University, Calif. A. B., Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; prof. hist., Leland Stanford Univ.; mem. Am. Assn. Univ. Professors, Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Royal Hist. Soc. (fellow). British and Am. relations.

Adams, George Burton, 57 Edgehill road, New Haven, Conn. Ph. D., Litt. D.; prof. hist. emeritus, Yale Univ.; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Col. Soc. of Mass. (corresp.), Royal Hist. Soc. (corresp.). Eng. med. hist.

Adams, John Stokes, 652 Bullitt bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., LL. B.

Adams, Randolph Greenfield, Department of History, Trinity College, Durham, N. C. A. B.; fellow in internat. law, Univ. of Pa. Mod. European hist.

Adams, Victoria A., 1203 E. 60th st., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; teacher Am. and European hist., Calumet H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Chicago Hist. Club.

Adler, Cyrus, 2041 N. Broad st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; pres. Dropsie Coll. for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, actg. pres., Jewish Theol. Sem.; mem. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc. (pres.), Amer. Philos. Soc., Wash. Acad. of Sci., Am. Orient. Soc., Am. Philolog. Assn. Jewish and anc. Orient. hist.

Adler, Elmer, 561 University ave., Rochester, N. Y. City historian; mem. Rochester Hist. Soc., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn, Buffalo Hist. Soc., Am. Scenic and Hist. Preservation Soc. Local hist.

Ainsworth, Harry, Moline, Ill. A. B., LL. B.; manufacturer; pres., Williams, White and Co.

Albree, John, Swampscott, Mass. Rec. sec. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc.

Alderson, Mrs. Persis Hurd, 824 Euclid ave., Des Moines, Iowa. A. B., A. M.; teacher; head dept. hist., Eastern H. S. Am. hist.

Alexander, James Edwin, P. O. box 228, Berkeley, Calif. Credit manager, J. F. Hink and Son; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. U. S. hist., southwestern.

Allen, Charles Ethelbert, Centre College, Danville, Ky. A. M.

Allen, Fredonia, Meridian and 32d sts., Indianapolis, Ind. Ph. B.; prin. Tudor Hall School for Girls.

Allen, Freeman H., Hamilton, N. Y. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol., Colgate Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law. European hist.

Allen, Gardner Weld, 419 Boylston st., Boston, Mass. A. B., M. D.; physician; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Cambridge Hist. Soc., Mil. Hist. Soc. of Mass., Naval Hist. Soc. Naval hist.

Allison, Mamye Caroline, Lancaster, S. C. A. M.; writer; mem. D. A. R., U. D. of C. Biblical hist.

Allison, William Henry, box 893, Hamilton, N. Y. A. B., D. B., Ph. D.; prof. eccl. hist., Colgate Univ.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Church hist.

Altschul, Charles, 32 W. 86th st., New York, N. Y. Retired.

Alvord, Clarence Walworth, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Ph. D.; ed. Miss. Valley Hist. Review; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Neb. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Minn. Hist. Soc., Chicago Hist. Soc., Mo. Hist. Soc., Mo. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc. Hist. of western Am.

Alvord, Katharine Sprague, Rector hall, De Pauw Univ., Greencastle, Ind. A. B., A. M.; dean of women and asst. prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Acad. of Pol. Sci. Am. hist.

Ambler, Charles Henry, Morgantown, W. Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of W. Va.; mem. Asiatic Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn. U. S. hist.

Ambrose, Frederick Marden, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Publisher and farmer; hd. of firm of Ambrose and Co.; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Old Newbury Hist. Soc. Anc. hist.

Amerez, Sultan Mohammed Khan, Tahdid-i-Koll, Teheran, Persia.

Ames, Herman V., Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. const. hist. and dean of grad. school; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa., Pa. Fed. of Hist. Socs., Am. Antiq. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist., col. and const.

Ames, Susie M., Pungateague, Va. Teacher.

Amick, Myrtle Elizabeth, 1020 S. Burlington ave., Los Angeles, Calif. A. B., A. M.; teacher in Los Angeles H. S. and Junior Coll.; mem. Hist. Soc. of So. Cal., N. E. A. Span.-Am. hist.

Anderson, Birdina Margueritte, Golconda, Ill. A. B.; teacher, Golconda H. S.; mem. Ill. St. Teachers Assn. European hist.

Anderson, Claude N., R. 3. D., Kearney, Nebr. Sc. B.; hd. hist. dept., State Normal School; mem. Nebr. St. Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Anderson, Dice Robins, 2460 Rivermont ave., Lynchburg, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; ex. sec. Civil Assn. of Richmond; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Va. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist., local.

Anderson, Frank Maloy, Hanover, N. H. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. Dartmouth Coll.; mem. Am. Assn. for Labor Legislation, N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Europe since 1789, and dipl. hist.

Anderson, Theodore Wilbur, Minnehaha Academy, 47th ave. s. and 31st st., Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., A. M.; prin. and hist. teacher; mem. N. E. A., Minn. Ed. Assn.

Anderson, Mrs. W. B., Brady, Texas. A. B.; prin. of H. S. and hist. teacher. Latin-Am. hist.

Andrews, Mrs. Anjie F., 223 Pearl st., Burlington, Vt. Teacher in Burlington Junior H. S.

Andrews, Arthur Irving, Tufts College, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and public law, Tufts Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Institut de Carthage, N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Brown Univ. Teachers Assn., Tufts Coll. Teachers Assn. Hist. of Mohammedan East, Balkans, Turkey, Russia, and North Africa.

Andrews, Charles McLean, 424 St. Ronan st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D.; prof. Am. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa., Md. Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Soc., Conn. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., Royal Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Am. hist., col.

Andrews, George Gordon, 709 E. State st., Ithaca, N. Y. Mod. European hist., esp. French Rev.

Andrews, Matthew Page, 849 Park ave., Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M.; editor, author, publicist; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Sulgrave Inst. Am. hist., col.

Anjou, Gustave, Rice ave., West New Brighton, N. Y. Ph. D.

Antonia McHugh, Sister, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn. A. B., A. M.; pres., Coll. of St. Catherine; mem. Minn. Ed. Assn., N. E. A., North Central Assn. Hist. Teachers. Mod. hist.

Appleton, William W., 35 W. 32d st., New York, N. Y. Publisher; chm. Board of Directors, D. Appleton and Co.

Archibald, Wilberforce Ewing, 435 W. Washington st., Springfield, Ill. A .B.; H. S. teacher. Am. hist.

Arnold, Benjamin William, jr., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; hd. dept. hist. Mod. hist.

Arnold, Rev. Charles London, 292 Hancock ave., W., Detroit, Mich. A. B., A. M.; clergyman; mem. Mich. Authors Assn. (pres.).

Arragon, Reginald F., Cohasset, Mass. A. B., A. M.; traveling fellow of Harvard Univ. Latin-Am., hist., dipl.

Asakawa, Kan-Ichi, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. L. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Japanese hist.

Ashbrook, William Sinclair, 4431 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M.; agency sec., Provident Life and Trust Co., Phila.

Ashley, Roscoe Lewis, 685 Prospect sq., Pasadena, Calif. A. B., A. M.; teacher and author; hd. dept. soc. sci., Pasadena H. S.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., S. Calif. Soc. Sci. Teachers Assn., S. Calif. Teachers Assn., Pasadena Teachers Assn. "Teaching of past in the present to high school students."

Askowith, Dora, 617 W. 152d st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. in hist., Hunter Evening Coll. European hist., med. and mod.

***Atherton, Mrs. Gertrude Franklin**, care Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, N. Y. Author.

Atkinson, Agnes Jessie, 100 S. Buckeye st., Crooksville, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; prin., Crooksville H. S.; mem. Ohio St. Teachers Assn., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist., dipl.

Atkinson, John Clark, Paris Island, S. C. A. M.; clergyman; welfare specialist, U. S. naval hospital and prison; mem. Hist. Soc. N. Ga., Ga. Teachers Assn. Pol. hist.

Attig, Chester Jacob, Naperville, Ill. A. B.; prof. hist., Northwestern Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Old Northwest.

Atwood, Edward Stanley, Monmouth Hills, Highlands, N. J. A. B., A. M.; retired; mem. Monmouth Co. Hist. Assn. (sec.).

Ault, Warren Ortman, 688 Boylston st., Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof., hd. dept. hist., Boston Univ.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist.

Austin, Franklin D., Barneveld, N. Y. Notary and accountant and local historian.

Austin, Harriet, 2646 Fremont ave. n., Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., A. M.; teacher mod. European hist., North H. S.; mem. Twin City Hist. Teachers Club. U. S. hist.

Austin, James, jr., 727 Oakwood ave., Toledo, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; judge, municipal court of Toledo; mem. Hist. Soc. Northwestern Ohio, Maumee Valley Pioneers Assn. U. S. hist.

Avery, Elizabeth Huntington, 209 Dakota ave. s., Redfield, S. Dak. A. B., A. M.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. U. S. hist.

Avery, Elroy McKendree, New Port Richey, Florida. Ph. B., Ph. M., Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.; author; mem. Western Reserve Hist. Soc. (life), Ohio Hist. and Arch. Soc. (life), Minn. St. Hist. Soc. (hon.), Am. Econ. Assn. (life), Avery Lib. and Hist. Soc. (pres.). U. S. hist.

Avery, Enoch Thaddeus, Croton Falls, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Aydelotte, Frank, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, 39, Mass. A. B., A. M., Litt. B.; prof. of Eng.; mem. N. E. Assn. of Teachers of Eng. (pres.), Mod. Lang. Assn. English, 16th century.

Aydelotte, James Ernest, Springfield, Tenn. A. B.; teacher and first asst. supt., Springfield city schools. Am. hist.

***Ayer, Edward E.**, 1515 Railway exchange bldg., Chicago, Ill. Capitalist.

Ayer, Joseph Cullen, jr., 200 St. Mark's sq., Philadelphia, Pa. A. M., Ph. D., D. B., D. D., S. T. D.; clergyman and prof. eccl. hist., Divinity School of P. E. Church, Phila.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Med. and Eng. Church hist., and canon law.

Ayrault, Guy, Groton School, Groton, Mass.

BABB, James Elisha, Lewiston, Idaho. S. B., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Acad. of Soc. and Pol. Sci. Pol. and soc. sci.

Babcock, Earle B., University Heights, New York, N. Y. Ph. B., Ph. D.; prof. and hd. of dept. Romance langs. and lits., New York Univ.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., Am. Philolog. Assn., Mod. Lang. Assn. French hist.

Babcock, Kendric Charles, 1204 W. Nevada st., Urbana, Ill. L. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dean, Coll. of Liberal Arts and Sci., Univ. of Ill.; mem. Minn. Hist. Soc. (corresp.). Am. hist., 1800–1860.

Babcock, Willoughby M., jr., 2504 Lake of Isles blvd., Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., A. M.; cur. of museum, Minn. Hist. Soc.

Bacon, Caroline T. (Mrs. George W.), 23 W. 67th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; mem. board of directors, New School for Social Research. Mod. European hist.

Bacot, Daniel Huger, jr., 1727 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M.; grad. student, Harvard, instr. Simmons Coll.; mem. S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Soc. Am. hist.

Baensch, Emil, Manitowoc, Wis. Pres., East Wis. Trustee Co.; chm., Wis. Lib. Comm., pres., Manitowoc Lib. Bd.; mem. Manitowoc Local Hist. Soc. (pres.), Miss. Valley Hist. Soc. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., German-Am. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.). Am. hist., col. and Rev.

Bailey, Louis J., Public Library, Gary, Ind. S. B., B. L. S.; librarian.

Baillieu, Clive Latham, Collins House, Melbourne, Australia. M. A.; barrister at law, Inner Temple. Soc. econ. hist.

Baird, Andrew Browning, 247 Colony st., Winnipeg, Canada. D. D.; prof. ch. hist., Manitoba Coll.

Baird, Mildred, Sharon Hill, Pa. A. B., A. M.; teacher. Am. hist. mod.

Baker, Alfred Landon, Lake Forest, Ill. Broker.

Baker, Charles Chaney, care W. P. Tarpey, agt. Pierce Navigation Co., Texas City, Texas. Shipping dept, Pierce Oil Corporation, Tampico, Mex.; mem. Hist. Soc. So. Calif., Va. Hist. Soc., Am. Orient. Soc., Royal Asiatic Soc., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Am. Geog. Soc., Arch. Inst. of Am., Soc. War of 1812. U. S. hist., so. Calif.

Baker, Col. D. J., jr., Camp Dix, N. J. Col. U. S. Army.

Baker, Helen, 1619 Monument ave., Richmond, Va. A. M.; teacher and hd. of Collegiate School for Girls; mem. Va. Assn. of Colleges and Schools. Mod. European hist.

Baker, Newman F., 105 S. 6th st., Columbia, Mo. A. B.; instr. hist., Univ. of Mo.

Balch, Ernest Alanson, 1339 Maple st., Kalamazoo, Mich. A. B. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Kalamazoo College; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club. Mod. European and French hist.

***Balch, Thomas Willing**, 1412 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., L. H. D.; lawyer and writer; mem. Am. Philos. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Antiq. Soc., Wyo. Hist. and Geol. Soc. (corresp.), Col. Soc. of Mass. (corresp.), Hist. Soc. of Pa. (v. pres.). U. S. hist., Pa., and internat. law.

Baldwin, Alice Mary, The Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. A. B., A. M.; hd. dept. hist.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Am. Geog. Soc. Eng. const. hist.

Baldwin, Edith C., 1517 S. Main st., Princeton, Ill. A. B.; teacher hist., Princeton Township H. S. Mod. hist.

Baldwin, Frances E., 147 W. Lanvale st., Baltimore, Md.

Baldwin, James Fosdick, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Eng. Manorial Soc., Dutchess Co. Hist Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Eng. hist.

***Baldwin, Simeon E.**, 69 Church st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; lawyer; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Col. Soc. of Mass. (corresp.), Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Philos. Soc., Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters. Const. and internat. hist.

Ballou, Hosea Starr, Winthrop road, Brookline, Mass. Financier; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Universalist Hist. Soc. (pres.), Mass. Soc. Col. Wars. Econ. and racial problems.

Baltzell, Ernest Roscoe, Queen's College, Oxford, England. A. B. Rhodes scholar.

Baltzly, Alexander, 89 St. Botolph st., Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Mass. Inst. Tech.; mem. Memorial Soc., Harv. Univ. European hist., 1500–1800.

Bamberger, Stella H., 2408 Linden ave., Baltimore, Md. Teacher Prep. School No. 49.

Bancroft, Frederic, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. Ph. D., LL. D.; historian.

Barber, Charles Marr, 100 S. 14th st., Albuquerque, N. Mex. Ph. B.; wholesale automobiles and trucks. Anc. and mod. European hist.

Barber, Solon Ray, 338 N. 4th East st., Logan, Utah. B. S.

Barbour, Violet, 145 College ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Ph. D.; asst. prof., Vassar Coll. Eng. hist.

Barclay, Thomas Swain, 4411 McPherson ave., St. Louis, Mo. A. B., A. M.; instr. pol. sci., Univ. of Mo.; mem. Mo. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist., recent.

Barker, Eugene Campbell, 2220 San Gabriel st., Austin, Texas. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Texas; mem. Texas St. Hist. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. U. S. hist., Southwest.

Barnard, Arthur Fairchild, 6007 Woodlawn ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; instr. hist., School of Education, Univ. of Chicago. Anc. and mod. European hist.

Barnes, Demass Ellsworth, Morristown, N. J. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Morristown School. Am. hist.

Barnes, Donald G., Milton Academy, Milton, Mass. A. B., A. M.

Barnes, Harry Elmer, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Am. Sociol. Soc., Acad. Pol. Sci., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. Historiography, social and intellectual hist.

Barnes, Viola Florence, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. hist. Am. hist., col.

Barnum, William Milo, 10 Wall st., New York, N. Y. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer.

Barnwell, Joseph Walker, 54 Broad st., Charleston, S. C. Pres. S. C. Hist. Soc.

Barrett, Florence, 56 Fenway, Boston, Mass. A. B.

Barss, Katharine Gunter, 402 Golden Hill st., Bridgeport, Conn. A. B.; teacher hist., H. S.

Barstow, Charles Lester, 34 Gramercy park, New York, N. Y. A. B.; editor.

Bartholomay, Henry, 1212 First Nat. Bank bldg., Chicago, Ill. LL. B.

Bartlett, Marguerite G., 1138 S. 52d st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher hist. and acad. head, Prep. School; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Am. hist., const.

Barton, Alvin Lester, 1404 Hazelwood ave., Detroit, Mich. A. B.; teacher hist., Northern H. S.; mem. Mich. State Teachers Assn. Anc. hist.

Bassett, John Spencer, 58 Pomeroy terrace, Northampton, Mass. Ph D., LL. D.; hd. dept. hist., Smith Coll.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc. U. S. hist., recent.

Basye, Arthur Herbert, Hanover, N. H. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Dartmouth Coll.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist. and Am. col. hist.

Batcheller, Robert, 723 15th st. nw., Washington, D. C.

Bates, Albert Carlos, Hartford, Conn. Libn., Conn. Hist. Soc.; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc., New London Co. Hist. Soc. U. S. hist., New Eng. and Conn.

Bates, M. S., Hiram, Ohio.

Battle, George Gordon, 37 Wall st., New York, N. Y. Attorney-at-law.

Baxter, James Phinney, 61 Deering st., Portland, Me. A. M., Litt. D.; author; mem. Me. Hist. Soc. (pres.), N. E. Historic-Geneal. Soc. (pres.), Am. Antiq. Soc. (councillor), Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. (fellow), Mass. Hist. Soc., R. I. Hist Soc., Old Colony Hist. Soc.

Baxter, James Phinney, 3d, 1205 Wood ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. A. B.; student. Am. hist.

Bayard, Thomas F., 9 Red Oak road, Wilmington, Del. A. B.; attorney at law; mem. Del. Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci.

Beach, Myron Hawley, 849 Erie ave., San Antonio, Texas. LL. D.

Beach, William Harrison, Seneca Falls, N. Y. A. M.; mem. G. A. R., Loyal Legion, N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Soc. U. S. hist., local.

Bean, Charles D., Masonic Temple, Geneva, N. Y. S. B., Ph. B., A. M., LL. D.; lawyer; mem. Delphian Hist. Soc. (pres.), Geneva Masonic Hist. Soc. (sec.), S. of A. R., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., N. Y. St. Geog. Soc., Genesee Hist. Fed. Biography.

Beard, Charles A., New Milford, Conn. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; dir., N. Y. Bureau of Municipal Research; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Nat. Municipal League. Am. econ. and pol. hist.

Beardslee, Sara Eliza, 1536 N. 18th st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; instr. hist. and Eng., Temple Univ.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. U. S. hist.

Beaumont, John W., 1124 Ford bldg., Detroit, Mich. B. S.

Beaver, Mildred, P. O. box 209, Patterson, Calif. A. B.; teacher hist., civics, econ. and Spanish, Patterson Union H. S.

Beazley, Charles Raymond, The University, Edmund st., Birmingham, England. M. A., D. Litt. (Oxon.); prof. hist. Univ. of Birmingham.

Bechtel, George Gerald, 2962 W. Grand blvd., Detroit, Mich. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; prin., Detroit Northern H. S.; mem. Am. Geog. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club, Mich. St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist.

Beck, Margaret Milne, 19 W. 93d st., New York, N. Y. A. B.; student. Eng. pol. and const. hist.

Becker, Carl L., Upland road, Ithaca, N. Y. L. B., Ph. D.; prof. mod. European hist., Cornell Univ.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. Mod. European, 18th century, and Rev.

Bedell, Rev. Frederick M. C., Trinity Episcopal Church, Shamokin, Pa. Rector Trinity Church; chm. Social Service Comm., Diocese of Harrisburg.

Beeckman, Florence Louise, 141 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist., Eastern District H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Mod. European hist., Am. hist.

Beer, William, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La. Librarian; mem. Am. Antiquarian Soc., Am. Sociol. Soc., La. Hist. Soc., Chicago Hist. Soc., St. Louis Hist. Soc., Assn. for Advancement of Sci., New Orleans Acad. of Sci. Hist. of La.

Bell, Hazel A., 2117 M st., Sacramento, Calif. A. B.; high-school teacher.

Bell, Herbert Clifford, 80 Federal st., Brunswick, Me. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Bowdoin Coll. Mod. European hist.

Bell, James Christy, jr., 337 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. A. B.; student. Am. hist., 19th cent.

Bell, J. L., Bismarck, N. Dak. V. pres. 1st Nat. Bank, treas. State Hist. Soc.

Belote, Theodore Thomas, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M.; curator division of hist.

Bemis, Samuel Flagg, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. A. M., Ph. D. Am. dipl. hist.

Benjamin, Gilbert Giddings, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., State Teachers Assn. of Iowa, Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., State Hist Soc. of Iowa, Soc. Sci. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Benns, F. Lee, 331 S. Grant st., Bloomington, Ind. A. B., A. M.; teacher; Am. Antiq. Soc. fellow in hist., Clark Univ. Latin-Am. hist.

Benton, Elbert Jay, 1938 E. 116th st., Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Western Reserve Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Ohio State Teachers Assn. Am. hist., col., 18th cent.

Benton, George W., 100 Washington sq., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; chief, ed. dept., Am. Book Co.

Bernd, Florence, 169 Laurel ave., Macon, Ga. A. B.; teacher hist., Lanier H. S.; mem. Ga. Hist. Assn., Ga. Edn. Assn., Bibb Co. Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Bernheim, Isaac Wolfe, Inter-Southern bldg., Louisville, Ky. Retired merchant; mem. Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn.

Berringer, Edwin John, High School, Stockton, Calif. L. B., L. M.; mem. Calif. Teachers Assn.; H. S. Teachers Assn. U. S. hist.

Bestor, Arthur E., Chautauqua, N. Y. A. B., LL. D.; pres., Chautauqua Institution.

Betten, Rev. Francis Sales, St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio. Teacher hist. Med. hist., esp. 9th cent.

Bever, James, 614 Ivy st., Bellingham, Wash. B. Ped., A. M.; hd. dept. hist. and sociol., State Nor. Sch.

Beveridge, Albert Jeremiah, 4164 Washington blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. A. M., LL. D.; writer; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Soc. Biography, John Marshall.

***Beyer, H. Otley**, 929 calle Santol, Manila, P. I. A. M.

Biddle, Edward, 308 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bieber, Ralph Paul, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Am. hist. Am. hist.

Bier, M. Elmira, 660 K st. ne., Washington, D. C. Clerk in internal revenue.

***Bigelow, Frank Gordon**, 1929 Dupont ave. s., Minneapolis, Minn. Retired.

Bigelow, Lt. Col. John, 1836 Jefferson pl., Washington, D. C. Lieut. col., U. S. A., ret. U. S. hist.

***Bigelow, Melville Madison**, Ashburton place, Boston, Mass. Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. Boston Univ. Law Sch.; mem. Am. Acad. of Arts and Sci.

***Bigelow, Poultney**, Malden-on-Hudson, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; author; mem. Royal Geog. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc., N. Y. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Royal United Service Instn. (hon.).

Biggar, Henry Percival, 19 Victoria st., London, S. W. 1, England. B. A., B. Litt. (Oxon.); European rep. of the Public Archives of Canada; mem. Royal Hist. Soc. [Eng.], Hist. Assn., Hist. Soc. of Ontario. Early Am. hist.

***Bingham, Hiram**, drawer A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Litt. D.; explorer and prof. Latin-Am. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc. Nat. Acad. Hist. of Colombia, Hisp. Soc. of Am., Royal Geog. Soc., Royal Anthrop. Inst. Latin-Am. hist.

Binkley, William Campbell, School of Government University of Texas, Austin, Texas. A. B., A. M.; chief asst. in hist., Univ. of Calif. Western Am. hist. Latin-Am. hist.

Birdwell, Alton William, San Marcos, Texas. A M.; prof. hist., Southwest Texas. State Nor. Sch.

Birge, Rev. John Kingsley, International College, Smyrna, Asia Minor. A. B., D. B.; clergyman; prof. in charge of Turkish dept.

Birks, Lila, Franklin School, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Bishop, Arthur Giles, Flint, Mich. A. B.; banker; pres., First Nat. Bank and Genesee Co. Savings Bank.

***Bishop, Cortlandt F.**, room 3009, 14 Wall st., New York, N. Y. A. M., Ph. D., LL. B.

Bishop, William Warner, 715 Church st., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. M.; libn., Univ. of Mich.; mem. A. L. A., Am. Lib. Inst., Bibliog. Soc. Am., Mich. Schoolmasters' Club. Anc. hist. and early church hist.

Bissell, John Henry, Bank Chambers, 80 Griswold st., Detroit, Mich. A. M.; lawyer; mem. Am. Bar. Assn. Am. hist.

Bissett, Clark Prescott, 914 24th ave. n., Seattle, Wash. A. M., LL. B.

Bixby, William Keeney, Kings Highway and Lindell ave., St. Louis, Mo. A. M., LL. D.; retired manufacturer; pres. City Art Museum, v. pres. Washington Univ.; mem. Mo. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Am. Archaeol. Soc. (hon. pres. of branch soc.), Am. Antiq. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Mass. Hist. Soc., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. U. S. hist.

Black, Elizabeth Janet, Ivanhoe, Sampson Co., N. C. Writer, investigator, genealogist; mem. Arran Soc. (Glasgow; hon. life), Arran-on-Black River Literary and Hist. Soc. (permanent sec.). Local N. C. hist.; hist. of Scottish highlands.

Black, James Churchill, 304 W. 13th st., Anderson, Ind. Pd. B., Pd. M., Pd. D.; hd. hist. dept. Anderson H. S.; mem. State Teachers Assn., State Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist. and civics.

Black, James William, 56 Pleasant st., Waterville, Me. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Colby Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Me. Hist. Soc., Md. Hist. Soc. (corresp.) Am. hist.

Blair, Gist, 1651 Pennsylvania ave. nw., Washington, D. C.

Blakeslee, George H., Clark University, Worcester, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and internat. rel.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc. (council), Mass. Hist. Soc., Soc. Internat. Law. Internat. rel.

Blatchford, Paul, 333 N. Euclid ave., Oak Park, Ill. A. B.; manufacturer and professional sec.; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Ill. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Hist. of Chicago and Illinois.

Bleekman, John Ebenezer, Ditmars ave., East Elmhurst, New York, N. Y. Investment securities; mem. Lawyers' Club of N. Y., Cincinnati Engineers Soc., Am. Engineers Soc. Am. hist., esp. const.

Bliss, W. F., State Norman School, San Diego, Calif. Sc. B., L. B., A. M.; hd. dept. hist. and econ. and v. pres.; mem. N. E. A., State Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Bloom, Rev. Lansing Bartlett, Santa Fe, N. Mex. A. B., A. M.; clergyman, hist. research; sec., State Board of Hist. Service; assoc. in hist., School of Am. Research; mem. State Edn. Assn., Hist. Soc. N. Mex., Am. Assn. Teachers of Spanish, Archaeol. Inst. Am. Southwestern and Spanish-Am. hist.

Blount, Bertha, Wang Lang, Bangkok, Siam. A. B., A. M.; teacher, actg. prin., Wang Lang Girls' Acad. U. S. hist., southwestern.

Boak, Arthur Edward Romilly, 815 Forest ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. Prof. anc. hist., Univ. of Mich. Later Roman and Byzantine hist.

Bogardus, Frank Smith, Terre Haute, Ind. A. B.; prof. hist., Ind. State Normal School. Mod. European hist.

Boisseau, Oscar G., Holden, Mo. Abstracts and loans; mayor; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., and state hist. socs. of Ark., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., La., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. Mex., N. C., N. D., Okla., Ore., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Wis. Am. and pol. hist.

Bolin, John Siegfried, 1547 Shattuck ave., Berkeley, Calif. A. B., A. M.; instr. in edn., Univ. of Calif.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, Berkeley, Calif. L. B., Ph. D.; Prof. Am. hist., chm. dept. hist., Univ. of Calif.; curator, Bancroft Lib.; mem. Cal. Hist. Comm., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Texas State Hist. Assn., Am. Antiq. Soc, Sociedad de Hist, Geog. y Estodistica (Mex.). Spanish-Am. and western Am. hist.

Bonaparte, Charles Joseph, Baltimore, Md. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer.

Bond, Beverley W., jr., University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist., col.

Bond, James A. C., Westminster, Md. Lawyer; div. counsel, B. and O. R. R.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc. Anthropology.

Bonham, Milledge L., jr., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Litt. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof, hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., La. Hist. Soc., Hist. Soc. of E. and W. Baton Rouge, La., Professional Teachers League. Am. hist.

Bonnard, Annette Y., 92 Prospect st., Passaic, N. J. A. M.; tchr. Am. hist., N. Y. Pub. Schools.

Bonney, Clinton Howard, Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. Mod. Am. and European hist.

Booth, Russell G., 517 W. 113th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher; student, Columbia Univ.. Mod. European hist., hist. European thought and culture.

Bosley, William B., 1978 Vallejo st., San Francisco, Calif. A. B., LL. B.; attorney for Pacific Gas and Elec. Co.

Bostian, Frederick Hilton, Jacksonville, Ala. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Ala. State Nor. Sch.; mem. Ala. Hist. Teachers Assn., Ala. Edn. Assn. Mod. and Am. hist.

Boucher, Chauncey Samuel, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Bourne, Henry Eldridge, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., B. D., L. H. D.; prof. and hd. of dept. hist, Coll. for Women, Western Reserve Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Western Reserve Hist. Soc. French Rev.

Bovard, George Finley, 801 W. 34th st., Los Angeles, Calif. A. B., A. M., D. D., LL. D.; pres., Univ. of Southern California; mem. So. Calif. Hist. Assn., N. E. A., Calif. Teachers Assn., Archaeol. Inst. of Am., Internat. Geog. Soc. Mod. European hist.

Bowden, Witt, Department of History, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., Ph. D. Mod. econ. hist.

***Bowen, Clarence Winthrop,** 5 E. 63d st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; publisher, retired; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., R. I. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Col. Soc. Mass. (corresp.), Conn. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc. (pres.), N. E. Soc. in the City of N. Y. (v. pres.), N. Y. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Bowes, Anne Harriet, 600 Lincoln ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa. S. B.; teacher hist., Latimer Junior H. S.; mem. N. E. A. Am. hist.

Bowles, Harriett, Imperial, Calif.

Bowman, H. M., 60 Church st., Kitchener, Ont., Canada. Ph. D.

Bowman, J. N., 2103 E. 52d st., Seattle, Wash. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; supervisor of placement, Federal Board for Vocational Edn.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. Mod. hist., methodology.

Boyce, Mrs. Eleanor Day, 207 St. Clair st., Portland, Oreg.

Boyce, Helen, 3735 Grand bvd., Chicago, Ill. Ph. D.; teacher; mem. Chicago Archaeol. Soc. Mod. European hist.

Boyce, William T., Fullerton Union High School, Fullerton, Calif. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and econ.

Boyd, Allen Richards, 1751 Corcoran st. nw., Washington, D. C. Library of Congress. Mil. hist.

Boyd, Edward Mayer, Auburn, Nemaha Co., Nebr. A. B.

Boyd, William Kenneth, Durham, N. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Trinity Coll. Hist. of N. C. and the South.

***Brackett, Jeffrey Richardson,** 200 Marlborough st., Boston, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. soc. econ., Simmons Coll., and dir. School of Social Work; mem. Nat. Conf. of Soc. Work.

Bradford, Rev. John Ewing, 18 Wood st., Oxford, Ohio. A. M.; clergyman; prof. hist., Miami Univ., actg. cor. sec., United Presbyterian Bd. of Edn.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Soc. U. S. hist., Ohio Valley.

Bradley, Glenn D., 2111 Putnam st., Toledo, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist. and hd. hist. dept., Toledo Univ.; mem. Kans. Hist. Soc., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Am. hist.

Bramhall, Edith Clementine, Ticknor Hall, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.

Brand, Carl Fremont, 5 Fruit st., Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist. Smith Coll. Eng. in 19th cent.

Brandenburg, Samuel J., Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Ph. M.; librarian.

Brandt, Lida Roberts, 4337 Larchwood ave., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M.; teacher Latin, Washington Sem., Washington, Pa. Anc. hist.

Brandt, Walther I., Adelbert Hall, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., A. M. Am. hist.

Brantly, William Theophilus, 921 17th st., nw., Washington, D. C. LL. B.

Breasted, James Henry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; teacher, writer, investigator; prof. Oriental hist., chm. dept. Oriental languages and literature, dir. Haskell Oriental Museum and of Oriental Inst.; mem. Am. Oriental Soc., Am. Philos. Soc., Am. Acad. Soc. Sci., Soc. Antiquaries (London), Archaeol. Inst. Am. Hist. of Near East.

Brehaut, Ernest, R. F. D. no. 2, Creamridge, N. J. A. M.

Bretz, Julian P., 3 Central ave., Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. Am hist., Cornell Univ. Am. hist.

Brewer, Luther A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A. B., A. M.; pres., Republican Ptg. Co., and Torch Press; mem. hist. socs. Ill., Iowa, Kans., Mo., Nebr., Linn Co. (Iowa) Hist. Soc., Bibliophile Soc. Am. hist., local.

Briggs, Elizabeth, 509 W. 121st st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher, Horace Mann School, Teachers Coll., Columbia Univ. Am. hist.

Briggs, Katherine, Woodsville, N. H. A. B.; teacher; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Ammonoosuc Valley Teachers Assn. European hist.

Briggs, Lawrence Palmer, Riviere-du-Loup, Quebec, Canada A. B., Ph. M.; U. S. consul.

Briggs, Mitchell Pirie, High School, Fresno, Calif. A. M.; instr., Fresno Junior Coll.; mem. Iowa St. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Brigham, Clarence S., 34 Cedar st., Worcester, Mass. A. B., A. M. (hon.); libn., Am. Antiq. Soc. Early Americana.

Brigham, Herbert Olin, State Library, Providence, R. I. State librarian, State Record Commr.

Bristol, Edward N., 19 W. 44th st., New York, N. Y. Publisher.

Broadhead, Stella Florine, 130 S. Main st., Jamestown, N. Y. A. B.; N. Y. State Regent D. A. R., mem. N. Y. State Hist. Soc., Chautauqua Co. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Brock, Bernard W., 6200 Stony Island ave., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; instr. Hyde Park H. S. Am. hist.

Brooks, Robert Preston, Athens, Ga. A. B., Ph. D.; Dean, Sch. of Commerce, Univ. of Ga.; mem. Ga. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., southern, local.

Brooks, Viola, 1212 W. Green st., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M.; teacher of hist.

Brown, Ashmun Norris, 607 Hibbs bldg., Washington, D. C. Corresp. and mag. writer. Am. hist., Pacific Northwest.

Brown, Everett Somerville, 127 N. Rugby st., Huntington Park, Calif. L. B., L. M., Ph. D.; teacher. Am. hist.

Brown, Rev. Frederick Warner, P. O. box 329, Iowa City, Iowa. Ph. B., A. M.; clergyman; mem. Ohio State Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Brown, Henry John, 4 Trafalgar sq., London, W. C. 2, England. Proprietor of Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, Am. Liby. and Literary Agts.; mem. Am. Liby. Assn., Liby. Assn. of the United Kingdom, Bibliog. Soc. (Eng.), Bibliog. Soc. (U. S.), Md. Hist. Soc. (corresp.). Amer. Rev. period.

Brown, Louise Fargo, 263 Mill st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Vassar Coll. Mod. European hist.

Brown, Marshall S., 19 Fairview st., Yonkers, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., dean, New York Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Assn. Internat. Law, Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Brown, Richard De Mille, care Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William st., New York, N. Y. V.-pres. Corn Exch. Bank.

Brown, Samuel Hulme, Friends' Boarding School, Westtown, Pa. A. B., A. M.; hd. hist. dept. U. S. hist.

Brown, Rev. William Fiske, 704 Park ave., Beloit, Wis. A. M., D. D.; retired Presbyterian clergyman; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Ill. St. Hist. Soc. Hist. of Wis. and of Presbyterianism.

Brownell, Henry Chase, Canton Christian College, Canton, China. B. A.; assoc. prof. hist.

Brownson, Mary Wilson, Washington, Pa. A. B., A. M.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci. Am. dipl. hist., internat. law.

***Bruce, Kathleen Eveleth**, 46 Shepard st., Cambridge, 38, Mass. A. B., A. M.; student at Radcliffe Coll.

Bruce, Robert, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. Editor and compiler.

Brummer, Sidney D., 1356 Madison ave., New York, N. Y. A. M., Ph. D.; teacher, Boys' H. S., Brooklyn. Am. hist.

Brush, Charles Francis, 3725 Euclid ave., Cleveland, Ohio. M. E., S. M., Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D.; scientist; mem. Am. Assn. Advancement Sci. (fellow), Am. Inst. Electrical Engrs., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Am. Philos. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Geog. Soc., N. British Acad. Arts, etc.

Bryan, Alfred C., 416 Clermont ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; hd. dept. hist. and civics, H. S. of Commerce, N. Y.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Assn. Coll. and Prep. Schools, Middle States and Md., N. Y. C. H. S. Teachers Assn. U. S. hist.

Bryan, George Sands, Brookfield Center, Conn. A. B.; writer; mem. Authors Club (N. Y.). Am. hist., early western.

Bryan, W. B., 1330 18th st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B.

Buchanan, James Shannon, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. S. B., LL. D.; prof. hist. and dean, Coll. Arts and Sci.; mem. Okla. St. Hist. Soc., Okla. Edn. Assn. Am. hist.

Buck, Solon Justus, 611 Delaware st. se., Minneapolis, Minn. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Univ. of Minn., supt., Minn. Hist. Soc.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., State Hist. Soc. Wis., Ill. State Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Buell, Bertha Grinnell, 1010 Ellis road, Ypsilanti, Mich. L. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Mich. St. Normal Coll.; mem. Mich. St. Teachers Assn. Mod. European and Eng. hist.

Buffinton, Arthur Howland, Williamstown, Mass. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist., Williams Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist., French col.

Bullitt, William Marshall, Lincoln Bank bldg., Louisville, Ky. Lawyer; mem. Filson Club., Md. Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Soc. Napoleonic and gen. mil. hist.

Bullock, Alexander Hamilton, 340 Main st., Worcester, Mass. A. B.; lawyer, firm of Bullock and Thayer; mem. Am. Oriental Soc., Worcester Hist. Soc. Anc. hist.

Bullock, Mary, 322 3d st. ne., Mason City, Iowa. A. B.; teacher hist., H. S.; mem. N. E. A., Am. Geog. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Wis. Am. hist.

Burch, Hattie Etta, Roxboro, N. C. B. Sc., A. M.; student; mem. Acad. Pol. Sci. Am. hist.

Burchard, Louise, 107 Waverly pl., Schenectady, N. Y. A. B.; teacher hist. and econ., Schenectady H. S.; mem. N. Y. St. Teachers Assn., City Teachers Assn. of Schenectady. Am. hist.

Burgum, Edwin Berry, 306 State Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. B., A. M.; instr. Eng.; mem. Am. Geog. Soc., Mod. Language Assn., Hist. Soc. Western Pa. Am. hist.

Burley, Clarence A., 848 N. Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Lawyer; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Ill. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist., Northwest.

Burlingame, Anne Elizabeth, 424 W. 119th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Hunter Coll.; mem. D. A. R., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., N. Y. C. Teachers Assn. Hist. of thought and culture.

Burnett, Edmund Cody, 1140 Woodward bldg., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; hist. research, staff, Dept. Hist. Research, Carnegie Instn.; mem. Tenn. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., Rev.

Burnham, Smith, Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich. A. M.; head dept. hist.; mem. Chester Co., Pa., Hist. Soc., Mich. Pioneer Hist. Soc., N. E. A., Mich. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

***Burr, George Lincoln**, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., LL. D., Litt. D.; prof. hist., libn., White Hist. Lib., Cornell Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Am. Church Hist. Soc. Political, religious, and cultural hist.

Burrage, Champlin, Longfellow court, Cambridge, Mass A. B., A. M. (hon.), Litt. B. (Oxon.); libn. and author; mem. Bibl. Soc. (Eng.), Am. Bibl. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (corresp.). Anc. hist., early hist. of Christianity, mod. dissenting hist.

Burrage, Henry Sweetser, Kennebunkport, Me. A. M., D. D.; State historian; mem. Me. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Loyal Legion of U. S. Am. hist., local.

Burt, Paul, Middletown, Conn. A. B., A. M., D. B.; assoc. prof. hist., Wesleyan Univ. Mod. European and eccl. hist.

Burton, Clarence M., 65 Boston blvd. w., Detroit, Mich. S. B., LL. B., A. M.; lawyer; mem. Mich. Hist. Comm., Mich. Pioneer Hist. Soc. (pres.). Am. hist., Northwest, local.

Busch, Rev. William, St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn. L. Sc., A. M.; priest; prof. church hist.

Bush, Wendell T., Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. philos.; mem. Am. Philos. Soc., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Am. Assn. Advancement Sci., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Assn. Univ. Professors.

Butler, Anne Louise, College of St. Teresa, Winona, Minn. A. B.; grad. student, Cornell Univ. Am. hist.

***Butler, Nicholas Murray**, 60 Morningside drive, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; pres., Columbia Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Philos. Soc., N. Y. Hist. Soc., Am. Scandinavian Soc., Am. Hellenic Soc. (pres.).

Butterworth, William, Moline, Ill. Manufacturer; pres. Deere and Co.; mem. Ill. Hist. Assn., Am. Statistical Assn.

Button, H. Eugene, Alden, Iowa. LL. B., M. Di.; lawyer; postmaster; mem. Iowa St. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Byrne, Eugene Hugh, 240 Lake Lawn pl., Madison, Wis. L. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Univ. of Wis.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis. Am. Orient. Soc. Med. hist.

Byrne, May Gertrude, 1523 Foucher st., New Orleans, La. A. B., A. M.; instr. Am. hist., New Orleans Normal School; mem. Am. Sociol. Soc., N. E. A., La. Hist. Soc., La. St. Teachers Assn., N. O. Edn. Assn. U. S. hist., since 1850.

***CABELL, James Alston**, "Point of Fork," Columbia, Va. C. E., M. E., Sc. B.; lawyer and farmer; mem. Soc. Colonial Wars (gov.). Va. Hist. Soc., Soc. for Preservation of Va. Antiquities, Sons of Rev. Am hist.

Cadwallader, Laura H., 1530 N. 19th st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. of commerce, S. Phila. H. S. for Girls; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Phila. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Cady, Mary Louise, 600 Lexington ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; edn. sec., Nat. Bd. Y. W. C. A.; mem. N. E. A., Nat. Soc. Vocational Edn., Nat. Country Life Assn. Mod. European and Am. hist.

Caffrey, Genevieve E., R. F. D. no. 5, Seattle, Wash. S. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and math., Jenkins H. S.; mem. Am. Math. Assn., Am. Asiatic Assn., Nat. Soc. for Study of Edn. Am. hist.

Cahall, Raymond Du Bois, Gambier, Ohio. Ph. B., Ph. D.; teacher and writer; prof. hist., Kenyon Coll. Hist. of French Rev. and Napoleonic period.

Cain, Albert R., Central National Bank bldg., Cambridge, Ohio. Physician. Gen. hist.

Cairnes, Laura Jeannette, 1216 W. Fayette st., Baltimore, Md. A. B.; teacher hist. and econ., Western H. S.; mem. Md. Hist. Teachers Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Caldwell, Howard Walter, 1919 E st., Lincoln, Nebr. A. M.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Nebr.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Nebr. St. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Caldwell, Robert Granville, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. A. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist. and dean; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn. Am. hist.

Callahan, James Morton, West Va. University, Morgantown, W. Va. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Ohio Valley Hist. Assn. Dipl. and const. hist.

Calman, Alvin R., care H. L. Calman, 100 William st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Hist. of second French Rep.

Campbell, A. C., Casper, Wyo.

Campbell, James Oscar, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. A. M., D. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.

Cannon, Lura Lee, 2204 S. 14th ave., Birmingham, Ala. A. B.; secretary to Bishop James Cannon, jr.

Cannon, Virginia, 2204 S. 14th ave., Birmingham, Ala. A. B.; teacher. Hist. of Europe since 1815.

***Capp, Seth Bunker**, P. O. 2054, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carlson, Frank, 132 Nassau st., New York, N. Y. A. M., LL. B.; lawyer. Am. hist.

Carlton, William Newnham Chattin, 10, rue de l'Elysee, Paris, France. A. M., L. H. D.; mem. Assn. for Advancement of Scandinavian Study, A. L. A., Am. Liby. Inst., Bibl. Soc. of Am. Brit. soc. and pol. hist. since 1660.

Carman, Harry J., 708 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M., Pd. B., Ph. D.; instr. hist.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. Mod. European hist.

***Carpenter, Frederic Ives**, Barrington, Ill. A. B., Ph. D.; retired; mem. Mod. Language Assn. of Am., Chicago Hist. Soc., Bibl. Soc. of Am., Bibl. Soc. (Eng.), Newberry Lib. (trustee).

Carpenter, Leonora E., Eastern High School, Baltimore, Md.

Carpenter, M. Geneva, Tudor Hall School, Meridian and 32nd sts., Indianapolis, Ind. A. B., A. M.

Carpenter, Park, 23 Bellevue ave., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M. N. Am. hist.

Carpenter, William S., 54 Morningside drive, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; economist; For. Trade Bureau, N. Y. C.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Mod. European hist.

Carrier, Lyman, 1214 Emerson st. nw., Washington, D. C. S. B., M. Agr.; agronomist, U. S. Dept. Agr.; mem. Agr. Hist. Soc. (sec.-treas.), Am. Soc. Agromony (sec.), Am. Assn. Advancement Sci. (fellow). Agr. hist.

Carroll, Eber Malcolm, 718 Monroe st., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Univ. of Mich. Am. hist., Fed.

Carroll, Thomas Fitzgerald, box 410, Hanover, N. H. A. B., A. M.; Boudinot fellow, Princeton Univ. Am. hist.

Carson, William Wallace, 1012 S. College ave., Greencastle, Ind. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., DePauw Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. St. Teachers Assn.

Carter, Clarence Edwin, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist. col., Rev., western.

Carter, Miss M. C., St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.

Carter, Sally Randolph, St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.

Case, Florence, Rex apartments, Marion, Ind. Teacher, Senior H. S.; mem. Ind. St. Teachers Assn. Pol. sci.

Cathcart, Wallace Hugh, 10700 Euclid ave., Cleveland, Ohio. B. S.; bookseller; mem. Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Am. Library Assn.

Caywood, Bruce P., Sterling, Kans.

***Cebrian, John C.**, 1801 Octavia st., San Francisco, Calif. Retired architect; mem. Naval Hist. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc., Calif. Acad. Sci., Seismological Soc. Am., Astron. Soc. of the Pacific, Hispanic Soc. Am., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Am. Federation Arts, Am. Assn. Teachers Spanish, A. L. A., British Astron. Assn. (London), Société Astronomique de France (Paris), R. Academia de la Historia (Madrid; hon.), R. Academia de Bellas Artes (Madrid; corresp.), Hispanic-Am. hist.

Chadwick, S. Percy R., The Phillips Exeter Acad., Exeter, N. H. A. B., A. M.; Teacher; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Anc. hist.

Chambers, Raymond, 5 Brookline apts., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. M.; instr. hist., Univ. of Cincinnati. Am. hist.

Chamberlain, Leona Grace, Millington, Mich.

Chandler, Charles Lyon, Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; mgr., for. trade dept.; mem. Pa. Hist. Soc. S. Am. hist.

Chandler, Julian Alvin Carroll, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; college president; mem. Va. Hist. Soc., Va. St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist.

Channing, Edward, Widener 417, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; teacher and writer; prof. anc. and mod. hist.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Letters, Mass. Hist. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., Am. Antiq. Soc. Am. hist.

Chapin, Howard Millar, 68 Waterman st., Providence, R. I. A. B.; libn. R. I. Hist. Soc.; business mgr. Brown Alumni Mag. Co.

***Chapman, Charles E.**, 2423 Hilgard ave., Berkeley, Calif. A. B., LL. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. Hisp.-Am. Hist., Univ. of Calif.; mem. Hisp. Soc. of Am. Hisp. and Hisp.-Am. hist.

Chapman, Rev. Edward Mortimer, New London, Conn. A. B., D. B.; clergyman, teacher, author; lecturer on biblical litt., Conn. Coll. for Women. Col. hist. and hist. of litt. (Eng. and Am.).

Chase, Mrs. Cleveland King, Talcott House, Clinton, N. Y. A. B.

Chase, Julius Milton, Oriskany Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y. Hist. and geneal. research; mem. of Am. Peace Soc., Am. Soc. for Judicial Settlement of Internat. Disputes.

Chase, Lew Allen, 347 E. Hewitt ave., Marquette, Mich. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist., Northern St. Normal School; mem. Mich. Pioneer and Hist. Soc., Marquette Co. Hist. Soc., Upper Peninsula Edn. Assn. Am. hist.; hist. of Mich.

Chase, Mabelle, 50 Norwood st., Everett, Mass. A. B.; teacher hist.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Chase, Philip Putnam, 241 Highland st., Milton, Mass. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; head hist. dept., Milton Academy, tutor in div. hist. and econs., Harvard Univ.; mem. Milton Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Chase, Wayland Johnson, 141 Summit ave., Madison, Wis. A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Univ. of Wis.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc., Wis., N. E. A. Teaching of hist.

Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C., Santa Barbara, Calif. Litt. D., Sc. B., F. R. G. S.; author; mem. Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters, Soc. Midland Authors, Modern Languages Assn., Chicago Hist. Soc. Hist. of France, Italy, and Spain.

Chen, Geoffrey C., 5635 Drexel ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B.

Chen, Sophia Hung-Che, care Dr. Suh Hu, The Government University, Peking, China. A. B.; mem. Chinese Sci. Soc. Hist. method and crit.

Cheney, Harold C., 608 S. Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; publisher; western mgr., Charles Scribner's Sons; mem. N. E. A. Am. hist.

Chesley, Mabel L., 428 E 17th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B.; teacher hist. Erasmus Hall H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Brooklyn Teachers Assn., N. Y. C. Teachers Assn. U. S. hist.

Cheyney, Edward Potts, 259 S. 44th st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; prof. European hist., Univ. of Pa.; mem. Pa. Hist. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Eng. and econ. hist.

Chisholm, William Garnett, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y. LL. B.; Income Tax Dept., Farmers Loan and Trust Co., N. Y.; mem. Soc. of Colonial Wars, Sons of Rev., Am. Legion. Am. hist. 1812–1860, and geneal.

Chitwood, Oliver Perry, Morgantown, W. Va. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., W. Va. Univ.; mem. Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Assn. Univ. Profs., W. Va. Edn. Assn. U. S. hist., southern.

***Chorley, Rev. Edward Clowes**, The Rectory, Garrison, N. Y. D. D.; rector, St. Philip's Church in the Highlands; mem. historiographer of the Diocese of N. Y., Putnam co. Hist. Soc. (trustee). Hist. of Am. Epis. church; Am. Rev.

Christian, Asa Kyrus, College Hall, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M.; asst. in hist.

Christie, Francis Albert, 669 Alden st., Meadville, Pa. A. B., D. D.; prof. church hist., Meadville Theological Sem.; mem. Soc. of Bibl. Litt. and Exegesis, Am. Soc. of Church Hist. Mod. church hist.

Christophelsmeier, Carl, University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. Dak. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. of hist. and pol. sci.; mem. S. Dak. Hist. Teachers Assn., S. Dak. Acad. of Sci., S. Dak. Edn. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Hist. of mod. Germany.

Church, Frederic Corss, 63 Pringle st., Kingston, Pa. A. B., Ph. D.; teacher.

***Church, Harry Victor**, J. Sterling Morton High School, Cicero, Ill. Ph. B.; principal; mem. Nat. Assn. Secondary School Prins. (sec.-treas.), N. E. A., Ill. Schoolmasters Club, Ill. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Churchill, George Morton, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; classifier, and assoc. prof. hist., George Washington Univ.; mem. Agr. Hist. Soc. Eng. and Am. hist

Clark, Arthur H., Caxton bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Pres., Arthur H. Clark Co.; mem. Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Hakluyt Soc. of London, Am. Orientl. Soc., Anglo-Russ. Litt. Soc. Am. hist.

Clark, Chester Wells, Conant Hall 24, Cambridge, Mass. A. B. dept, Univ. of Mich. European and mod. Eng. hist.

Clark, Mrs. Edward Hardy, 470 Park ave., New York, N. Y. Mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., col.

Clark, Emma H. J. Hubbert (Mrs. J. A.), P. O. box 705, Pueblo, Colo. Asst. prin., Am. Bus. Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Nat. Assn. Shorthand Teachers, Gregg Shorthand Assn. U. S. hist., geneal.

***Clark, Captain Hollis Chenery**, Public High School, New Britain, Conn. Captain U. S. Army, retired. Mil. hist.

Clark, John Calvin Lawrence, Lancaster, Mass. Writer; town clerk; mem. Clinton (Mass.) Hist. Soc. U. S. hist., New Eng.

Clark, John Crafton, 1223 Hill st., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B., A. M.; law student; asst. hist., Univ. of Mich. Eng. legal hist.

Clark, Olynthus B., 1234 32d st., Des Moines, Iowa. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Drake Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Iowa, Iowa Soc. Sci. Teachers Assn. Am. hist., Civil War and western.

Clark, Robert Carlton, Eugene, Oreg. Ph. D.; teacher, Univ. of Oregon. Hist. of Am. diplomacy.

Clark, Victor S., 48 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. Litt. B., Ph. D.; editor; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Statistical Assn. (fellow). Industrial hist.

Clark, William Lee, P. O. box 447, Riverside, Calif. Metal mining; operator of mines; mem. Am. Inst. Mining and Metal. Engrs., Am. Mining Cong., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. Labor and welfare.

Clarke, Mary Patterson, 721 Illinois st., Lawrence, Kans. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and sociol., Missouri Christian Coll.; mem. Kans. Hist. Soc. Am. col. hist.; hist. of the Middle West.

Clauder, Anna Cornelia, 1724 Green st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; H. S. teacher of hist. and civics; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Cleghorn, Arthur Merrill, 1405 Mawthorne terrace, Berkeley, Calif. A. B.; head hist. dept., Lowell H. S., San Francisco.

Clements, William Lawrence, Center and Park aves., Bay City, Mich. S. B.; mfr. and book collector; regent of Univ. of Mich. and bank pres.; mem. Mich. Hist. Comm., Am. Antiq. Soc. Am. hist., col.

Cleveland, Catharine C., 4807 Greenwood ave., Chicago, Ill. L. B., Ph. D.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Mod. hist., U. S. hist., soc. and econ.

Cleven, N. Andrew N., 315 Washington ave., Fayetteville, Ark. P. B., Ed. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Univ. of Ark.; mem. N. E. A., H. S. Teachers Assn. of Calif., Teachers Assn. of Calif. and Ark. Mod. European and Hispanic-Am. hist.

Clizbee, Azalea, 179 W. 76th st., New York, N. Y. Ed. Readers' Guide Suppl., H. W. Wilson Co.; mem. L. I. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc., A. L. A., N. Y. Lib. Club.

***Close, Frances Hobby**, Croton Falls, Westchester Co., N. Y. Mem. Church Hist. Soc., Phila., Bedford (Westchester Co., N. Y.) Hist. Soc.

Coale, Howard Ogborn, Point Arena, Calif. A. B.; prin. Point Arena H. S.; mem. Calif. St. Teachers Assn. Am. and European hist.

Coan, Charles Florus, State University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex. A. B.

Cochran, M. Hermond, 30½ Mellen st., Cambridge, Mass.

Cochran, Roy E., Station A, Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof., Univ. of Nebraska; mem. Nebr. St. Hist. Soc. Am. for. rel., esp. with England and Canada.

Codding, John Wesley, Towanda, Pa. A. M.

Cohen, Edward M., 386 Georgia ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B.; student and teacher hist.

Cohen, Robert Myron, Kohut School, Harrison, N. Y. A. B.; business. Am. hist.

Cohn, Morris M., 1001 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark. Lawyer; mem. Am. Bar. Assn., Ark. Bar Assn., Little Rock Bar Assn., Ark. Hist. Soc., Bd. Trustees, Pub. Lib. Soc. and legal hist.

Coit, Ruth, 600 Lexington ave., New York, N. Y. Educator.

Colby, Charles William, 560 Pine ave., Montreal, Canada. A. M., Ph. D., D. C. L.; prof. hist., McGill Univ.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc. Anc. hist.

Colby, Elbridge, 710 Lincoln ave., St. Paul, Minn. A. B., A. M.

Cole, Arthur Charles, 706 Michigan ave., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Univ. of Ill.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

*__Cole, George Watson,__ care The Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, San Gabriel, Calif. Bibliographer and libn.; mem. A. L. A. (life), Bibl. Soc. Am., Bibl. Soc. London, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, Brussels (assoc.). Am. Geog. Soc. (fellow), Hispanic Soc. Am. (corresp.), Am. Antiq. Soc. Am. hist.

Cole, Theodore L., 715 Colorado bldg., Washington, D. C. Ph. B.; pres. Statute Law Book Co.; mem. A. L. A., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Bibliog. Soc. Am., Nat. Assn. St. Libns. Hist. of Am. statute law.

Coleman, Christopher B., Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. A. B., D. B., Ph. D.; head dept. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Ind. Hist. Soc. (corresp. sec.), Ohio Valley Hist. Assn. (treas.), Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Soc. Church Hist. Med. European hist.

Coleman, Doris Mumford, Academy House, Keene, N. H. A. B.; hist. teacher, Keene H. S. Anc. hist.

Coles, Claudia Stuart (Mrs. Tucker Skipwith, jr.), The Iroquois, Washington, D. C. Library research, Bureau of Indian Affairs, War Dept.; mem. S. C. Hist. Soc., Assn. for Preservation of Va. Antiquities, Col. Dames. Hist. of S. C. and Va.

Colestock, Harry L., 342 Mt. Washington drive, Los Angeles, Calif. A. B., instr. hist. and govt., Franklin H. S.; mem. Hist. Soc. So. Calif., Calif. St. Teachers Assn., H. S. Teachers Assn. of Los Angeles. Am. hist.

Colgate, Lathrop, Bedford, N. Y. Mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc. Hist. of for. rel.

Collins, A. Harvey, 314 W. Olive ave., Redlands, Calif. A. M.; prof. hist. and registrar, Univ. of Redlands.

Collins, Maria Clinton, Ely School for Girls, Ely court, Greenwich, Conn. L. B., A. M.; teacher of gen. hist. U. S. hist.

Colvin, Caroline, University of Maine, Orono, Me. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Me. Hist. Soc., Me. Hist. Teachers Assn., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Cone, Mrs. Kate Morris, Hartford, Vt. A. B., Ph. D.; mem. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Soc., Vt. Hist. Soc., Old Const. House Assn., St. Free Lib. Assn. U. S. hist. and local.

Conger, Lt. Col. Arthur Latham, 24 Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. A. B.; Lt. Col., infantry div.; instr. Army Gen. Staff Coll. Mod. mil. hist.

Conger, John Leonard, 342 S. West st., Galesburg, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. hist. and govt., Knox Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. U. S. hist.

Conlan, Mrs. Michael, State Historical Society, The Capitol, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Connor, Henry Groves, Benton and Gray sts., Wilson, N. C. LL. D.; U. S. dist. judge; mem. N. C. Hist. and Litt. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Bar Assn., N. C. Bar Assn. Legal hist. and biog.

Connor, Robert D. W., Raleigh, N. C. Ph. B.; teacher; sec. N. C. Hist. Comm.; mem. St. Litt. and Hist. Assn (sec.-treas.), N. C. Teachers Assembly. Am. hist.

***Coolidge, Archibald Cary,** Library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. hist., dir. lib.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Soc., Marseilles Geog. Soc. (hon.), Royal Geog. Soc., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Antiq. Soc. Hist. of mod. eastern Europe.

Cooper, Bessie Dean, Hunter College, Park ave. and 68th st., New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; instr. in hist.

Cooper, Leigh Guillot, 2505 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prin., Northeastern H. S.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club, Mich. St. Teachers Assn.

Corning, Charles Robert, Concord, N. H. A. M.; lawyer; judge of probate; mem. N. H. Hist. Soc. (pres.).

Corwin, Edward Samuel, 115 Prospect ave., Princeton, N. J. Ph. B., Ph. D.; prof. jurisprudence, Princeton Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. const. hist.

Cory, John, Thacher School, Ojai, Calif. A. B.; teacher.

Cotton, Major Robert Christie, General Staff, Historical Branch, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. Major, U. S. A., exc. officer, Hist. Branch, ed. U. S. Infantry Jour.; mem. U. S. Infantry Assn., Mil. Service Instn., Sons Am. Rev. Mil. and dipl. hist.

Coulomb, Charles A., 4249 Girard ave., Philadelphia, Pa. S. B., Ph. D.; teacher, dist. supt. public schools; mem. N. E. A., Hist. Club of Phila., Pa. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Coulter, E. Merton, 297 Hancock ave., Athens, Ga. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof., Univ. of Ga.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ga. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., Civil War.

Courtney, Edwin Hill, 1719 E. Cary st., Richmond, Va.

Cowan, Robert Ernest, 867 Treat ave., San Francisco, Calif. Libn. with W. A. Clark, jr.; mem. Calif. Lib. Assn. U. S. hist., local.

Cowdin, Winthrop, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. A. B.; farmer. Mod. European and Am. hist.

Cowles, Israel Towne, Union Trust bldg., Detroit, Mich. A. B.; attorney at law.

Cox, Isaac Joslin, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Texas St. Hist. Assn., Ohio St. Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., Hist. and Philos. Soc. of Ohio (corresp.), Chicago Hist. Soc. (corresp.). Hisp.-Am. hist.

Cox, Mary Belle, 715 N. Lafontaine st., Huntington, Ind. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Huntington H. S.; mem. Ind. St. Teachers Assn., Ind. Fed. Litt. Clubs, Nat. Drama League. Mod. European hist.

Cox, Mrs. William Ruffin, 609 W. Grace st., Richmond, Va. Mem. Col. Dames of Am. in the State of Va. (pres.), Nat. Soc. Col. Dames of Am. (hon. pres.), Order of the Crown of Am. (hon. vice pres. gen.), Assn. for Preservation of Va. Antiquities (vice pres.), D. A. R., United Daughters of the Confederacy; Confederate Memorial Litt. Soc. (vice regent), Va. Hist. Soc., Archaeol. Inst. of Am. Am. col., Rev., and Confederate hist.

Coy, Owen Cochran, 2847 Fulton st., Berkeley, Calif. Ph. D.; teacher, sec. and archivist of Calif. Hist. Survey Comm. Am. hist., western and local.

Coyle, Susan Edmond, 1326 19th st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B.; tchr. hist., Miss Madeira's sch.

Craik, Elmer Le Roy, 1200 E. Euclid st., McPherson, Kans. A. B., A. M.: head dept. hist. and pol. sci., McPherson Coll.; mem. Kans. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Cram, Robert Vincent, 710 13th ave. se., Minneapois, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. Latin, Univ. of Minn. Anc. hist.

Crandall, Mrs. Lulu Donnell, 401 Fulton st., The Dalles, Oreg. Undertaking business; mem. Oreg. Hist. Soc., Oreg. Pioneer Assn., D. A. R., Daughters of 1812. Local Northwest hist.

Crane, Ella E., 2015 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. S. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and civics, Erasmus Hall H. S.; mem. N. Y. Acad. Pol. Sci., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist. and civics.

Crane, Verner Winslow, Brown University, Providence, R. I. A. M., Ph. D. Am. hist., col.

Craven, Avery O., 820 Grove ave., Emporia, Kans.

Craven, Mrs. Thomas I., Cravenhurst, Salem, N. J. Mem. N. J. St. Hist. Soc., Salem Co. (N. J.) Hist. Soc., Hist. Soc. of Pa., N. J. Soc. Col. Dames, "Old Barracks" Soc. of N. J., Soc. of Rev. Relics.

Crawford, Clarence Cory, 1530 Kentucky st., Lawrence, Kans. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. European hist., Univ. of Kans. Eng. hist., const. and legal.

Crawford, Finla G., 751 Ostrom ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M.; prof. pol. sci. Hist. of Civil War.

Crawford, Frank Erskine, Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass. A. B.; head hist. dept. Mod. hist.

Crawford, William Henry, 291 S. Marengo ave., Pasadena, Calif. A. M., LL. D., D. D.; college president.

Cribbs, George Arthur, 680 Hartshorn st., Alliance, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Mount Union Coll. Am. hist.

Critchley, Bertha M., 1832 Beersford pl., East Cleveland, Ohio. A. B.; teacher hist., East Senior H. S., Cleveland; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Crofts, Frederick S., care of Harper and Brothers, Franklin sq., New York, N. Y. Pub. business.

Cross, Arthur Lyon, 705 S. State st., Ann Arbor, Mich. Ph. D.; prof. Eng. hist., Univ. of Mich.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club, Univ. of Mich. Research Club. Eng. hist.

Cross, Cecil M. P., 319 Central ave., Norwich, Conn. A. B., A. M.; clerk, Surplus Property Div., Z. S. O., War Dept., Washington. Mod. col. hist.

Crossman, Leland Earl, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci. and econ. Am. hist.

Crothers, George Edward, 405 City Hall, San Francisco, Calif. A. B., A. M.; judge of superior court, chm. bd. of trustees, State Normal School; mem. Calif. Schoolmasters Club, Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Nat. Municipal League, Nat. Econ. League. Const. hist.

Crothers, Hayes Baker, 164 Strathmore road, Brighton, Mass. Teacher hist.

Crouch, Flora Alice, 108 N. Pulaski ave., Chicago, Ill. S. B.; teacher hist.; Austin H. S. Am. hist.

Crowther, Elizabeth, Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. Ph. B., A. M.; prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Hist. Comm. European hist., med. and mod.

Cruikshank, Gen. Ernest Alexander, 53 Wilton Crescent, Ottawa, Ont. LL. D.; dir. hist. sec., General Staff; mem. Royal Soc. of Canada (v. pres.), Ont. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Lundy Lane Hist. Soc. (hon. pres.), Niagara Hist. Soc. (hon. pres.). Brit. and Canad. mil. hist.

Cruikshank, John Perkins, Fort Madison, Iowa. Financial agent and title examiner; mem. Miss. Hist. Assn., State Hist. Soc. of Iowa. Local pioneer hist.

Cudmore, Sedley Anthony, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada. A. B.; economist and statistician; chief of Edn. Statistics; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Statistical Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Assn. for Labor Legislation. Econ. hist., esp. British and Am. econ. hist. since industrial rev.

Cumings, Mary M., 105 Washington st., Painesville, Ohio. A. B.; teacher hist. and civics, Painesville H. S.; mem. Ohio St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. European and Am. hist.

Cummings, Mary L., lock drawer 605, Warren, Mass. A. B.; teacher hist. and Latin, Warren H. S.; mem. N. E. Classical Assn. Eng. hist.

Cundall, Frank, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. Officier d'Academie (France); sec. and libn., Institute of Jamaica, sec. Jamaica Schools Comm.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc. (hon.), Jewish Hist. Soc., Md. Acad. Sci., Soc. of Antiquaries, Royal Col. Inst., Royal Soc. Arts. Hist. of West Indies, esp. Jamaica.

Cunningham, Henry Winchester, P. O. box 1216, Boston, Mass. A. B.; retired; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc. (council), Col. Soc. Mass. (rec. sec.), Me. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Milton (Mass.) Hist. Soc., Bostonian Soc. (a dir.), N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. U. S. hist., New Eng., and geneal.

Cure, Zachary Taylor, Jermyn, Pa. Retired. Theolog. and science.

Curti, M. E., 1 Mathews Hall, Cambridge, Mass. A. B.; student, Harvard Univ.

Curtis, Edward Ely, 7 Cottage st., Wellesley, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist. Wellesley Coll. Am. hist.

Curtis, Eugene Newton, 31 York ct., Guilford, Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M., D. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., actg. dean, Goucher Coll. Mod. European hist.

Curtiss, Charles Chauncey, 1404 Astor st., Chicago, Ill. Dir., Fine Arts Bldg.; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Art. Inst. of Chicago, Am. Federation of Arts, Archaeol. Inst. Am., Nat. Econ. League, Art Soc. of Am. Gen. hist.

Cushman, Milton Saxon, Sterling, Kans. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., coll. sec., Cooper Coll. European hist.

Custer, John Sherman, 376 Sumatra ave., Akron, Ohio. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. of hist.

Cutler, Mary Helen, Mills College P. O., Oakland, Calif. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., D. A. R., Mills Coll. Hist. Club. Mod. Eng. hist.

*DABNEY, Richard Heath, University, Va. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., dean of dept., Univ. of Va.; mem. Southern Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Soc., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci. Gen. hist.

Dackerman, Mrs. Arabella Clippinger, 274 N. Sandusky st., Delaware, Ohio. S. B.; teacher hist., Delaware H. S.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., St. Teachers Assn., Central Ohio Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Daines, Franklin David, 327 Boulevard, Logan, Utah. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Utah Agricultural Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Assn. for Advancement Sci. U. S. hist., western.

Dale, Harrison Clifford, Laramie, Wyo. A. B., A. M.; prof. pol. sci., Univ. of Wyoming. U. S. hist., western.

D'Ancona, Edward N., room 1038, Stock Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel, James Walter Wright, Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and econ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., Ga. Hist Soc., Ga. Teachers Assn. Mod. Eng. and European hist.

Dargan, Marion, jr., State Normal School, Athens, W. Va. A. B., D. B., A. M.

Darling, Arthur Burr, 8 Craigie circle, Cambridge, Mass. A. B.; grad. student, Am. hist.

Darling, May, 1340 E. 30th st., Portland, Oreg. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist., Washington H. S. French Rev.

Dart, Henry P., Canal Bank bldg., New Orleans, La. Lawyer; mem. La. Hist. Soc., Am. Bar Assn., La. Bar Assn. Hist. of La. and Miss. Valley.

Davenport, Frances Gardiner, 1140 Woodward bldg., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; staff Dept. of Hist. Research, Carnegie Instn. of Wash. Dipl. hist.

David, Charles Wendell, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. European hist. Med. European hist.

Davidson, M. Isabella, 606 Lake ave., Waseca, Wis.

Davidson, Otto Conrad, Iron Mountain, Mich. Gen. supt., Oliver Iron Mining Co.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis.

Davidson, Roy, 1423 S. Boston ave., Tulsa, Okla. A. B.; instr. hist., Tulsa H. S.; mem. Okla. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Davies, George Clement, Wauseon, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; teacher, Glenville H. S., Cleveland; mem. Md. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., Jeffersonian period.

Davis, Alice, 112 Nagle ave., New York, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and civics, Wadleigh H. S.; mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. E. A. Am. hist. const.

*Davis, Andrew McFarland, 10 Appleton st., Cambridge, Mass. S. B., A. M.; retired; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc. (v. pres.), Camb. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Col. Soc. Mass. (v. pres.), Mass. Hist. Soc. Hist. of currency and paper money.

Davis, Arthur Kyle, Southern College, College place, Petersburg, Va. A. M.; pres. of Coll., chairman, Va. War Hist. Commission; mem. Va. Hist. Soc., Southern Assn. of College and Preparatory Schools, Assn. of Va. Colleges, Va. Assn. Colleges and Schools for Girls, Archaeol. Soc. Am. Hist. of Va.

Davis, Jennie Melvene, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y. Teacher Am. hist. and govt., Erasmus Hall H. S.; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. Sci., Soc. Arts and Sci., D. A. R. Hist. of govt.

Davis, Leita Margarita, P. O. box 805, Sapulpa, Okla. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., H. S.; mem. Okla. Edn. Assn. Mod. hist.

Davis, Margaret, 1712 E st., Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Lincoln H. S.; mem. Nebr. St. Hist. Soc., Hist. Teachers Assn. of Nebr. (sec.), Nebr. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Davis, Rhea M., 242 E. Summit st., Alliance, Ohio.

Davis, Sarah White, 103 South st., Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. Med. Eng. econ. hist.

Davis, Walter Scott, College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash. A. B., A. M.; state senator, and prof. hist.; mem. Wash. St. Hist. Soc. (bd. of curators). Am. hist., Fed.

Davis, Warren Johnson, 324 DeKoven ave., Racine, Wis. Pres. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis.

Davis, William Stearns, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Minn. St. Hist. Soc. Anc. and Oriental hist.

Davis, William Watson, 1731 Indiana st., Lawrence, Kans. S. B., S. M., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Univ. of Kans.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Assn. Univ Professors. Contemporary dipl. hist. U. S. and Latin-Am.

Davison, Ellen Scott, 44 Langdon st., Cambridge, Mass. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; writing and research. French hist., soc. and econ., esp. 12th and 13th cents.

Dawkins, Walter I., 1119 Fidelity bldg., Baltimore, Md. L. B., A. M.; assoc. judge, supreme bench of Baltimore; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Bar Assn., Md. Bar Assn. U. S. hist., and local.

Dawson, Edgar, Hunter College, New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; prof. govt.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Hist. of evolution of democracy.

Day, Alice L., 1 Norwood st., Worcester, Mass.

Day, Clive, 44 Highland st., New Haven, Conn. Ph. D.; prof. econ. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. Royal Inst. of Dutch India (hon.), Batavian Soc. Arts and Sci. (corresp.), Am. Econ. Assn., Conn. Acad. European econ. hist.

Day, Katharine Seymour, care Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, N. Y. Artist; mem. Conn. Soc. Col. Dames, D. A. R., Mayflower Descendants. Am. hist.

Day, Richard Edwin, State Historian's Office, Albany, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Litt. D.; ed. state pubs., chief clerk; mem. Am. Soc. Sci. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Mod. Eng. and French hist.

***Deats, Hiram Edmund,** Flemington, N. J. Farmer; libn. and rec. sec., Hunterdon Co. Hist. Soc.; mem. N. J. Hist. Soc. (trustee), Va. Hist. Soc. U. S. hist., local, and geneal.

***Deforest, Maurice Arnold,** 2 rue de l'Elysée, Paris, France.

De Greef, Charles W., Big Stone City, S. Dak.

De Lamothe, Father Dominique, 818 Middle st., Fall River, Mass. Dominican.

De La Rue, Harry, Plaquemine, La. A. M.; prin., Plaquemine H. S.; mem. Ala. Hist. Soc. Col. hist., social and industrial.

Demarest, Elizabeth Baldwin, 407 S. Highland ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Instr. in hist., Margaret Morrison Carnegie Sch., Carnegie Inst. of Tech.

Demura, Ko, North Japan College, Sendai, Japan. D. B.; prof. church hist., Theol. Sem. Dept., North Japan Coll.

Denham, Edward, 128 School st., New Bedford, Mass. Retired mfr.; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Bostonian Soc., Moravian Hist. Soc., Hist. socs. of Pa., Va., La., and Iowa, corresp. mem. of Quebec, Maine, and Wis. hist. socs. Hist. of N. Am.

Dennis, Alfred L. P., care C. B. Hawes, 24 Bowdoin st., Cambridge, Mass. Ph. D.

De Puy, Henry Farr, Easton, Md. C. E., A. B.; farmer; mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc., Hist. Soc. of Pa., Am. Antiq. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Am. Fisheries Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Am. hist.

Derby, Samuel Carroll, 93 15th ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; prof. Latin, Ohio State Univ.; mem. Am. Philog. Assn., N. H. Hist. Soc., Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Soc. European hist.

Devitt, Rev. Edward I., S. J., Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. D. D.; archivist, prof. hist.; mem. Am. Cath. Hist. Soc. Col. hist., Md.

Dewell, James S., Missouri Valley, Iowa. S. B., LL. B.; lawyer, v. pres. State Savings Bank, sec. bd. of edn.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. of Iowa. Pol. and econ. hist., sociol.

Dexter, Henry Clinton, Central Falls, R. I. Pres. Warwick Lace Works, Riverpoint; mem. R. I. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Deyo, Rev. John Maurice, 2 Chapel pl., Danbury, Conn. A. B., S. T. B., A. M.; minister, First Cong. Church; mem. Asiatic Soc. Anc. and Am. hist.

Dickerson, Oliver Morton, care State Normal School, Moorhead, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Minn. Edn. Assn. Am. hist.

Dickson, G. A., Oceanside, Calif. Teacher.

Dielman, Louis Henry, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md. A. M., Ph. G.; librarian, pharmaceutical chemist; ex. sec., Peabody Inst., ed. Maryland Hist. Magazine; mem. Md. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., local.

Dielman, Reta Hazel, 802 E. 8th st., Winfield, Kans. A. M.

Dietz, Frederick C., 13 Monroe st., Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Smith Coll. Eng. hist., gen. and econ.

Diffenderffer, Frank Ried, 542 N. Duke st., Lancaster, Pa. Litt. D.; ed., retired; mem. Lancaster Co. (Pa.) Hist. Soc. (1st v. pres.), St. Comm. for the Preservation of Pub. Recs. Pa. hist. and biog.

Diggs, Eleanor, 104 W. Oakdale road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M.; research clerk, Mil. Intelligence Div., General Staff, War Dept. Mod. dipl. hist.

Dilks, Clara Gilbert, 6126 Jefferson st., West Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; teacher hist., Phila. H. S. for Girls; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Phila. Teachers Assn., Phila. Teachers Club, Phila. Soc. for Promotion of Liberal Studies, Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle Atlantic States, Phila. Hist. Club. European hist.

Dilks, Thomas Bruce, East Gate, Bridgewater, England. B. A.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc. (fellow), Selden Soc., Eng. Hist. Assn., Somersetshire Archaeol. Soc. Eng. med. town hist.; U. S. hist.

Dillon, Augustus Reynolds, 6154 Evans ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; prin., Mark Sheridan School; mem. N. E. A., Chicago Principals Club. Med. and mod. hist.

Dilworth, James Francis, 147 N. Craig st., Pittsburgh, Pa. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Univ. of Pittsburgh. Eng. med. hist.

Dimock, Mrs. Henry Farnam, Scott circle, Washington, D. C.

Dodd, William E., 5757 Blackstone ave., Chicago, Ill. Ph. D.; prof. Am hist., Univ. of Chicago. Am. hist., 1750–1919.

Dodge, Esther F., 936 N. Hudson ave., Pacadena, Calif. A. B.; teacher H. S.

Dodge, Robert Gray, 53 State st., Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer.

Doggett, Samuel Bradlee, 2018 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Mass.

Dolan, Sarah, 3 Linnaean st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B.; instr. hist. and Latin, Cambridge Latin School; mem. Classical Club of Greater Boston, Cambridge Teachers Club. Gen. hist.

Dole, Sara L., 2008 La Salle ave., Los Angeles, Calif. A. B.; vice prin., Manual Arts H. S.; mem. So. Calif. Hist. Assn., Calif. Teachers Assn. (dir., council), N. E. A., Nat. Vocational Assn. Pedagogy.

Donnan, Elizabeth, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. A. B.; asst. prof. econ. and sociol. Econ. hist.

Donovan, Herbert Darius Augustine, 121 Decatur st., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; instr. hist., Commercial H. S.; mem. Am.-Irish Hist. Soc. Am. pol. hist.

Donovan, John Joseph, 1201 Garden st., Bellingham, Wash. S. B., C. E.; civil eng.; v. pres. and mgr. Woods Dept., Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills, and v. pres. First Nat. Bank; mem. Am. Soc. C. E., Montana Soc. Engrs., St. Univ. Hist. Soc., Irish-Am. Hist. Soc. Am. and European hist.

Dorman, Lewy, Cayton, Ala. A. M.; graduate student in hist., Univ. of Chicago.

Dougherty, Rev. M. Angelo, Cambridge, Mass. A. M.

Douglas, Charles H., 239 W. 39th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Litt. D.; ed. in chief, D. C. Heath and Co.; mem. N. E. A., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Econ. Assn., Math. Assn. of Am. Med. and mod. hist.

Douglas, Samuel Townsend, 2d, Detroit, Mich. Ph. D.

Dow, Earle Wilbur, 554 Thompson st., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B.; prof. European hist., Univ. of Mich. Med. and early mod. hist.

Dow, George Francis, Topsfield, Mass. Ed., curator of Soc. for the Preservation of N. E. Antiquities; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Museum Assn., Walpole Soc., Topsfield Hist. Soc. Early Am. hist. and New Eng.

Downer, Edward I., 40 Vine st., Ashtabula, Ohio.

Doyle, John W., 42 Jane st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and civics, Julia Richman H. S.

Doysié, Abel Désiré, 12 rue Lagarde, Paris, France. A. B.; hist. research, Dept. Hist. Research, Carnegie Instn.; mem. Société des Poètes Français. Franco-Am. hist.

Drane, Rev. Robert Brent, Edenton, N. C. A. M., D. D.; rector of St. Paul's Parish; mem. N. C. Litt. and Hist. Assn., Roanoke Colony Memorial Assn., N. C. Soc. Sons of Rev., Am. Church Hist. Soc. Early Am. church hist.

Draper, Bell Merrill (Mrs. Amos G.), Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C. Genealogist; abstracting N. H. Rev. pension applications; mem. N. H. Hist Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. Am. Rev. hist.

Drennen, Lester William, Shenandoah, Iowa. A. B.; ed. Shenandoah World. Am. hist.

Drewry, Patrick Henry, 200 S. Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va. Member of Congress.

Droitcour, Mrs. Georgiana T., 672 Summit ave., St. Paul, Minn. A. B.; teaching fellow in hist., Univ. of Minn. Eng. hist.

Drum, John S., 1 Grant ave., San Francisco, Calif. Pres. Savings Union Bank and Trust Co.

Dudley, Mary V. C. (Mrs. Charles B.), Gulph road, Bryn Mawr, Pa. A. B.

Dulles, Rev. Joseph Heatly, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M.; Presbyterian clergyman; libn. Princeton Theol. Sem. Eccl. hist.

Dunaway, Wayland Fuller, 435 W. 119th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., D. B., Th. M.; instr. Columbia Univ. Am. hist.

Dunbar, Louise Burnham, 1101 W. Oregon st., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M.; teacher fellow in hist., Univ. of Ill. Am hist.

Duncalf, Frederic, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Am. Oriental Soc. Med. hist.

Duncan, David Shaw, 2174 S. Columbine st., Denver, Colo. Ph. B., A. B., A. M., D. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist, and pol. sci., head of dept., Univ. of Denver; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Asiatic Soc., Denver Philos. Soc. Pol. sci.

Duniway, Clyde Augustus, 24 College pl., Colorado Springs, Colo. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; pres. Colo. Coll.; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Antiq. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Oreg. Hist. Soc., Colo. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Dunn, William Edward, University station, Austin, Texas. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. Latin-Am. hist., Univ. of Texas; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Texas St. Hist. Assn. Latin-Am. hist.

***Dunning, William Archibald**, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; prof. hist. and pol. philos.; mem. Mass. Hist Soc. (corresp.), N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. (life). Am. hist.

Durand, John Stewart, 81 Fulton st., New York, N. Y. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer.

Dutcher, George Matthew, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. A. B., Ph. D.; v. pres. and prof. hist.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Conn. Hist. Soc., Middlesex Co. Hist. Soc. (v. pres), N. E. Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Société d'Histoire Moderne. Mod. European hist.

Dynes, Sarah A., State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. Ph. B.; head dept. hist.

EAGLE, Marvin E., Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky. A. B., A. M.; prof. of hist. Am. hist.

Eagleton, Clyde, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. European hist. Mod. internat. relations.

Earle, Edward Mead, Hamilton hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. M.

Eckhardt, Carl Conrad, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Colo. St. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Eddy, George W., 1551 Brownlee ave., Pine Hollow station, Youngstown, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; teacher European hist.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., N. E. Ohio Teachers Assn., N. E. A. European and Am. hist.

Eddy, William Woodbridge, 5005 22nd ave. ne., Seattle, Wash. A. B., A. M.; Mod. European and Near East hist.

***Edes, Henry Herbert**, 30 State st., Boston, Mass. A. M.; insurance, trustee, treas., literature; mgr. Conveyancers Title Ins. Co., ed. Harvard Quinquennial Cat.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Antiq. Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., Mass. Hist. Soc., Me. Hist. Soc., R. I. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis. U. S. hist., New Eng. and Mass.

Edgerton, Franklin, 107 Bryn Mawr ave., Lansdowne, Pa. A. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Sanskrit, Univ. of Pa.; mem. Am. Oriental Soc., Soc. for Advancement of Slavonic Studies. Hist. of the East.

Edmonds, Franklin Spencer, 133 S. 12th st., Philadelphia, Pa. Ph. B., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Pa. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., English-Speaking Union. U. S. hist., Civil War and after.

Edwards, Joseph Plimsoll, 20 Prince st., Halifax, Nova Scotia. Inspector, Dept. of Finance; mem. Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. (pres.), New Brunswick Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Royal Hist. Soc., Ontario Hist. Soc. Canadian hist., mil. and naval.

Edwards, Martha L., 419 Sterling pl., Madison, Wis. Ph. D.; research asst., St. Hist. Soc. of Wis.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Egan, Rev. Joseph M., Dunwoodie Seminary, Yonkers, N. Y. A. M., S. T. D.; priest; instr. church hist.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Med. and church hist.

Ehrenbold, Robert A., Conception Abbey, Conception, Mo. A. B., A. M.; teacher and libn.; mem. Spanish Hist. Soc., Benedictine Edn. Assn., Mo. St. Hist. Soc. Gen. and Am. hist.

Ellery, Eloise, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Soc. d'Histoire de la Rév. Française. Mod. European hist.

Elliott, George Armstrong, Equitable bldg., Wilmington, Del. Pres. Hist. Soc. of Del., pres. Del. Soc. Sons Am. Rev.

Elliott, Rebecca Patton, 5031 Cedar ave., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; teacher hist. and civics, William Penn H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Elliott, Thompson Coit, P. O. box 775, Walla Walla, Wash. A. B., A. M.; banking; mem. Oreg. Hist. Soc., Wash. St. Hist. Soc., Univ. of Wash. Hist. Soc., Eastern Wash. Hist. Soc., Sons of Am. Rev. U. S. Hist., Pacific Northwest, esp. Columbia River basin.

Ellis, Ellen Deborah, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Pol. sci., theory.

Ellison, William Henry, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvalis, Oregon. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head hist. dept. Santa Barbara H. S. and Junior Coll.; mem. Calif. Teachers Assn., Teachers Club of Santa Barbara (pres.). Am. hist., western.

Elson, Henry W., Greenville, Pa. Pres. Thiel College.

Ely, Warren S., Doylestown, Pa. Libn., Bucks Co. Hist. Soc.; mem. Friends' Hist. Soc., London. Am. hist., Pa., and local.

Elzas, Rabbi Barnett A., 42 W. 72d st., New York, N. Y. A. B., M. D., LL. D.; rabbi, Cong. Beth Miriam, Long Branch, N. J. Hist. of Jews, anc. and mod.

Emerson, Samuel Franklin, Burlington, Vt. A. B., Ph. D., L. H. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Vt.; mem. Vt. Hist. Soc. European hist.

Emerton, Ephraim, 19 Chauncy st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. emeritus, Harvard Univ.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Soc. Church Hist. Med. and church hist.

Endicott, William Crowninshield, Danvers, Mass. A. B.; trustee and lawyer; mem. Essex Inst., Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., Danvers Hist. Soc., Peabody Museum (trustee), Museum of Fine Arts (treas.).

Enelow, Rabbi Hyman Gerson, 521 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., D. D.; rabbi, Temple Emanu-El; mem. Am. Jewish Hist. Soc. Jewish hist.

English, Henry Fowler, 38 Hillhouse ave., New Haven, Conn. LL. B.; banker and real estate; dir. Union and N. H. Trust Co., v. pres. and trustee Conn. Savings Bank, dir. First Nat. Bank, sec. and treas. N. H. Park Commission; mem. Acad. Arts and Sci., New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. (dir.). Col. hist.

***Ensign, Charles Sidney,** Billings Park, Newton, Mass. LL. B.

Esarey, Logan, Bloomington, Ind. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. western hist., Indiana Univ., ed. Ind. Mag. of Hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Hist. Soc. U. S. hist., Middle West.

Esberg, Alfred Isaac, Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Calif. Prehistoric period.

***Estes, Webster Cummings,** 74 Warren st., New York, N. Y. Manufacturer; mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc.

Ettinger, George Taylor, 1114 Hamilton st., Allentown, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. of Latin and dean, Muhlenberg Coll.; mem. Lehigh Co. (Pa.) Hist. Soc., Pa. Hist. Soc., Pa. German Soc., Am. Philol. Soc., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Am. Geog. Soc. (fellow). Am. hist., esp. Pa.

Eubank, Lulu Katherine, 1409 John st., Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and civics, Junior H. S.; mem. Baltimore Public School Teachers Assn., Teachers Literary Club, United Daughters of Confederacy. U. S. hist.

Evans, Austin Patterson, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; instr. hist. Hist. of the Middle Ages.

Evans, Ira Hobart, 209 W. 7th st., Austin, Texas. Real estate; mem. Texas St. Hist. Assn., N. H. Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Nat. Econ. League, Am. Soc. Sci. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Eng. and Am. hist.

Evans, Jessie Campbell, 15th and Wallace sts., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; head dept. hist., William Penn High Sch.

Evans, Paul Demund, 609 Walnut ave., Syracuse, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist., Syracuse Univ. Am. hist., nat.

***Ewing, John Gillespie,** care Neal H. Ewing, Roselle, N. J. A. M.

EYRE, Mary E., Canby, Oreg.

Faber, Charlotte A., 61 Merriman st., Rochester, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist., East H. S.; mem. N. Y. St. Teachers Assn., Roch. Teachers Assn., Monroe Co. Hist. Teachers Assn. European and Am. hist.

***Failing, Henrietta E.,** 201 5th st., Portland, Oreg. Mem. Oreg. Hist. Soc., Archaeol. Soc.

***Failing, Mary F.,** 201 5th st., Portland, Oreg. Mem. Oreg. Hist. Soc., Archaeol. Soc.

Fairbanks, Elsie Daniels, 954 Union st., Manchester, N. H. A. B.; head hist. dept., Manchester H. S.; mem. Manchester Hist. Assn., N. E. A., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Fairbanks, May Lavinia, Mount Vernon, Iowa. Ph. B.; librarian, Cornell College.

Fairman, Charles, Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill. A. B.; grad. student, Am. hist., mod.

Fanning, Grace M. W., 97 Clark st., Brooklyn, N. Y. S. B.; tchr. in H. S.

Faraam, Henry Walcott, 43 Hillhouse ave., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., R. P. D.; prof. emeritus, Yale Univ.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Statistical Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., Am. Assn. for Labor Legislation, Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Econ. hist. of U. S.

Farr, Shirley, 5758 Blackstone ave., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; teacher; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Chicago Hist. Soc. Mod. European hist.

Farrand, Max, drawer 16, Yale station, New Haven, Conn A. B.; A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; gen. dir. Commonwealth Fund of N. Y.; mem. N. J. Hist. Soc. (life), Conn. Hist. Soc., New Haven Colony Hist. Soc., Mass. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Farwell, Helen Margaret, 20 Ripley terrace, Newton Center, Mass. A. B.; head dept. hist., Walnut Hill H. S., Natick, Mass.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. U. S. hist.

Faulkner, Harold Underwood, room 2–130, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. hist. Mod. European hist.

Faulkner, Rev. John Alfred, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. A. B., A. M., D. D., LL. D.; clergyman and prof.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Church hist.

Faust, Albert Bernhardt, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. German; mem. Mod. Language Assn., Am. Dialect Soc. Emigration from Europe to U. S.

Faust, Charles Julius, box 7, Valley City, N. Dak. A. B., A. M.; teacher, farmer; mem. Am. Sociol. Soc. Am., and European hist.

Fauteux, Aegidius, 340 St. Denis st., Montreal, Canada. Chief libn., Bibliothèque St. Sulpice; mem. Royal Soc. of Canada, Société Historique de Montreal. Canadian hist.

Fay, Sidney Bradshaw, 32 Paradise road, Northampton, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., Smith Coll.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Verein für die Geschichte der Mark Brandenburg. Mod. European hist.

Fea, John, Amsterdam, N. Y. Mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. Am. col. hist., Mohawk Valley.

Feemster, Silas Calvin, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. Nev. Hist. Soc. U. S. and French hist., 1781–1791.

Fellows, George Emory, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. New Orleans Acad. Sci., State Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Mod. hist.

Fenn, William Wallace, 5 Divinity ave., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., S. T. B., S. T. D.; prof. theology and dean of Divinity School, Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Col. Soc. of Mass., Soc. Bibl. Litt. and Exegesis. Church hist.

Ferguson, Arthur H., 115 Clarke st., Syracuse, N. Y. Ph. B.; teacher hist. and soc. sci., North H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Onondaga Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Ferguson, Finlay Forbes, 816 Westover ave., Norfolk, Va. A. B., S. B.

Ferguson, James Fulton, R. F. D. no. 1, Woodbridge, Conn. A. M.

Ferguson, Lauretta M, 1416 11th st., Sacramento, Calif. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Sacramento H. S.; mem. Calif. H. S. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Ferguson, William Scott, 8 Scott st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. anc. hist., chm. dept. of hist., Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Philolog. Assn., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Am. Folk Lore Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Anc. hist., Greek and Roman.

Ferrin, Dana H., 353 4th ave., New York, N. Y.

Ferris, Annette E. K., 112 Roselawn pl., Los Angeles, Calif. A. B., A. M.; retired teacher; mem. N. E. A. Hist. of med. Europe.

Ferris, Eleanor, 10924 Magnolia drive, Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist., College for Women, Western Reserve Univ. Med. hist.

Fess, S. D., Yellow Springs, Ohio. Educator, Member of Congress.

Field, Fred Tarbell, 3 Acorn st., Boston, Mass. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Vt. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Bostonian Soc.

Field, Isabelle Moss, Stony Creek, Va. A. B.; teacher, Stony Creek H. S.

Finley, John Huston, State Education bldg., Albany, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. D., L. H. D.; St. Comm. Edn., pres. Univ. of the St. of N. Y.; mem. Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters, N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. (trustee), Albany Inst. and Hist. and Art Soc., N. E. A., N. Y. St. Teachers Assn., Am. Univ. Union in Europe (trustee).

Finney, Byron Alfred, 849 Tappan ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B.; ref. libn. emeritus, Univ. of Mich.; mem. Am. Lib. Assn., Mich. Lib. Assn., Bibliog. Soc. Am., Mich. Pioneer and Hist. Soc., Washtenaw Co. Pioneer and Hist. Soc., Mich. Schoolmasters Club. U. S. hist., Northwest, Mich., and bibliography.

Firth, Martha, 723 Oskaloosa st., Pella, Iowa. Ph. B.

Fish, Carl Russell, 244 Lake Lawn pl., Madison, Wis. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof., Univ. of Wisconsin; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Antiq. Soc., Royal Hist Soc. (fellow). Civil War and Am. Revolution.

Fisher, Edgar Jacob, Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. Hist. of the Near East.

Fisher, Sidney George, 686 Bourse bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. L. H. D., LL. D.; lawyer, author.

Fite, Emerson David, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist.

Fitzpatrick, James Levi, Mt. Carmel High School, Mt. Carmel, Ill. A. B., A. M.

Fitzpatrick, John C., 212 1st st. se., Washington, D. C. A. M.; archivist; asst. chief, Manuscript Div., Library of Congress.

Fitzpatrick, T. J., Bethany, Nebr. M. S.

FitzSimons, Ellen M., Charleston, S. C. Librarian, Charleston Lib. Soc.

Flanagan, Mary A., 304 Hooper st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Teacher.

Fleming, Walter L., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. S. B., S. M., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Hist. socs. of Ala., La., and Tenn. Hist. of Southern States; U. S. since 1840; Jefferson Davis.

Flick, Alexander Clarence, 516 Ostrom ave., Syracuse, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Litt. D.; head dept. hist. and pol. sci., Syracuse Univ. European hist.

Fling, Fred Morrow, Station A, Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., Univ. of Nebr.; mem. Société de la Rév. Française, Nebr. Hist. Teachers Assn. French Rev.

Flippin, Percy Scott, Mercer University, Macon, Ga. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., assoc. ed. Ga. Hist. Quarterly. Am. hist.

Fly, Murry H., Bogata, Texas. A. B.; supt. Bogata Pub. School.

Fogdall, S. P., 305 5th st., Des Moines, Iowa. Ph. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Des Moines Coll.; mem. Iowa St. Teachers Assn. Mod. European and Am. hist.

Foote, Alice M., 245 W. College st., Oberlin, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; teacher; student for Ph. D.; mem. College Art Assn., Oberlin Art Assn. Hist. and appreciation of art.

Foote, Arthur De Wint, Grass Valley, Calif.

Forbes, Maud, Jefferson County High School, Boyles, Ala.

Ford, Amelia C., Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Wis. St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist.

Ford, Guy Stanton, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. L. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., dean of grad. school; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Minn. St. Hist. Soc. (council), Minn. War Records Comm. Mod. European hist.

Ford, Kathrine Middleton (Mrs. Arthur J.), Port Deposit, Md. A. B. Am. hist.

Ford, Worthington Chauncey, 1154 Boylston st., Boston, Mass. A. M. (hon.), Litt. D.; ed. pubs., Mass. Hist. Soc.; mem. Col. Soc. Mass., Am. Antiq. Soc., Md. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Forgan, James Berwick, 1415 N. Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Banker; chm. bd. of dir., First Nat. Bank; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc.

Foskett, Emma K., 642 Broad st., Meriden, Conn. Teacher hist., Meriden H. S.; mem. Conn. Teachers Assn., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Foss, Claude William, Rock Island, Ill. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and econ., Augustana Coll. Am. hist.

Foster, Francis Apthorp, P. O. box 323, Edgartown, Mass. Mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., Mass. Hist. Soc., Cambridge Hist. Soc., Me. Hist. Soc. (corresp.) Med., and Am. col. hist.

Foster, Henry Albert, 316 W. 1st st., Maryville, Mo. A. B., A. M.; prof. European hist., head dept. hist., State Teachers Coll.; mem. Mo. St. Teachers Assn., Northwest Mo. Teachers Assn. Current and mod. European hist.

Foster, Herbert Darling, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. A. B., A. M., docteur ès lettres (Geneva); prof. hist.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., N. H. State Hist. Soc., Am. Soc. Church Hist., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Am. Assn. Univ. Professors. Hist. of Reformation; Am. col. hist. (political and social developments of Calvinists).

Foster, Roger, 69 W 55th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer, author; mem. Authors League of Am. Const. and U. S. hist.

Foster, Rabbi Solomon, 90 Treacy ave., Newark, N. J. A. B., H. B.

***Foster, William Eaton**, 240 Bowen st., Providence, R. I. A. B., A. M., Litt. D.; libn., Providence Pub. Lib.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., R. I. Hist. Soc. Am. col. hist.

Foulke, William Dudley, Richmond, Ind. A. B., LL. B., LL. D.; author; mem. Nat. Municipal League. Early med. and recent Am. hist.

Fox, Dixon Ryan, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. (trustee). Am. hist.

Fox, Early Lee, Ashland, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Randolph-Macon Coll.; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Asiatic Assn. Am. hist.

Fox, George Levi, 15 College st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., LL. B., A. M.; prin., Fox Tutoring School; mem. Assn. of N. E. Colls. and Prep. Schools, Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Head Masters Assn. Eng. and U. S. hist.

Fox, Leonard P., Pa. State Chamber of Commerce, Telegraph bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. A. M., Ph. D.; Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist. since 1865.

Fradenburgh, Adelbert G., Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn. Am. econ. hist.

Francis, Helen E., Eveleth, Minn. A. B., A. M.; dept. of hist., Eveleth Jr. High. Sch.

Francisco, Louis Joseph, care Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, Philippine Islands. Branch mgr., Pacific Commercial Co. Am. and Philippine hist.

Frank, Tenney, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Ph. D.; prof. Latin; mem. Am. Philol. Assn., Am. Archaeol. Inst., Classical Assn. Atlantic States and Md. Roman hist.

Franson, Alice Louise, 21 Crooke ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B.; student.

Fraser, Henry Salmon, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Student.

Frayer, William A., 724 E. University ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B.; asst. prof. hist., Univ. of Mich.

Freark, Sarah Winona, 1220 3d ave. n., Great Falls, Mont. A. B., A. M.; teacher Am. hist. and civics, Great Falls H. S.; mem. Kans. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist. since 1830.

Freeman, Archibald, Andover, Mass. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Phillips Academy, Am. hist.

Freeman, David Wellington, S.624½ Howard st., Spokane, Wash. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist., Lewis and Clark H. S.; mem. Wash. Edn. Assn., Inland Empire Teachers' Assn. Am. hist.

Freeman, Douglas Southall, 1108 Floyd ave., Richmond, Va. Ph. D., LL. D. Ed., The News Leader.

Freeman, Hiram Guernsey, Appleton, Wis.

French, Harry Banks, care Smith, Kline, and French Co., 429 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale druggist; pres. of Smith, Kline and French Co.; mem. Pa. Hist. Soc. Econ. and sociol. developments.

Friedenwald, Herbert, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; mem. Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. Rev. hist.

Fries, Adelaide L., 224 S. Cherry st., Winston-Salem, N. C. A. B., A. M.; archivist of Moravian Church in Am., Southern Province; mem. N. C. Literary and Hist. Assn., Moravian Hist. Soc., Wachovia Hist. Soc. Moravian Church hist.

Fryer, Charles Edmund, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.

Fuller, George Newman, State Capitol, Lansing, Mich. A. M., Ph. D.; sec. Mich. Hist. Comm. Am. hist.

Fuller, Joseph Vincent, 117 Trowbridge st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B. Eastern Europe, 19th cent.

Fuller, Louise Stetson, 36 Bedford terrace, Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M. European, Eng., Am. hist.

Fuller, Mary Breese, 7 Franklin st., Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Smith Coll.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist.

Fuller, Raymond Henry, 36 Lawrence st., Cambridge, 38, Mass. A. B.; student, Episcopal Theol. School, candidate for holy orders, Episcopal Church, diocese of Western N. Y. Am. hist.

Fuller, S. Richard, 1607 22d st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. M.; mem. Société des Etudes Grecques (Paris). Roman hist.

Funk, Henry Daniel, 195 Macalester ave., St. Paul, Minn. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and head of dept., Macalester Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Minn. St. Hist. Soc., Presbyterian Hist. Soc., Am. Church Hist. Soc. Am. hist. since 1787; mod. European hist. since 1815.

Futrell, Rosa O., Wallburg, N. C. B. L.

GAILOR, Rt. Rev. Thomas Frank, Memphis, Tenn. A. B., A. M., D. D., G. T. D.; bishop of Tenn.; pres., presiding bishop and council, Episcopal Church; mem. Tenn. Hist. Soc., Memphis Hist. Assn. Eccl. hist.

Galbraith, Esther E., 3425 14th st. ne., Washington, D. C.

Gallaher, Sarah McCune, Ebensburg, Pa. Ph. B., A. M.; prin. of private boarding school; mem. Pa. Edn. Assn. Hist. of Pa.

Gallinger, Herbert Percival, Amherst, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Amherst Coll. Mod. European hist.

Galpin, Perrin C., 70 Boulevard, Pelham, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; with Commission for Relief in Belgium. Mod. Eng. hist.; pol. and econ. hist.

Galpin, William Freeman, 402 Observatory st., Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. in Eng. and European hist., Univ. of Mich. Eng. and mod. European hist.

Gamber, Arthur Fordyce, 911 11th ave. n., Fargo, N. Dak. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Fargo H. S.; mem. N. Dak. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Gambrill, J. Montgomery, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. M.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., N. E. A., Nat. Soc. for Study of Edn. Soc. and industrial hist. (gen.); Am. hist.

Gardner, Addison L., 308 N. Kenilworth ave., Oak Park, Ill. LL. B.; lawyer; gen. atty., Chicago Elevated R. R., Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee R. R.; mem. Sons Am. Rev. Mod. European hist.

Gardner, Clara Maria, 40 Perry st., Barre, Vt. Ph. B.

Gardner, Henry Brayton, 54 Stimson ave., Providence, R. I. Ph. D.; prof. econ. hist., Brown Univ.

Garneau, Hector, Montreal Public Library, Sherbrooke st., east, Montreal, Canada. LL. B.; chief libn., Public Lib. of Montreal; mem. Société de l'Histoire des Colonies Françaises, Royal Soc. of Canada, Champlain Soc. Canadian hist. and politics in general.

Garraghan, Rev. Gilbert J., S. J., St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. A. B., Ph. D.; clergyman; asst. provincial, Mo. Province of the Society of Jesus; mem. St. Louis Cath. Hist. Soc. Early hist., esp. eccl., of the Miss. Valley.

Garrett, Mitchell Bennett, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. Ph. D.; prof. of hist. French Rev.

Garwood, Lynn Eugene, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. soc. sci.; mem. Am. Sociol. Soc. Eng. and U. S. hist., industrial and sociol.

Gary, Frank Ephraim Herbert, 10 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Sons Am. Rev., Econ. Club of Boston, Am. Sociol. Soc., Bostonian Soc., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Am. Bar Assn. Biog. as related to hist.

Gaskill, Gussie Esther, 222 Wait ave., Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; asst. in mod. European hist., Cornell Univ. Mod. European hist.

Gaston, George Horace, 5315 Ellis ave., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; instr. hist. and soc. sci., Chicago Normal Coll.; mem. N. E. A., Ill. St. Teachers Assn.

Gates, Anne Chapin, box 506, Imperial, Calif. A. B.; teacher.

Gaus, John Merriman, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. A. M.

Gay, Edwin Francis, 1261 Madison ave., New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; ed. New York Evening Post; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci.

***Gay, H. Nelson**, Palazzo Orsini, Rome, Italy. A. B., A. M.; historian; mem. Comitato Nazionale per la Storia del Risorgimento (ex. com.). Italy in 19th cent.

Gay, Martin, 71 E. 87th st., New York, N. Y. S. B., C. E.; asst. engineer Dept. of Plant and Structures, New York; mem. Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, Municipal Engineers of New York, Hingham Hist. Soc.

Geer, Curtis Manning, West Hartford, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. church hist., Hartford Theological Seminary; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Geeting, Anna M., 320 E. Union st., Liberty, Ind.

George, Robert Hudson, 755 Orange st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Yale Univ. European hist.

Gerloff, Martha Louise, Mount Kisco, N. Y. A. B., A. M.

Gerrish, William Churchill, 22 Oakland road, Brookline, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher. Med. and Am. hist.

***Gerry, Elbridge Thomas**, 258 Broadway, New York, N. Y. A. M., LL. D.; lawyer.

Gerson, Armand J., Wallingford apts., 39th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dist. supt. public schools; mem. Phila. Teachers Assn., Schoolmen's Club of Phila. Tudor England.

Gewehr, Wesley Marsh, 3905 Orleans ave., Sioux City, Iowa. Ph. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Morningside Coll.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. of Iowa.

Gibbons, Alice N., East High School, Rochester, N. Y. A. B.; head hist. dept.; mem. Roch. Hist. Teachers Assn., N. Y. St. Teachers Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Gibbons, Herbert Adams, Princeton, N. J. Ph. D., Litt. D., F. R. H. S.

Gibbons, Lois Oliphant, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. in hist.

Gilbert, Amy Margaret, 130 S. Main st., Chambersburg, Pa. A. B., A. M.; grad. student, Univ. of Pa. European hist.

Gillespie, James Edward, 207 S. Elm st., Champaign, Ill. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Univ. of Ill.

Gillespie, Rev. James Packard, Katonah, N. Y. A. B., D. B., A. M.; clergyman.

Gilliland, Clarence V., 824 W. 36th st., Los Angeles, Calif. A. M., S. T. B., D. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Southern Calif.

Giltner, Emmett E., 85 Grant st., Yonkers, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist., New York.

Gipson, Laurence Henry, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., head of dept., mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Hist. Soc., Montgomery Co. (Ind.) Hist. Soc., Ind. Teachers Assn. Am. hist., late col.

Gish, Mary Spence, box 226, Sullins College, Bristol, Va. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist.

Gittinger, Roy, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Eng. hist. and dean of undergraduates; mem. Okla. Edn. Assn., Okla. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng. and Am. hist., western.

Glasgow, Robert, 215 W. 91st st., New York, N. Y. Publisher. Am. hist.

Glasser, Norman Louis, 234 Morrow ave., Carnegie, Pa. A. B.; prin., Carnegie H. S. Am. hist.

Gleason, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph M., 745 Waverley st., Palo Alto, Calif. A. M., S. T. B.; Catholic priest; mem. Calif. St. Hist. Survey (advisory bd.), Texas St. Hist. Assn. (life), U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc., Am. Cath. Hist. Soc. Spanish-Am. and Calif. hist.

Glessner, John J., 1800 Prairie ave, Chicago, Ill. International Harvester Co.

Gochenauer, J. Scott, 500 Lake ave., Webster Groves, Mo. A. B.; teacher hist., St. Louis Central H. S. Mod. European and Am. hist.

Godard, George Seymour, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn. A. B., D. B., A. M. (hon.); state libn. trustee, Wesleyan Univ.; mem. A. L. A., Conn. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (v. pres.), Conn. Soc. Founders and Patriots of Am. Hist of New Eng. and of Conn.

Gold, Mary Sydney, 1316 7th st. se., Minneapolis, Minn. Teaching asst., Univ. of Minn.

Golder, Frank Alfred, College station, Pullman, Wash. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. St. Coll. of Wash. Mod. European, Russian, and Far Eastern hist.

Goldfrank, Fred, Cherry Lawn School, Darien, Conn. A. B., M. D.; teacher; dir. Cherry Lawn School.

Gomph, Anna M., 20 Ketchem pl., Elmhurst, N. Y. A. B.

Goodrich, Frank, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. A. B., Ph. D., L. H. D.; prof. European hist.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Period of the Reformation.

Goodwin, Cardinal L., 3030 E. 17th st., Oakland, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Mills Coll.; mem. Texas St. Hist. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. Hist., western.

Goodykoontz, Colin Brummitt, 79 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., Litt. M. Am. hist.

Gordon, Armistead Churchill, 405 E. Beverley st., Staunton, Va. LL. D.; lawyer and writer; mem. Va. Hist. Soc. (ex. com.), Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., New Spalding Club of Aberdeen, Scotland. Pol. biog.

Gordon, Jeannette Munford, 1115 Dale ave., Oklahoma City, Okla. A. B.; head dept. hist., Central H. S.; mem. Okla. Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Gordy, Wilbur Fisk, 104 Gillett st., Hartford, Conn. A. M.; educator, historian.

Gottschall, Rev. Robert Jacob, Pennsburg, Pa. A. B., A. M., D. B.; minister of Norristown Schwenkfelder Church, instr. hist. and Spanish, Perkiomen School, Pennsburg; mem. Montgomery Co. (Pa.) Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., Religious Edn. Assn. Am. hist.

Gotwald, William Kurtz, Newberry, S. C. A. B., A. M., D. B.; prof. hist. and econ., Newberry Coll. Med. hist.

Gould, Clarence Pembroke, Chestertown, Md. A. B., Ph. D.; teacher; pres. Washington Coll.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., col., gen. econ.

Gould, Clifford M., R. F. D. no. 4, Horseheads, N. Y. A. B.; teacher; prin., Van Etten union school; mem. N. E. A. Am. hist.

Goulder, Harvey Danforth, Cleveland, Ohio. Lawyer.

Grady, Eleanor Hunsdon, 550 W. 140th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Hunter Coll. Anc. hist.

Gram, Jesse P., 34 Nassau st., New York, N. Y. Ph. B., LL. B.; law dept., Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Grant, Mary, Winona, Minn. Libn., Winona St. Normal School.

Grant, William Lawson, Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada. A. M.; prin. of Coll.; mem. Ont. Hist. Soc., Ont. Edn. Assn., Royal Col. Inst. Hist. of Canada and the British colonies.

Gras, Norman Scott Brien, 712 10th ave. se., Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. econ. hist., Univ. of Minn.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Minn. Hist. Soc. Eng. and Am. econ. hist.

Gratiot, Dr. Charles C., Shullsburg, Wis. M. D.; physician and surgeon; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis.

Graves, Lucy Josephine, St. Marys' Hall, Shanghai, China. Teacher hist.

Gray, Helen Louise, Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio. A. M.; prof. hist.

Gray, Howard Levi, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. Eng. hist.

Gray, John Henry, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. A. B., Ph. D.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Statistical Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Assn. Univ. Profs., Am. Assn. for Labor Legislation. Mod. hist.

Gray, William Dodge, 22 Round Hill, Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Smith Coll.; mem. Am. Philol. Assn., N. E. Classical Assn. Greek and Roman hist.

Greely, Col. John Nesmith, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. A. B.; Army officer; col. Field Artillery, Hist. Branch, W. P. D., Gen. Staff, War Dept. Current hist.

Green, Carrol Gardner, 715 6th ave., Brookings, S. Dak. S. B.; grad. student, Univ. of Wis. Am. hist.

Green, Charles A., 186 Emerson pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. M.; prof. hist. and econ., Polytech. Inst. of Brooklyn.

Green, Frank Emerson, Story City, Iowa. A. B., A. M.; city supt. schools; mem. Iowa St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Greene, Evarts Boutell, 315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill. Ph. D.; prof. hist. Univ. of Ill., pres., Bd. of Trustees, Ill. St. Hist. Lib.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Church Hist. Soc., Royal Hist. Soc., Chicago Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Minn. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Col. Soc. of Mass. (corresp.), Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Am. hist.

***Greene, John**, Bradstreet's, New York, N. Y. LL. B.; ed. in ch., Bradstreet's.

Greene, Richard Henry, 235 Central Park w., New York, N. Y. A. M., LL. B.; lawyer, retired; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (corresp.). N. Y. hist., geneal., and biog.

Greenfield, Kent Roberts, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. A. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. European hist. Mod. European hist.

Greenough, Flora M., 210 Newberry st., Back Bay, Boston, Mass. S. B.; instr. hist. dept., State Normal School, Framingham Center; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Mass. Normal Teachers Assn. Am. hist. and methods of teaching.

Gregg, Frank M., 1898 E. 89th st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Greve, Charles Theodore, 530 Maxwell ave., Vernonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer; referee in bankruptcy, sec. Cincinnati Sinking Fund; mem. Hist. and Philos. Soc. Ohio, Ohio Archaeol. and Hist Soc., State Hist. Soc. Wis., Miss Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn. Hist. in gen.

Grey, Grace J., Los Angeles, Calif. A. B.; teacher, Jefferson H. S.; mem. Calif. Teachers Assn.

Griffin, Appleton P. C., Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Chief asst. libn.; mem. Colonial Soc. of Mass., Bunker Hill Monument Assn.

Griffin, Eldon, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. A. B.; mem. Japan Soc. (N. Y.), Asiatic Soc. of Japan, Mod. Language Assn. of Am. Am.-Oriental relations.

Griffin, Juliette J. L., 4211 Harney st., Omaha, Nebr. Ph. B.; teacher of hist., Central H. S. Anc. hist.

***Griffis, Rev. William Elliot**, 504 E. Buffalo st., Ithaca, N. Y. A. M., D. D., L. H. D.; author, lecturer, student; mem. of the learned societies of Leyden, Middleburg, and Leeuwarden, and Asiatic societies of Japan and Korea. Dutch, Am., Japanese, and Korean hist.

Griffith, Elmer Cummings, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Mo. Hist. Soc., Mo. Baptist Hist. Soc. European and Am. hist.

***Griscom, Rev. Acton**, 37 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. M.

Grizzell, Emit Duncan, 3611 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M.; prin., Cheltenham H. S.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Pa. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Grose, Clyde Leclare, 715 Foster st., Evanston, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. mod. European hist., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill. Mod. western Europe and England (17th century).

Grosvenor, Edwin Augustus, 7 College st., Amherst, Mass. A. B., A. M., L. H. D., LL. D.; author; prof. mod. govt. and internat. law, Amherst Coll.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Syllogos of Med. Researches (Constantinople), Parnassus (Athens, Greece), Philologie Syllogos (Constantinople). Contemporary hist.

Grouard, Maria Louise, P. O. box 285, Warrenton, Va. Asst. prin., Warrenton School; mem. N. H. Soc. of Col. Dames. Med. hist.

Guilday, Rev. Peter Keenan, 1234 Monroe st. ne., Washington, D. C. A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. church hist., Catholic Univ. of Am., ed. *Catholic Hist. Review;* mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. church hist.

Guise, L. Curtis, Madura, South India.

Guittard, Francis Gevrier, 1401 S. 7th st., Waco, Texas. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Baylor Univ.; mem. Texas St. Teachers Assn. European hist.

Guitteau, William Backus, care Board of Education, Toledo, Ohio. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; supt., Toledo schools; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci. U. S. hist.

Gutsch, Milton R., University of Texas, Austin, Texas. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; adj. prof. European hist., dir., Texas War Records Collection; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Southwestern Pol. Sci. Assn., Texas St. Teachers Assn., Asiatic Soc., Nat. Assn. St. War Hist. Organizations. Eng. hist. and the Great War.

HACKETT, Charles Wilson, University Station, Austin, Texas. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; adj. prof. Latin-Am. hist., Univ. of Texas; mem. Hisp. Soc. of Am. (corresp.), Am. Geog. Soc., Texas St. Hist. Assn., Hist. Soc. of N Mex. (hon.). Latin-Am. hist.

Hadley, Arthur T., New Haven, Conn. A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.; pres. Yale Univ.; mem. Internat. Inst. of Statistics, Am. Philos. Soc., British Academy (fellow). Econ. and institutional hist.

Hail, William James, 1222 Yale station, New Haven, Conn. A. M., D. B.; dean and teacher hist., Prep. Dept., Coll. of Yale in China, Changsha.

Haines, Jane Bowne, Cheltenham, Pa. A. B., A. M.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa. (life).

Hale, H. Louise, 30 E. Elm st., Greenwich, Conn. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Greenwich H. S.

Hall, Clifton Rumery, 1148 Bayard lane, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Princeton Univ. U. S. hist.

Hall, Lt. Col. J. De Camp, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, Washington, D. C. Lt. Col., U. S. A.

Hall, Mary A., 597 West End ave., New York, N. Y. Teacher hist., Manual Training H. S., Brooklyn; mem. N. Y. H. S. Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Hall, Robert Green, Cuthbert, Ga. A. B.

Hall, Walter Frothingham, 40 Tyler ave., West Medford, 56, Mass. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Winchester H. S.; mem. Winchester Teachers' Club. Am. hist.

Hall, Walter P., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Hall, Wilmer Lee, 113 Sherman st., Albany, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; sub-librarian in hist., N. Y. State Liby. Am. hist.

Halleck, Reuben Post, 1154 S. 3d ave., Louisville, Ky. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; author, lecturer; mem. N. E. A., Nat. Soc. for Study of Edn., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Ky. Edn. Assn. Am. hist.

Hamer, Philip May, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist. Am. hist.

Hamersley, William, Hartford, Conn. Judge; retired.

Hamilton, J. G. de Roulhac, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. A. M., Ph. D.; alumni prof. hist. and govt.; mem. N. C. Lit. and Hist. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist.

Hamilton, Peter J., San Juan, Porto Rico.

Hamlin, Charles Sumner, 1751 New Hampshire ave., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; mem. Federal Reserve Board.

Hamlin, Frank, 35 N. Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. A. M., LL. B.; attorney; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Geog. Soc. of Chicago. Americana.

Hammond, Otis Grant, 125 School st., Concord, N. H. A. M.; supt., N. H. Hist. Soc.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. U. S. hist., local.

Hanaway, Roy Clark, 14 Hollywood ave., East Orange, N. J.

Hance, John A., 311 W. 106th st., New York, N. Y.

Handley, William H., box 381, Yreka, Calif. A. M.

Hanna, Mrs. Marcus Alonzo, 1155 16th st. nw., Washington, D. C.

Harden, William, 226 W. President st., Savannah, Ga. Libn., Ga. Hist. Soc., ed. Ga. Hist. Quarterly; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Chicago Hist. Soc. Am. hist., gen. and local.

Harding, Samuel Bannister, 5413 Woodlawn ave., Chicago, Ill. Ph. D.; editorial work.

Harford, Crystal, 2425 Durant ave., Berkeley, Calif. L. B.; teacher; asst. supervisor of soc. studies, Univ. H. S.

Haring, Clarence Henry, 339 Willow st., New Haven, Conn. Litt. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Yale Univ. Hisp.-Am. hist.

Harlow, Ralph Volney, Boston University, 688 Boylston st, Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D. Am. hist.

Harmon, Ralph Le Verne, 621 Johnson ave., White Bear Lake, Minn. A. B.; sec. to pres. and publicity mgr., Equity Cooperative Exchange.

***Harper, Lillie Du Puy Van Culin (Mrs. Thomas R.)**, 1921 N. 12th st., Philadelphia, Pa. Geneal. research worker; mem. City Hist. Soc. of Phila. (life), Geneal. Soc. of Pa. (life), Hist. Soc. Pa. (life), Hist. Soc. Salem County, N. J., New Century Club of Phila. (life), Swedish Col. Soc., Soc. of Arts and Letters of Phila., Geneal. Soc. of London, Col. Dames, D. A. R. Hist. of Swedish settlements and settlers on the Del., and of the Friends in Pa. and N. J.

Harrington, Eleanor E., 749 Church st., Berlin, Wis.

Harris, Mrs. Adah S., 415 8th st., Baldwin City, Kans. A. B.

Harris, Fielder Bouie, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. A. B., S. B., S. M.; supt. county schools; mem. Am. Geog. Soc., Miami Valley Schoolmasters Club, Ohio State Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist., for. relations.

Harris, Norman Dwight, 1134 Forest ave., Evanston, Ill. Ph. B., Ph. D.; prof. diplomacy and internat. law, Northwestern Univ.; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Geog. Soc. Mod. hist. and world politics.

Harris, Thomas Le Grand, Baker University, Baldwin City, Kans. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. Am. hist.

Harris, Wilmer Carlyle, Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. and head dept. hist.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Church hist.

Harrison, Fairfax, Belvoir, Fauquier Co., Va.

Harrison, Phebe Mary, 505 S. St. Clair st., Painesville, Ohio.

Hart, Albert Bushnell, 19 Craigie st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; prof. civil govt., Harvard Univ.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Pa. Hist. Soc., Minn. Hist. Soc., Iowa St. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., etc. Dipl. hist.; recent Am. hist.

Hart, W. O., 134 Carondelet st., New Orleans, La. Lawyer; Comm. on Uniform State Laws for La., sec. Vicksburg Park Memorial Comm.; mem. La. Hist. Soc., La. Hist. Assn., hist. socs. of Ala., Ill., Iowa, Miss., N. Y., Texas, Wis. La. hist., const., pol., and contemporary.

Harvey, Dorothy Bulkeley, Constantine, Mich. A. B.; teacher hist., Constantine H. S.; mem. Mich. St. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist.

Haskell, Daniel Carl, New York Public Library, 476 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B.; asst. libn. Am. hist.

Haskins, Charles Homer, 23 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Harvard Univ.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis., N. E. Hist Teachers Assn., Royal Hist. Soc. (corresp.), academies of Rouen, Caen, Barcelona, Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. Med. hist.

Hatch, Josie A., 1606 K st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B.; clerk, Treasury Dept.

Hatch, Louis Clinton, 18 N. High st., Bangor, Me. A. B., Ph. D.; writer; mem. Me. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Hatcher, J. Wesley, 2749 Purdue ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Havre, Jean Baptiste, 916 Kohl bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Merchant. Asiatic-Med. hist.

Hawley, Willis Chatman, 467 House Office bldg., Washington, D. C. (home address, Salem, Oreg.). S. B., A. B., LL. B., A. M., LL. D.; Member of Cong. Pol. and const. hist.

Haworth, Paul Leland, West Newton, Ind. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; author; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Geog. Soc. Recent Am. hist.

Hay, Alma S. (Mrs. William Sherman), 645 Sheridan road, Winnetka, Ill. A. B.; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Art Inst. of Chicago. U. S. hist., Civil War period.

Hay, Thomas Robson, 5727 Elwood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. S. B., E. E.; sales engineer, Ellicott Co.; mem. Soc. of Col. Wars, Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist. 1820–1880.

Hayden, Joseph Ralston, 1613 S. University ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Teacher.

Hayes, Carlton Joseph Huntley, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Acad. of Pol. Sci. (N. Y.), Am. Assn. for Labor Legislation, Assn. of Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Mod. European hist.

Haynes, George Henry, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. econ. and pol. sci.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Recent Am. hist., esp. party.

Hayward, Alice, 1806 Park ave., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; teacher; mem. Geog. Soc. of Chicago, Ill. St. Teachers Assn. Med. and mod. hist.

Hayward, M. L., Hartland, N. B., Canada. B. C. L.; town clerk.

Hazard, Blanche Evans, 811 E. State st., Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teaching and lecturing; prof. home economics, N. Y. St. College of Agr., Cornell Univ.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. Am. hist., econ. and civic phases.

Hazard, Caroline, Peace Dale, R. I. A. M. (hon.), Litt. D. (hon.), LL. D.; trustee Wellesley Coll., visitor R. I. State Coll., trustee Ga. Industrial and Normal Training School, Albany, Ga.; mem. R. I. Hist. Soc. (life.), N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (life), Newport Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Religious Edn. Assn., Industrial Edn. Soc., Col. Dames of R. I., elector Hall of Fame. Am. hist., col., New Eng.

Hazeltine, Harold Dexter, Grithow field, Madingley road, Cambridge, England. LL. B., A. M.

Hazen, Rev. Azel Washburn, 37 Lawn ave, Middletown, Conn. A. M., D. D.; clergyman; pastor emeritus, First Cong. Church; mem. Middlesex Co. Hist. Soc. (pres.). U. S. hist., local.

Hazen, Charles Downer, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; prof. of hist.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Soc. Int. Law.

Healy, Rev. Patrick Joseph, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. D. D.; prof. church hist.; mem. Am. Soc. Church hist., Am.-Irish Hist. Soc. Church hist.

Hearon, Cleo, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga. Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Ga. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Heath, Rev. Edwin J., Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C. A. B., D. B., A. M.

Heckel, Albert Kerr, College Campus, Easton, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and dean, Lafayette Coll.; mem. Assn. of Coll. and Sec. Schools of Middle States and Md., Northampton Co. (Pa.) Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Hecker, Frank J., 915 Union Trust bldg., Detroit, Mich. Retired. Gen. hist.

Hedger, George Andrews, 202 Wood st., Oxford, Ohio. A. B., Ph. D.; actg. prof. European hist., Miami Univ. Eng. hist., 19th cent.

Heller, E. S., Nevada Bank bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Helmich, Rev. Frank, 81 Stewart ave., Uniontown, Pa. Presbyterian clergyman. European hist.

Hemmeter, John C., 739 University parkway, Baltimore, Md. M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. in Univ. of Md.

Hempsted, Joanna King, 138 Putnam ave., Detroit, Mich. Litt. B.; head hist. dept., Westn. H. S. Am. hist.

Henderson, Archibald, Chapel Hill, Orange Co., N. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., D. C. L.; prof. pure math., Univ. of N. C.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., St. Lit. and Hist. Assn. of N. C., Sons of the Rev. Am. hist., col., Rev. and westward exp. in the Old Southwest.

Henderson, Ernest F., Monadnock, N. H. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D.; edn. writer; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Civics.

Henderson, John Brooks, 16th st. and Florida ave., Washington, D. C. A. B., LL. B.; research, Smithsonian Instn.; mem. Columbia Hist. Soc., Archael. Inst. Am. Hist. of Am. for. rel.

Henry, Howell Meadors, Emory, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and econ., and dean, Emory and Henry Coll. U. S. hist., Southern slavery.

Henshaw, Miss Lesley, 1928 Bigelow st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; special worker, Ohio and W. Va. Field Com., Y. W. C. A. U. S. hist, Ohio Valley.

***Herrick, Cheesman A.**, Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. Ph. B., Ph. D., LL. D.; pres. of Coll.; mem. Pa. Hist. Soc., Presbyterian Hist. Soc. Econ. hist.

Herron, Stella, 1933 Elysian Fields, New Orleans, La. A. M.; teacher, N. O. Normal School; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., La. Hist. Assn., N. E. A. U. S. hist, southern.

Hershey, Amos Shartle, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. A. B., Ph. D.; educator; prof. pol. sci. and internat. law, Indiana Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law. Am. hist., and the Far East.

Hesseltine, William Best, box 149, Lexington, Va.

Heusinger, Edward W., P. O. box 1056, San Antonio, Tex. Dir. Scientific Soc. of San Antonio; mem. Royal Geog. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc., Texas St. Hist. Assn., Hawaiian Hist. Soc., Am. Anthrop. Assn., Am. Folk-Lore Soc., Sociol. Soc. of London, Am. Numismatic and Archaeol. Soc. U. S. hist., local.

Hickey, Rev. Edward J., Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Student.

Hickman, Emily, Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist.; mem. Assn. Hist Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Hicks, John Donald, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Hamline Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Minn. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., since 1860.

Hidley, Clarence A., 557 Mercer st., Albany, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist., N. Y. State Coll. for Teachers; mem. N. Y. St. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Higby, Chester Penn, 334 Park st., Morgantown, W. Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof., W. Va. Univ. European hist.

Higby, Clinton David, 523 W. 10th st., Erie, Pa. Ph. D.; lawyer; mem. Erie Co. Hist. Assn., Erie Co. Bar Assn., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. Econ. and pol. hist.

Higgins, Capt. Lawrence, 1800 K st., Washington, D. C. A. B.; capt., inf., U. S. A.; archivist, Hist. Branch, General Staff. Mil. hist.

Higginson, Francis Lee, 274 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. A. B.; retired. General hist.

Hilditch, Isabella Harrison, box 233, National City, Calif. A. B., A. M.; head hist. work H. S.; mem. Calif. St. Teachers Assn., Secondary Teachers Assn. San Diego Co.

Hildt, John C., Smith College, Northampton, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. European hist.

Hill, Albert Clark, 865 Madison ave., Albany, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; inspector of schools, St. Edn. Dept.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Am. hist.

Hill, David Jayne, 1745 Rhode Island ave., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., LL. D., Docteur ès Lettres; historian and adviser; pres., Nat. Assn. for Constitutional Govt.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., Am. Soc. of Internat. Law, Am. Philos. Soc., Rochester Hist. Soc. European diplomacy.

Hill, Henry Wayland, 471 Linwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; lawyer; pres. N. Y. State Waterways Assn.; mem. Buffalo Hist. Soc. (pres.), Nat. Legion of Honor of France (knight), Bibliophile Soc. of Boston. European and Am. hist.

Hill, Howard Copeland, Faculty Exchange, box 130, School of Education, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Univ. of Chicago H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist.

Hill, John Leonard, Georgetown, Ky. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and govt., and dean of Georgetown Coll.; mem. Filson Club, Ky. Baptist Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Hill, Roscoe R., Alta Comision, Managua, Nicaragua. A. B.; mem. Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci., N. M. Edn. Assn. Latin-Am. hist.

Hilles, William S., Du Pont bldg., Wilmington, Del.

Hilts, Miss Douglas, Gooding, Idaho. Teacher, 4A grade; mem. Idaho Teachers Assn. Am. col. hist.

Himes, George Henry, 253 Market st., Portland, Oreg. Asst. sec., Oregon Hist. Soc.; mem. Oreg. Pioneer Assn. (sec.), Wis. Archaeol. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist., Pacific Northwest, and Coast.

Hinsdale, Mary L., Grand Rapids, Mich. Supt. Grandville (Mich.) schools.

Hinsdale, Mildred, Grand Rapids, Mich. Instr. in Grand Rapids Junior Coll.

Hirsch, Arthur H., 244 N. Washington st., Delaware, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head hist. dept., Ohio Wesleyan Univ.; mem. S. C. Hist. Soc., Huguenot Soc. of S. C., Am. Church Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Acad. Sci. Am. hist.

Hoagland, Horace Wilson, 179 Fern ave., Collingwood, N. J. S. B.

Hoar, David Blakely, 161 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass. A. B.; trusts; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc.

Hobe, Sophia Adelaide, box 82, R. F. D. no. 1, Menlo Park, Calif. L. B.; teacher hist. dept., Girls H. S.; mem. Asiatic Assn. Gen. hist.

Hockett, Homer C., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. L. B., Ph. D.; research; prof. Am. hist., Ohio State Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., Am. Assn. of Univ. Profs. Am. hist., const., and westward movement.

Hodder, Frank Heywood, 1115 Louisiana st., Lawrence, Kans. Ph. M.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Kansas; mem. Kansas Hist. Soc., Kansas Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Hodder, Mrs. Mabel Elisabeth, 11 Leighton road, Wellesley, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Wellesley Coll. Med. hist.

Hodgdon, Frederick Crosby, 70 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B.; edn. pub. firm of Ginn and Co.

Hodges, Maj. Campbell Blackshear, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. A. M., F. R. G. S.

Hodgson, Caspar Wistar, 313 Park Hill ave., Yonkers, N. Y. A. B.; edn. pub.; mgr. World Book Co.; mem. Am. Geog. Soc., Am. Sociol. Soc., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci. Econ. hist.

Hoekstra, Peter, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. Dutch and Am. hist.

Hogue, Rolla Martin, 1212 Broadway, Vincennes, Ind. A. B., A. M.; teacher mod. and U. S. hist., Senior H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Hist. Soc. U. S. hist.

Holbrook, Lettie De Voe, 1100 Williams ave, Portland, Oreg. A. B.; teacher Jefferson H. S.; mem. Oregon Hist. Soc., Oreg. State Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Holdom, Jesse, 30 N. Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill. Judge of Circuit Court and Justice of Appellate Court of Ill.; mem. Am. Bar Assn., Ill. State Bar Assn., Chicago Bar Assn., Chicago Hist. Soc.

Holladay, Mildred M., 41 Dinwiddee St., Portsmouth, Va.

Hollenbach, Charles Raymond, 9 N. Sacramento ave., Ventnor City, N. J. S. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Atlantic City H. S.; mem. N. J. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Hollstein, Susie Harman, 843 University parkway, Baltimore, Md. Teach hist., Western H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Md. Hist. Teachers Assn. U. S. hist.

Holtzoff, Alexander, 27 Pine st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. firm of Windels and Holtzoff. Am. hist.

Homrighausen, George Alonzo, P. O. box 492, Fillmore, Calif. A. B.; mem. Hist. Soc. of So. Calif. Eng. hist.

Hooper, Alice Forbes Perkins (Mrs. William), Manchester, Mass.

Hoover, Thomas Nathanael, Athens, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Ohio Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Ohio Hist. and Philos. Soc. Am. hist.

Hopkins, Arthur Thomas, 191 Edwards st., New Haven, Conn. S. B.; mgr. service dept., U. S. Rubber Co.; mem. New Haven Col. Hist. Soc., Am. Soc. Mech. Engrs., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Inst. Chemical Engrs., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Am. hist., mod. European hist.

***Hopkins, George Bates**, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Horr, Rev. George Edwin, Newton Center, Mass. A. B., D. D., LL. D.; pres. Newton Theol. Sem.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Church hist.

Horton, Katharine Pratt (Mrs. John Miller H.), 477 Delaware ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Mem. Niagara Frontier Landmarks Assn. (pres.), Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R. (regent), Daughters of 1812 (regent), Buffalo Hist. Soc., Soc. Natural Sci. (hon.). Naval lore and patriotic edn. endeavors.

Horwitz, Max, 5 Nassau st., New York, N. Y.

Hoskins, Halford L., Ballou Hall 3, Tufts College, 57, Mass. A. B.

Hoskins, James Dickason, 1315 Fremont st., Knoxville, Tenn. S. B., A. M., LL. B.; dean, asst. to pres., prof. hist., Univ. of Tenn.; mem. St. Hist. Teachers Assn., E. Tenn. Edn. Assn., Irving Club of Knoxville. Hist. of mod. Europe.

Hosmer, George S., 51 Eliot st., Detroit, Mich. A. B., LL. D.; judge, third judicial circuit of Mich.

Houghton, Clement S., 60 State st., Boston, Mass. Trustee; mem. Am. Assoc. Advancement Sci., Am. Geog. Soc., Am. Soc. Natural Hist., Bostonian Soc., Naval Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., Soc. Preservation N. E. Antiquities. Am. hist.

House, Robert Burton, N. C. Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.

Hovrud, Nora, Cando, N. Dak. A. B.; teacher hist., Cando H. S.; mem. N. E. A., N. Dak. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Howard, Joel Thomas, 2008 S. Ervay st., Dallas, Texas. Pres. Dallas Cotton Mills.

Howden, George, 2756 B st., Selma, Calif. L. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and athletics; mem. Calif. H. S. Teachers Assn. Am. hist., western.

Howe, Mark Antony De Wolfe, 26 Brimmer st., Boston, Mass. A. B., Litt. D., A. M.; editor and writer, with Atlantic Monthly Co.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., R. I. Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters. Am. biography.

Howe, Samuel Burnett, 926 Union st., Plainfield, N. J. A. M.; head dept. hist. and soc. sci., Newark (N. J.) Junior Coll. European hist.

Howe, Sheldon Jenckes, 363 Cuyler Hall, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist. and pol., Princeton Univ. Mod. European hist.

Howe, W. F. H., American Book Co., 300 Pike st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Howland, Arthur Charles, 4118 Baltimore ave., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. med. hist., Univ. of Pa.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Am. Soc. Church Hist. Med. hist., esp. church and law.

Hubbard, Arthur L., 117 E. Madison st., South Bend, Ind.

Hubbard, H. A., Tucson, Ariz. Assoc. prof. hist., Univ. of Ariz.

Hubbard, Robert F., Cazenovia, N. Y.

Hubbell, George Allen, Harrogate, Tenn. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; pres. Lincoln Memorial Univ.; mem. N. E. A., Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., Religious Edn. Assn., E. Tenn. Edn. Assn. Am. hist.

Hühner, Leon, 320 Central Park w., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Am. Jewish Hist. Soc. (curator), N. Y. Co. Lawyers Assn., N. Y. Classical Club, The Round Table. Am. hist., col. and Rev.

Huff, Virginia, 2411 4th st. w., Seattle, Wash. A. B.; tchr. in Fouchhet (Wash.) H. S. Mod. European and Am. hist.

Hughes, Adrian, 4104 Maine ave., W. Forest Park, Baltimore, Md. A. M.; lawyer; mem. Am. Soc. for Judicial Settlement Internat. Disputes, Md. Hist. Soc., Am. Bar Assn., Md. St. Bar Assn., Bar Assn. of Baltimore City, Sons of Am. Rev. Hist. of internat. rel.

Hughes, Ray O., 6047 Stanton ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. A. B.; teacher civics and Am. hist., Peabody H. S.; mem. Edn. Assn. of Western Pa. Am. hist.

Hulbert, Archer Butler, 9 E. Cache La Poudre, Colorado Springs, Colo. A. B., A. M.; lecturer in Am. hist., Clark Univ. and Clark Coll.; mem. Ohio Philos. and Hist. Soc. (hon.), Pittsburgh Economic Club (hon.). Increasing debt of hist. to natural sciences.

Hulen, Bertram Dyer, care Associated Press, 7 Water st., Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M.; ed., Associated Press, Boston. Hist. of the Far East.

Hull, Charles Henry, 244 Goldwin Smith Hall, Ithaca, N. Y. Ph. B., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Cornell Univ.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist., econ., West Indies.

Hull, Isabella Harriet, 942 John road, Detroit, Mich. A. B.; 1st asst. hist. dept., Central H. S.; mem. Woman's Hist. Club, St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Am. hist.

Hull, William Isaac, Swarthmore, Pa. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and internat. rel., Swarthmore Coll.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Hist. Am. diplomacy.

Hulme, Edward Maslin, Moscow, Idaho. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Univ. of Idaho. Hist. of the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Reformation.

Hulst, Nelson P., 300 Knapp st., Milwaukee, Wis. Ph. D.

Humphrey, Edward Frank, 16 Park terrace, Hartford, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Trinity Coll.; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Jeremiah Wadsworth Soc. S. A. R., Conn. Soc. of Founders and Patriots, Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci. Am. hist.

Humphrey, Mary Helen, Simsbury, Conn. Ph. B.; teacher hist., Simsbury H. S.; mem. D. A. R., Simsbury Hist. Soc.

Humphreys, Mary C., Lanes Mills, Pa. A. B.

Hundley, J. T. T., Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va. President of college.

Hung, William, 600 W. 122nd st., New York, N. Y.

Hunt, Agnes, 263 N. Bay st., Manchester, N. H. A. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Smith Coll. Latin-Am. hist.

Hunt, Gaillard, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Litt. D., LL. D.; historian; special officer, State Dept.; mem. Va. Hist. Soc., Huguenot Soc. of S. C. Am. hist.

Hunt, Rockwell Dennis, Route 1, Inglewood, Calif. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dean of grad. school and prof. econ., Univ. of Southern Calif.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Southern Calif. (pres.), Am. Econ. Assn., Calif. Teachers Assn. (council). Hist. of Calif. and the Pacific Slope.

Hunter, William Columbus, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and econ. Am. hist., period of confederation.

***Huntington, Archer Milton**, 15 W. 81st st., New York, N. Y. A. M. (hon.), Litt. D.; author; mem. Hispanic Soc. of Am. (pres.), Am. Geog. Soc. (council), Royal Spanish Acad. (corresp.), Am. Federation of Arts, Am. Numismatic Soc. (hon. pres.), Am. Museum Nat. Hist.

Hutchinson, Charles L., 2709 Prairie ave., Chicago, Ill. A. M.; banker; treasurer, Univ. of Chicago; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Art Inst. (pres.).

Huttman, Maude Aline, Barnard College, New York, N. Y. S. B., A. M., Ph. D. asst. prof. Med., Eng., and northern European hist.

Hyde, Arthur May, 1534 Boswell ave., Topeka, Kans. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and econ., Washburn Coll.; mem. Kans. Hist. Soc., Kans. St. Teachers Assn. Eng. and European hist., 18th and 19th centuries.

***Hyde, James Hazen,** 18 rue Adolphe-Yvon, Paris (XVI), France. A. B., M. A. (hon.), Docteur en droit (hon., Univ. of Rennes); Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Instruction Publique, Medaille (1re classe) de la Reconnaissance Française, Officer of the White Elephant of Siam, Great Cross of the Order of Nicham-Iftikhar, of Tunis; mem. Am. Oriental Soc., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Geog. Soc., Mod. Lang. Assn. of Am., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Naval Hist. Soc., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., hist. socs. of R. I., N. Y., N. J., Penn., Md., Va., S. C., Ga., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Nebr., Texas, Chicago, etc. History of U. S. and France, Franco-American historical relations.

Hyde, Laura Hutchinson, 401 N. Allen ave., Richmond, Va. S. B., A. M.; head dept. of hist., Collegiate School for Girls.

ICHIHASHI, Yamato, Stanford University, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist. and lecturer on econ., Leland Stanford Univ.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn. Japanese hist.

Ickler, Lydia Martha, 648 Delaware ave., St. Paul, Minn. Teacher hist. and civics, H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Minn. Hist. Soc., Twin City Hist. Teachers Club, Minn. Edn. Assn. Am. hist. and civics.

***Iles, George,** Public Library, Ottawa, Canada. Author; mem. Authors Club of N. Y. Invention and discovery.

Ilmonen, Rev. Solomon, 715 43d st., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B.; pastor of Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church. Hist. of Finnish settlements in Am.

***Ingram, O. H.,** Eau Claire, Wis.

Insull, Samuel, 72 W. Adams st., Chicago, Ill.

Irby, Anna Louise, Furnald Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. B. Am. hist.

Irish, Florence Catherine, 813 W. Main st., Norristown, Pa. A. B., A. M.; tutor. Am. hist.

Irons, Margaret Hill (Mrs. Walter Stokes), Rhode Island Normal School, Providence, R. I. A. B., A. M.; head. hist. dept.; mem. R. I. Assn. Women Teachers, R. I. Hist. Teachers Assn., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist. to 1789.

JACK, Theodore Henley, Emory University, Georgia. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., dean of grad. school; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ga. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Jackson, Elizabeth Fuller, 113 2d st., Troy, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher hist.

Jackson, Rev. Frederick John Foakes, Dana place, Englewood, N. J. A. B., A. M., D. B., D. D.; theologian; Briggs graduate prof. Christian instns., fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge Univ.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Royal Lit. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Early church and med. hist.

Jackson, Joseph F. A., 113 S. 43d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Journalist; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa. (life), City Hist. Soc. of Phila. Am. hist., and local.

Jackson, Leroy Freeman, Burnsville, N. C. A. B., Ph. M.; mem. Northwestern Assn. of Hist., Govt., and Econ. Teachers (sec. treas.), Wash. St. Hist. Soc. (bd. of curators). Am. hist., soc. and econ.

Jackson, Walter Clinton, N. C. College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

Jacobs, Dr. Henry Barton, 11 Mt. Vernon place, Baltimore, Md. A. B., M. D.; retired physician; trustee of Peabody Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Maryland Institute; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Johns Hopkins Hist. Soc., Soc. Medical Hist. (Paris). Medical hist.

Jacobs, Henry Eyster, 7301 Germantown ave., Philadelphia, Pa. D. D., S. J. D., LL. D.; prof. systematic theol., and dean of faculty, Lutheran Theol. Sem.

Jacobsen, Gertrude Anne, 912 College ave., Wooster, Ohio.

James, Alfred Procter, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist. Am. and mod. European hist.

James, Elden Valorius, box 66, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist. and civics; mem. Kans. Hist. Soc., Kans. Teachers Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Eng. and Spanish-Am. hist.

James, James Alton, 2127 Orrington ave., Evanston, Ill. L. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., dean of grad. school, Northwestern Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Archaeol. Soc. Am., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Chicago Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

***Jameson, John Franklin,** 1140 Woodward bldg., Washington, D. C. Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; dir. Dept. of Hist. Research, Carnegie Inst. of Wash.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Naval Hist. Soc., Columbia Hist. Soc., Am. Philos. Soc.; corresp.; mem. British Academy, Hist. Genootschap, Royal Acad. of Belgium, Royal Hist. Soc., Mass. Hist. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., Hispanic Soc. Am., Minn. Hist. Soc., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., hon. mem. Chicago, R. I., S. C. hist. socs., and Am. Cath. Hist. Assn.

***Janney, Robert M.,** 1015 Pennsylvania bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jaudon, Virgil Hardin, Colonial court, 508 Maple blvd., Kansas City, Mo. LL. D.; prin., Emerson School; mem. Schoolmasters Club of Kans. City, Mo. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

***Jenckes, Adaline L.,** 611 1st ave., Asbury Park, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.

Jenkins, Hopkin, 694 Marshall st., Portland, Oreg. A. B., LL. B., A. M.; prin. Jefferson H. S. Pol. and const. hist.

***Jenks, Rev. Henry Fitch,** 45 Spring lane, Canton, Mass. A. M.

Jenks, Leland Hamilton, 107 Comeragh road, London, w. 14, England. A. B., A. M.

Jenks, William Lee, Port Huron, Mich. A. B., A. M. (hon.); lawyer; mem. Mich. Hist. Comm. (pres.), St. Clair Co. Pioneer and Hist. Soc., Mich. Soc. S. A. R. (historian). U. S. hist., local.

Jensen, Adolph Ladru, Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah. A. B.; asst. prof. hist.

Jensen, Christen, 225 East, 6th North st., Provo, Utah. A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Brigham Young Univ.

Jensen, Maud L., Hot Springs, S. Dak. Ph. B.; grad. student, Columbia Univ.

Jernegan, Marcus Wilson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist. Am. soc. and industrial hist.

Jervey, Theodore Dehon, 23 Broad st., Charleston, S. C. C. E.; lawyer; city recorder; mem. S. C. Hist. Soc., Charleston Lit. Soc. Ethnological hist.

Jewett, James Richard, 44 Francis ave., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. Arabic, Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Oriental Soc., Soc. of Biblical Lit. and Exegesis. Oriental hist.

Johns, Clarence Durward, 706 College st., Belton, Texas. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and econ., Baylor Coll.; mem. Texas St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Johnson, Allen, 169 Bishop st., New Haven, Conn. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc., Me. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Hist. of Am. polity as determined by econ. and soc. conditions.

Johnson, Beulah L., box 15, Kingsport, Tenn. A. B.

Johnson, Benjamin Franklin, 1223 K st. nw., Washington, D. C. Book publisher; pres. B. F. Johnson (Inc.); mem. State hist. socs. of Md., Va., N. C., S. C., and Miss., Columbia Hist. Soc. Biography and family hist.

Johnson, Byron T., Electra, Texas. A. B., S. B.; mem. Mo. Hist. Soc. Pol. and econ. Tist. of Middle West.

Johnson, Rev. Edward Payson, 7 Seminary place, New Brunswick, N. J. A. B., A. M., D. D.; prof. sacred and eccl. hist., Theological Sem.; mem. Am. Church Hist. Soc. Hist. of the Christian church.

Johnson, Henry, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. L. B., A. M.; prof. hist.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Johnson, L. Eleanor, 937 Bay View ave., East Oakland, Calif. B. Litt.; instr. hist., Oakland H. S.

Johnson, Winifred, Cape Girardeau, Mo. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., State Teachers Coll.; mem. Mo. St. Teachers Assn., S. E. Mo. Teachers Assn., Mo. Hist. Soc., Mass. Soc. Mayflower Descendants, D. A. R. Eng. and mod. European hist.

Jones, Breckinridge, 45 Portland place, St. Louis, Mo. A. B.; banker; pres. Miss. Valley Trust Co.; mem. Mo. Hist. Soc. (treas.), La. Purchase Hist. Assn. (treas.). Am. hist., col.

Jones, Cecil Knight, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Litt. B.

Jones, Guernsey, Station A, Lincoln, Nebr. Ph. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., actg. chm. of dept., Univ. of Nebr.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Hist. Assn. (Great Britain), Selden Soc., Nebr. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist., esp. 17th cent. dipl.

Jones, Harry Stuart Veddar, 419 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill. Ph. D.

Jones, Leonard Chester, the Hanover Inn, Hanover, N. H. S. B., A. M., D. ès L.; instr. hist., Dartmouth Coll.; mem. Soc. for the Promotion of Liberal Studies, Société d'Histoire et d'Archeologie de Genève. French hist., 16th cent.

Jones, Louis Thomas, 306 College ave., Richmond, Ind. A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist. Earlham Coll.

***Jones, M. Louise,** box 295, Bay View, Mich. A. M.

Jones, Matt Bushnell, 50 Oliver st., Boston, Mass. A. B., LL. B.; pres. New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Vt. Hist. Soc.

Jones, Paul Van Brunt, 907 W. Illinois st., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Univ. of Ill. Gen. European hist., Renaissance and Reformation.

Jones, Theodore Francis, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof., New York Univ. Mod. European hist.

Jopling, Alfred Owen, Marquette, Mich.

Joranson, Einar, Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. M., Ph. D.

Jordan, John Woolf, 1300 Locust st., Philadelphia, Pa. LL. D.; libn., Hist. Soc. of Pa.; mem. Fed. of Pa. Hist. Socs., Pa. Soc. Sons of Rev. (registrar), Col. Soc. of Pa. (registrar), Swedish Col. Soc. of Pa. (v. pres.), commr. of Valley Forge Park, Pa. Soc. of the Cincinnati, and various co. hist. socs. Am. hist., Rev., local.

Judson, Harry Pratt, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; pres. of the Univ. Era of discovery, 15th and 16th centuries; expansion of Europe, 18th and 19th centuries.

Judson, Katharine Berry, 9507 Euclid ave., Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; librarian and author; cataloguer, Western Reserve Hist. Assn.; mem. Oregon Hist. Soc. Hist. of Northwest, and the Hudson's Bay Co.

***Jusserand, Jean Jules,** French Embassy, Washington, D. C. French ambassador.

KAHN, Montifiore G., Times building, New York, N. Y. Economist.

Kaiser, Katherine, Newman, Calif. L. B.; teacher hist. and bookkeeping. Mem. No. Calif. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Kane, Elizabeth Galloway, 191 Buckingham st., Waterbury, Conn. A. B.; head hist. dept., Crosby H. S.; mem. Conn. Assn. Classical and H. S. Teachers, N. E. Assn. Coll. and Secondary Schools, Conn. Teachers League, Mattatuck Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Karpovich, Michael M., Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C. Dipl. service, actg. first sec. of embassy. Mod. Russian hist.

Kaye, Percy Lewis, Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md. Ph. D.; head dept. hist.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Md. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. and mod. European hist.

Kean, Mrs. Anne Hughes, Cisco, Texas. A. B., L. M.; teacher hist.; mem. Texas St. Hist. Assn., Texas St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist., southwestern.

Keen, Gregory Bernard, 1300 Locust st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; curator, Hist. Soc. of Pa.; mem. Am. Philos. Soc.

Keene, Francis Bowler, American Consulate, Rome, Italy. A. B.; consul general of the U. S., Rome; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law, State Hist. Soc. Wis., British and Am. Archaeol. Soc. of Rome (pres.).

Keep, Austin Baxter, Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Keep, Chauncey, 112 W. Adams st., Chicago, Ill. Mem. Chicago Hist. Soc. (trustee), John Crerar Lib. (trustee).

Keith, Charles Alexander, Richmond, Ky. A. B.; head dept. hist. and soc. sci., Eastern Ky. St. Normal School; mem. Ky. Edn. Assn. European hist.

Kellar, Herbert Arthur, 679 Rush st., Chicago, Ill. A. B.

Kellen, William V., 390 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Mass. LL. D.; lawyer; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc. Gen. hist.

Kelley, Malcolm F., Foochow, China. A. B.; teacher. Mod. European hist.

Kelley, Robert Francis, 24 John A. Andrews st., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M.; 1st lieut., 5th Infantry, U. S. A.; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law. Mod. European hist.

Kellogg, Clara Louise, Shorter College, Rome, Ga. Ph. B., A. M.; head dept. hist. European hist.

Kellogg, Louise Phelps, State Historical Society Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Ph. D.; research assoc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Wis. Archaeol. Soc. Am. hist.

*Kelsey, Francis Willey, 826 Tappan st., Ann Arbor, Mich. LL. D.

Kelsey, Rayner Wickersham, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Ph. B., L. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. Am. hist.; mem. Hist. Soc. Pa., Historians' Club, Phila., Friends' Hist. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Kendall, John Wesley, 632 W. 1st st., Marion, Ind. A. B.; principal Peru H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Hist. Soc.

Kendrick, Benjamin Burks, 205 Puritan ave., Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Columbia Univ. Recent Am. hist.

Kennedy, Katherine B. W. (Mrs. Joseph W.), 5711 Northumberland ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kennedy, Sinclair, 1080 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. A. B., LL. B.; writer and lecturer; mem. Am. Geog. Soc. (fellow), Nat. Assn. Const. Govt. English-speaking civilization.

Kenney, James Francis, Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. A. B., A. M.; archival and ed. work, hist. research and writing; ed., Public. Archives of Canada; mem. Am. Folk-Lore Soc. Canadian hist., early Irish.

Keogh, Andrew, 49 Huntington st., New Haven, Conn. A. M.; libn., Yale Univ.; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. (dir.), A. L. A. (council), Eng. Lib. Assn., Am. Lib. Inst. (sec.), Bibliog. Soc. Am. (councillor).

Kepner, P. Tyler, 49 Hastings Hall, Cambridge, 38, Mass. A. B.; student, Harvard Univ.

Keppel, Anna Kremer (Mrs. Herbert G.), 511 Helen ave., Detroit, Mich. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist., Northwestern H. S.; mem. Mich. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Kerner, Robert Joseph, 107 Willis ave., Columbia, Mo. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. mod. European hist., Univ. of Mo.; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Mo. St. Hist. Soc., Soc. for the Advancement of Slavonic Study. Mod. European and Slavic hist.

Kidger, Horace, 82 Madison ave., Newtonville, Mass. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; head hist. dept., Newton Technical H. S.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. (sec. treas.). Am. hist.

Kieffer, Rev. George Linn, Rosedale, Long Island, N. Y. A. B.

Kientzle, John Philip, 256 E. 11th st., Erie, Pa.

Kile, Jessie Jeune, 1549 E. 65th st., Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M.; research asst., ed. writer, F. E. Compton Co. Am. hist.

Kilgore, Carrie B., 518 Walnut st., Swarthmore, Pa. A. M.

Kilgore, Maud Chase, box 132, Osborne, Kans. A. B., A. M.; mem. Kans. St. Teachers Assn., Kans. Univ. Hist. Club. Am. hist.

Kimball, Edith May, Northeastern High School, Detroit, Mich. Ph. B.; 1st asst., hist. dept.; mem. Mich. Schoolmasters Club. Gen. hist., 20th cent.

Kimball, Elizabeth Gardner, 311 W. Hansbury st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; teacher hist., Germantown H. S.; mem. Phila. Hist. Teachers Club, Phila. Teachers Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Eng. hist.

Kimball, George Edwin, Oxford, Mass. A. B.; prin. Somerset H. S.; mem. Bristol Co. Teachers Assn. Am. and Eng. hist.

Kimball, Fiske, West Range, University, Va. Ph. D., M. Arch.; architect, writer; prof. art and architecture, Univ. of Va.; mem. Am. Inst. of Architects (historian), Archaeol. Inst. of Am. Hist. of Am. art.

Kincaid, Marion Blanche, 44 Winfield ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. A. B.

King, Harold Lee, Oberlin, Ohio. Asst. prof. hist., Oberlin Coll.

Kirkland, James Hampton, Nashville, Tenn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.; chancellor, Vanderbilt Univ.

Kittle, William, Madison, Wis. A. M.; sec., Board of Regents of Wis. Normal Schools. Am. hist.

Klein, Julius, 20 Forest st., Cambridge, Mass. Litt. B., Litt. M., A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía, Hispanic Soc. Am. Latin-Am. hist.

Kleinsmid, Rufus Bernhard von, Tucson, Ariz. A. B., A. M., Sc. D., J. D.; pres., Univ. of Arizona. Am. hist., southwestern.

Kline, Allen Marshall, Middlebury, Vt. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Santa Clara Hist. Soc. Am. hist. and internat. relations.

Klingberg, Frank J., Southern Branch, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., lecturer in Calif. Extension Div.; mem. So. Calif. Hist. Soc., So. Calif. Soc. Sci. Assn. (pres.), Southern Sociol. Cong. Eng. and mod. European hist.

Klingenhagen, Anna M., 9 S. Professor st., Oberlin, Ohio . Dean of College Women, Oberlin Coll.

Klinger, A. Conn, 37 Oak Hill ave., Delaware, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Ohio Wesleyan Univ. Med. European and church hist.

Knaplund, Paul, University Club, Madison, Wis. Ph. D.; instr. European hist., Univ. of Wis. Mod. European hist.

Knapp, Charles M., 1737 Sedgwick ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Soc., N. J. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Knauss, James Owen, 121 N. Gill st., State College, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist. Pa. State Coll.; mem. Am Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Pa. German Soc. Mod. European hist.

***Knight, George Wells**, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., dean of College of Edn.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., N. E. A., Soc. of Coll. Teachers of Edn., Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., Ohio Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Knight, Lucian Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; state historian; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., Ga. Hist. Soc., Royal Soc. Arts (Eng.). U. S. hist., Ga.

Knipfing, John R., 60 Alabama ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Ancient and church hist.

Knott, Rev. James Proctor, care W. S. Knott, suite 829 California bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. A. B., A. M.; clergyman; prof. hist., Pasadena Univ., pastor of Emmanuel Church of the Nazarene. Med. and mod. hist.

Knowlton, Daniel Chauncey, 646 Park ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; teacher hist. and civics, Lincoln School of Teachers Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. (N. Y. City Conf.). Mod. hist.

Knox, Frances Ada, Macatawa, Mich. A. B.

Koch, Flora M., 29 Claremont ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; student, Columbia Univ.

Koch, Julie Frotscher, 917 Post st., Ottawa, Ill. A. B., A. M.

Kohler, Max J., 52 William st., New York, N. Y. S. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc. (council), Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., German-Am. Hist. Soc. of Ill. Jewish hist, immigration, dipl. and internat. law.

Kohlmeier, Albert Ludwig, 408 S. Grant st., Bloomington, Ind. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Indiana Univ. Am. hist.

Konkle, Burton Alva, Swarthmore, Pa. A. M.; historian, writer, editor; mem. Hist. Soc. Pa. Hist. of Pennsylvania's relation to U. S.; const. hist.

Konta, Alex, 42 W. 47th st., New York, N. Y.

Koontz, Louis K., Sheperdstown, W. Va. A. B., A. M.; teacher; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn. Latin-Am. hist., colonial Va.

Krehbiel, Edward, 1140 38th st., Sacramento, Calif. A. B., Ph. D.; industrial organizer; sales mgr., Weinstock, Lubin, and Co.; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law, League to Enforce Peace. Mod. European hist.

Krey, August Charles, 324 Walnut st. se., Minneapolis, Minn. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Univ. of Minn.; mem. Minn. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Med. European hist.

Krout, John Allen, 240 S. Washington st., Tiffin, Ohio. A. B.; student.

Kruckemeyer, Dora, 581 Terrace ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kuhlman, Charles, R. F. D. 3, Billings, Mont. Ph. D.; farmer. French Rev.

Kuhn, Arthur K., 308 W. 92d st., New York, N. Y. A. M., LL. B., Ph. D.; lawyer; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Bar Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law. Internat. relations.

Kull, Irving Stoddard, 203 Lincoln ave., New Brunswick, N. J. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Rutgers Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers of Middle States and Md., New Brunswick Hist. Soc. U. S. hist.; the church in development of Am. hist.

Kunz, George Frederick, 409 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. M., Sc. D., Ph. D.; vice pres., Tiffany and Co.; mem. Am. Scenic and Hist. Preservation Soc. (pres.), N. Y. Mineral Club (pres.), Am. Metric Assn. (pres.), City Hist. Club (v. pres.), N. Y. Acad. Sci., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Geog. Soc. London (fellow). Am. hist.; aboriginal Am. Indians.

Kuykendall, Ralph Simpson, 1433 Oxford st., Berkeley, Calif. A. M.; asst. in hist., University of Calif.; mem. Texas St. Hist. Assn. Am. hist., western.

LACHER, John Henry Alois, 411 McCall st., Waukesha, Wis. Sales counsellor; member of advisory board and curator of State Hist. Soc. of Wis., custodian of the Waukesha Hist. Soc.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. of Wis. (life), Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., German-Am. Hist. Soc. of Ill., German-Am. Hist. Soc. of Pa. U. S. hist., Miss. Valley, and local.

Lachman, Samson, 313 W. 106th st., New York, N. Y. A. B.; lawyer; mem. N. Y. State Bar Assn., Bar Assn. of N. Y. City.

Ladd, Rev. Horatio Oliver, 63 Middletown st., Jamaica, N. Y. A. B., A. M., S. T. D.; teacher and author; rector emeritus of Grace Prot. Episcopal Church. Am. and Epis. church hist., scientific thought in respect to religion.

Ladd, Rev. William Palmer, Middletown, Conn. A. B., A. M., D. D.; clergyman; dean, Berkeley Divinity School, and prof. church hist. Church hist.

Lamott, Rev. John H., Mt. St. Mary Seminary, Mt. Washington station, Cincinnati, Ohio. S. T. D., licencié ès sciences morales et historiques; clergyman; prof. hist. Eccles. hist.

Lancaster, Lane W., 4042 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M.; fellow in hist., Univ. of Pa.

Lance, Marian E., St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md. A. B.

Lander, Charles A., box 123, Chillicothe, Ohio. A. B.; H. S. instr. Eng. hist.

***Landfield, Jerome Barker**, Burlingame, Calif. A. B.; writer and lecturer; sec. Russian Economic League, N. Y.; mem. Am. Inst. Mining and Metallurgical Engrs., Royal Geog. Soc., Imperial Russian Geog. Soc. Russian hist.

Landis, Charles Israel, 140 N. Duke st., Lancaster, Pa. Judge, 2d judicial dist. of Pa.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa., Pa. German Soc., Lancaster Co. Hist. Soc. (pres.), Fed. of Hist. Socs. of Pa. (4th v.-pres.), Lancaster Public Lib. (pres.). Hist., biog., and travel.

Landrum, C. H., Lansing, Mich. State historian.

Lane, Frederick Johnstone, 5323 Dorchester ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; principal of public school; mem. N. E. A., Ill. State Teachers Assn., Chicago Principals' Club. Med. hist.

Lansing, Gerrit Yates, 82 State st., Albany, N. Y.

Lapham, Martha, 933 N. La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. Teacher, Cleveland Heights H. S.

Lapham, Ruth, 933 N. La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. Student, Northwestern Univ.

La Piana, George F., 116 Appleton st., Cambridge, Mass. S. T. M., Ph. D.; instr. church hist., Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Early church hist., Middle Ages.

Laprade, William Thomas, box 621, Durham, N. C. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Trinity Coll.; mem. N. C. St. Lit. and Hist. Assn. Mod. Eng. hist.

Lapsley, Gaillard, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., M. A. (hon.), fellow, lecturer, tutor, Trinity Coll.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc. (Royal Fel.), Selden Soc., Cambridge Antiq. Soc. Const. hist. of Eng. (med.).

Larsen, Miss Karen, Northfield, Minn. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., St. Olaf Coll.

Larson, Laurence Marcellus, 301 Armory ave., Champaign, Ill. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Ill.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Soc. for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study. Eng. hist.

Larzelere, Claude Sheldon, Mt. Pleasant, Mich. Litt. B., A. M., Pd. M.; head hist. dept., Central Mich. Normal School; mem. Mich. St. Teachers Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club, Mich. Pioneer and Hist. Soc., Mich. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Latané, John Holladay, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. Am. hist., dean of Coll. Faculty; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law (council), Am. Antiq. Soc., Md. Hist. Soc. Am. dipl. hist.

Lathrop, Kirke, 44 Bramham Gardens, London, sw., England. B. L.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott, Denison University, Granville, Ohio. S. B., A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Oregon Hist. Soc., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., Conn. Acad., Royal Asiatic Soc. (N. China Br.), Asiatic Soc. (Japan Br.). Hist. of Far East.

Latta, Maud Abigail, River Falls, Wis. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., State Normal School; mem. Wis. Hist. Teachers Assn. European hist.

Lauer, Ernest, 822 Foster st., Evanston, Ill. A. M.; hist. teacher. Med. hist.

Laughlin, Sceva Bright, Canton, Mo. A. B., A. M.; prof. and head dept. of hist. and soc. sci., Culver-Stockton Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist.

Law, Jessie May, 26 Greenleaf st., Springfield, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; head hist. dept., Central H. S., instr. in Junior Coll.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Lawler, Thomas Bonaventure, 70 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; publisher, firm of Ginn and Co.; mem. Am. Geog. Soc. (fellow). U. S. hist.

Lawley, Marsden, Terminal apts., no. 305, 69th and Market sts., Philadelphia, Pa. S. B., A. M.

Lawrence, Bertha, Belvidere, N. J. Teacher hist., Belvidere H. S. U. S. hist.

Lawrence, George Appleton, 590 N. Prairie st., Galesburg, Ill. A. B., LL. D.; banker, lawyer, farmer; pres. First Nat. Bank; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc. (1st v. pres.), Miss Valley Hist. Assn. Americana and Ill. legal hist.

Lawrence, Henry Wells, jr., 135 Mohegan ave., New London, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; Soc. hist., Europe since 1815.

Lawton, Alexander Rudolf, box 727, Savannah, Ga. A. B.; lawyer and railway executive; mem. Ga. Hist. Soc. (pres.). U. S. hist., local.

Lawton, Frederick, 29 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Mass. A. B.; judge of the superior court of Mass.

Lea, Arthur Henry, 960 Drexel bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B.; retired; mem. Am. Philos. Soc., Hist. Soc. of Pa.

Leadbetter, Florence E., 867 South st., Roslindale, Boston, Mass. Master, Trade School for Girls; mem. Mass. Teachers Assn., Harvard Teachers Assn. Anc. hist.

Leake, James Miller, 206 Court st., Gainesville, Fla. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. and head dept. hist. and economics, Univ. of Florida; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Fla. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Lear, J. Merritt, Farmville, Va. A. M.; head dept. hist., State Normal School; mem. Va. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

***Learned, Dwight Whitney**, Kyoko, Japan. A. B., Ph. D., D. D.; teacher of church hist., Doshisha Univ. Church hist.

Learned, Henry Barrett, 2123 Bancroft pl. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; research worker, writer; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist. and administration.

***Leavenworth, Charles S.**, 71 Howe st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M.; retired; mem. Royal Asiatic Soc. (N. China Br.), Japan Soc. (London). Philos. of hist.

Leavitt, Orpha Euphemia, 1413 Mound st., Madison, Wis.

Lee, Ambrose, 830 E. 230th st., New York, N. Y. Assoc. in Arts (Oxford); supervising inspector, Tenement House Dept.; mem. Tenn. Hist. Soc. (hon.), Florida Hist. Soc., S. C. Hist. Soc. Southern hist. and literature.

Lee, Guy Carleton, 168 W. High st., Carlisle, Pa. A. B., A. M., LL. B., L. M., LL. D., Ph. D., Litt. D.; pres. Nat. Soc. for Broader Education; mem. Am. Econ. Assn. Soc. and econ. hist.

Lee, John Thomas, 401 Tower bldg., Chicago, Ill. Sec. and treas. Nash Sales Co., mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. of Wis., Ill. Hist. Soc. French col. hist., early New Eng. hist.

Lee, Thomas Zanslaur, 49 Westminster st., Providence, R. I. A. B., LL. B., LL. M., LL. D.; counsellor at law, Lee, Boss, and McCanna; mem. Am. Bar Assn., Am. Irish Hist. Soc., R. I. Bar Assn., R. I. Hist. Soc., Masters Club of Boston Univ., Bureau of Comparative Law. Am. hist., early New Eng.

Leebrick, K. C., 2510 Haste st., Berkeley, Calif. Professor.

Leech, Wilmer R., New York Public Library, New York, N. Y. LL. B.; asst. in MS. Div. Am. hist.

Leet, Grant, 723 14th st., nw., Washington, D. C. Photographer; pres. Leet Bros.; mem. Columbia Hist. Soc.

Leffingwell, Georgia W., 582 New Britain ave., Hartford, Conn. A. M., Ph. D.; publicity work, General Board of Promotion, Northern Baptist Convention. Anc. hist.

Leitch, Mrs. Kathryn, Van Nuys, Calif. S. B., A. B.; teacher hist. and algebra, Van Nuys H. S. Am. doc. and pol. hist.

Leland, Waldo Gifford, 1140 Woodward bldg., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M.; hist. research; staff, Dept. of Hist. Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington; mem. Maine Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Ontario Hist. Soc. Am. hist., archive econ.

Lentz, Florence, 232 W. 4th st., Marysville, Ohio. Ph. B., A. M.

Leonard, Rt. Rev. William Andrew, 3054 Euclid ave., Cleveland, Ohio. D. D., LL. D.; bishop of Ohio; mem. Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Soc. of Col. Wars (chaplain gen.). Eccl. hist.

Lerch, Alice Hollister, 600 Madison ave., New York, N. Y. Librarian; asst. Am. hist. div., N. Y. Public Lib.; mem. A. L. A., Bibliog. Soc. Am., N. Y. Lib. Club. Americana.

Lesh, John Andrew, 2146 N. Park ave., Philadelphia, Pa. A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. pol. and soc. sci., Temple Univ.; mem. N. E. A., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Acad. Pol. Sci., Am. Econ. Assn. Am. econ. hist.

Levermore, Charles Herbert, 70 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; educator; sec. N. Y. Peace Soc., World Court League, and League of Nations Union; mem. Am. Geog. Soc. Pol., religious, and Am. col. hist.

Lewis, Anna, Chickasha, Okla. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Okla. College for Women. Am. hist.

Lewis, Byron Ray, Bridgeport, Ill. A. B.; prin. Bridgeport Township H. S.; mem. N. E. A., Asiatic Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc. State and co. hist.

Lewis, Ernest Dorman, Evander Childs High School, 184th st. and Creston ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist.; mem. N. Y. C. High School Teachers Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. and mod. European hist.

Lewis, Hallie Mae, Chincoteague, Va. A. B.; instr., hist. and Eng., Chincoteague H. S. Am. hist.

***Lewis, Isaac Newton**, Lewis Park ave., East Walpole, Mass. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. East Walpole Hist. Soc. (pres.), Sons Am. Rev. (pres. of chapter), N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (life). Am. hist., gen. and local.

Lewis, John James, 515 N. Kirkwood road, Kirkwood, Mo. A. B., LL. B.; instr. hist., William McKinley H. S., St. Louis; mem. Mo. State Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Lewis, Neil Madison, box 345, Terrell, Texas. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and soc. sci., and dean of Texas Mil. Coll. Am. hist., econ., Civil War and reconstr.

Libby, Orin Grant, Grand Forks, N. Dak. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of North Dakota; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. of N. Dak., N. Dak. Edn. Assn. Hist. of the Northwest and Canada.

Libby, Walter, 1144 S. Negley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Lecturer on hist. of medicine.

Lightner, William Hurley, 212 Endicott bldg., St. Paul, Minn. A. B.; lawyer; dir., Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis; mem. Minn. Hist. Soc. Hist. of French Rev.

Lincoln, Charles Henry, 22 Dean st., Worcester, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; research worker; mem. Worcester Hist. Soc., Naval Hist. Soc., Worcester Econ. Club. U. S. naval hist., MS. collections.

Lincoln, Waldo, 49 Elm st., Worcester, Mass. A. B.; retired; mem. Antiq. Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., Mass. Hist. Soc. Genealogy.

Lindley, Harlow, 302 College ave., Richmond, Ind. A. M.; prof. hist. and govt., Earlham Coll., dir. Dept. of Hist. and Archives, Ind. St. Lib., sec. Ind. Hist. Comm.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Hist. Soc., Ind. St. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Lindsey, Edward, Warren, Pa. LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Warren Co. Hist. Soc., Am. Bar Assn., Am. Assn. Internat. Law, Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Geog. Soc., Am. Sociol. Soc. Anc. and med. hist.

Lines, Rt. Rev. Edwin S., 21 Washington st., Newark, N. J. A. B., D. D.; Bishop of Newark.

Lingelbach, William E., 4304 Osage ave., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., Univ. of Pa.; mem. Hist. Soc. Pa., Geog. Soc. Phila., Am. Philos. Soc.

Lingley, Charles R., 18 Occom Ridge, Hanover, N. H. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Dartmouth Coll. Am. hist., esp. since 1783.

Linn, Mrs. Frances Burns, Santa Barbara Free Public Library, Santa Barbara, Calif. Librarian.

Linnemann, Rev. Alex., Collegeville, Ind. Clergyman; libn. St. Joseph's Coll.

Littell, Rev. John Stockton, West Hartford, Conn. A. B., A. M., D. D.; rector of St. James Church, sec. Am. Soc. of Church Lit. and Church Missions Pub. Co. Hist. of Christianity.

Livingston, Noel Brooks, 6 Duke st., Kingston, Jamaica, W. I. Lawyer; mem. Inst. of Jamaica. Local genealogy.

Livingston, W. Ross, Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. A. B., A. M.

Ljungstedt, Milnor (Mrs. Olof Axel), Bethesda, Md., R. 1.

Locke, George Herbert, Public Reference Library, Toronto, Canada. A. B., A. M.; librarian of the P. R. Lib.; mem. N. E. A., Ont. Hist. Soc. (pres.), Canad. Methodist Hist. Assn. (pres.), Royal Canad. Inst. (v. pres.), A. L. A. (v.-pres.). Canadian hist.

Loeb, Isidor, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. S. B., S. M., LL. B., Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci. and public law, dean of faculty of Business and Public Adm.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. of Mo., Mo. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Loesch, Frank J., 4247 Hazel ave., Chicago, Ill. LL. B.; lawyer; gen. counsel, Chicago Union Station Co.; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago Lit. Club. Eng. and U. S. hist.

Loetscher, Rev. Frederick William, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., D. B., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.; prof. church hist., Princeton Theol. Seminary; mem. Am. Soc. of Church Hist., Presbyterian Hist. Soc. Period of the Reformation.

Logan, James, 222 Salisbury st., Worcester, Mass. A. M. (hon.); gen. mgr., U. S. Envelope Co.

Logan, John Hubbard, box 24, New Brunswick, N. J. Prof. hist. and head dept., Rutgers Coll.; mem. N. B. Hist. Club, N. J. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Med. hist.

Long, Leslie Owen, 17 W. 94th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., teacher hist., De Witt Clinton H. S. Mod. hist.

Longyear, John Munro, Marquette, Mich. Timber, mineral, and agr. lands; mem. Soc. for the Promotion of Engr. Edn., Marquette Co. Hist. Soc. (pres.), Mich. Pioneer and Hist. Soc. U. S. hist., local.

Lonn, Ella, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Md. Hist. Soc., Md. St. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Loomis, Louise Ropes, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y. A. M., Ph. D.; research work. Med. and mod. European hist.

Lord, Arthur, room 53, 70 State st., Boston, Mass. A. B.; lawyer; Pilgrim Tercentenary Comm.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc. (treas.), Pilgrim Soc. (pres.), Am. Antiq. Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Hist. of the Pilgrims.

Lord, Edward, 597–599 5th ave., New York, N. Y. Gen. mgr. edn. dept., Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Lord, Eleanor Louisa, The Bancroft, 509 W. 121st st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and dean, Goucher College; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Hist. Teachers Assn. Md. Anc. Oriental hist.; Grecian and European hist. after 1400.

Lord, Livingston C., Charleston, Ill. A. M., LL. D.; pres. State Normal School.

Lord, Robert Howard, 22 Westmorly court, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Harvard Univ.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., London, Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. European hist., 19th cent., and Russian.

Loring, Arthur, R. F. D. 2, Laconia, N. H. Farmer. U. S. hist., relations with the Indians.

Lothrop, Daniel J., 4742 Thackeray pl., Seattle, Wash. A. M.; head dept. hist., Lincoln H. S. Am. hist.

Lough, Susan M., Westhampton College, Richmond, Va.

Loughridge, Albert, 1433 Court st., Salem, Oreg. LL. D.

Love, F. S., Louisburg College, Louisburg, N. C. A. M.

Lovejoy, Herman Samuel, Branford, Conn. S. B., A. M.; H. S. prin.; mem. Conn. St. Teachers Assn., Conn. Assn. of Classical and H. S. Teachers, N. E. Mod. Language Assn., l'Aliance Française. Am. hist.

Low, J. Herbert, 177 Woodruff ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; prin., Erasmus Hall H. S.; mem. Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Sci., H. S. Principals Assn., Brooklyn Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Am. and Eng. hist.

Low, Maj. Theodore H., Star bldg., Washington, D. C. Maj. U. S. Marine Corps, retired; official historian U. S. Marine Corps.

Lowber, Rev. James William, 1706 Brazos st., Austin, Texas. A. M., Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; author, educator, clergyman; mem. Royal Geog. Soc., Royal Soc. of Arts, Royal Scot. Geog. Soc., Royal Soc. of Antiquaries, Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., French Acad. Internat. Hist. Internat. hist.

Lowe, Walter Irenaeus, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Eng. hist.

Lowell, Abbott Lawrence, 17 Quincy st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., LL. B., LL. D.; pres. Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Letters, Mass. Hist. Soc.

Lowrance, Winnie Davis, College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. of languages. Anc. hist.

Lowrey, Lawrence Tyndale, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. So. Calif. Hist. Soc. Am. and Eng. hist.

Lum, Dr. William Tappan, Alameda, Calif. M. D.; physician. France, Napoleonic and Rev. period.

Lunt, William E., Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. of Eng. const. hist. Eng. hist. and the papacy.

Lutz, Ralph Haswell, Department of History, Stanford University, Calif. A. B., LL. B., A. M., Ph. D. 19th cent. European hist.

Lybyer, Albert Howe, 1109 W. California ave., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Illinois; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Royal Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Hist. of the Near East.

Lydenberg, Harry Miller, Hartsdale, N. Y. A. B.; chief ref. libn., N. Y. Public Lib.

Lynch, William O., 408 S. Grant st., Bloomington, Ind. A. B., A. M.; mem. Ind. St. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Delaware Co. (Ind.) Hist. Club. Am. hist.

Lynskey, Elizabeth M., Spooner, Minn. A. B.; asst. H. S. prin. and hist. teacher; mem. Minn. Edn. Assn. Mod. hist.

MacALLISTER, Edward Benjamin, Rockland, Me. Lawyer. Gen, hist.

McAneny, George, 229 W. 43d st., New York, N. Y. LL. D.; exc. mgr., New York Times; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., Soc. Arts and Sci., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Public Edn. Assn., Japan Soc. N. Y. city and State hist.

McArdle, Mary, Crafton station, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. B.; head teacher, Irwin Ave. H. S., chm., hist. dept., Junior H. S.; mem. Western Pa. Edn. Assn. Am. hist., mod.

McCain, J. R., Agnes Scott Coll., Decatur, Ga. Professor Am. hist.

McCallie, Spencer Jarnagin, the McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tenn. A. M.

McCann, Sister Mary Agnes, Mount St. Joseph, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher, writer, archivist; mem. Catholic Hist. Assn. Am. church hist.

McCarthy, Charles, 1109 University ave., Madison, Wis. Ph. D., L. H. D.; chief, Legislative Ref. Lib.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist.

McCarthy, Charles Hallan, 3419 12th st., Brookland, D. C. Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Catholic Univ. of Am. Eng. and Am. hist.

McClellan, Maj. Edwin North, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. L. B.; major of marines. Hist. of Marine Corps and Navy.

McClellan, Effie G., 212 Pittston ave., Scranton, Pa. Ph. B.; head. hist. dept., Tech. H. S.

McClure, Clarence Henry, Warrensburg, Mo. S. B., A. M.; head dept. hist. and govt., Central Mo. St. Teachers Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Mo. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc. Am. hist., Nat. and State.

McConnell, John Preston, East Radford, Va. A. M., Ph. D.; educator; pres. State Normal School for Women; mem. Va. St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A., Va. Hist. Soc., Va. War Hist. Comm., Va. Soc. for the Study of Edn. (pres.), Southern Edn. Soc. (pres.). Am. hist., Civil War and subsequent period.

McCormac, Eugene Irving, 1404 Hawthorne terrace, Berkeley, Calif. Ph. D.; prof, Am. hist.. Univ. of Calif. Am. hist.

McCorvey, Thomas Chalmers, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. A. M.

McCrackan, William Denison, box 253, Jerusalem, Palestine. A. M.; author: mem. Authors Club (N. Y.), N. Y. Press Club. Hist. of Switzerland and Palestine.

McCulloch, Mrs. Delia A., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

MacDonald, William, 408 W. 20th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; assoc. ed. of the Nation; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., Am, Acad. Arts and Sci. Contemporary pol. hist.

McDougle, Ivan Eugene, Sweet Briar, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. econ. and sociol., Sweet Briar Coll. Econ. hist., internat. rel.

McDowell, Henry B., 116 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B.; consulting engr.; chm. ex. com., Pan-Am. Soc. of U. S.; mem. Mass. Chamber of Commerce, Twentieth Cent. Club, Boston. Revolutionary and Civil wars.

McDuffie, Penelope, 128 Avant ave., Spartanburg, S. C. S. B., A. M.; teacher. Am. hist.

Mace, William Harrison, 127 College place, Syracuse, N. Y. L. B., L. M., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; emeritus prof. hist., author; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Sons Am. Rev., N. E. A. Am. hist.

McElroy, Robert M., Princeton, N. J. Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Princeton Univ.; mem. Monmouth Co. Hist. Soc. of N. J. (hon.), Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci. Am. hist.

Macfarlane, Charles William, the Ritz-Carlton, Philadelphia, Pa.

McFayden, Rev. Donald, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., A. M., S. T. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist. Anc. hist.

McGiffert, Rev. Arthur Cushman, 80 Claremont ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.; clergyman; pres. and prof. church hist., Union Theol. Sem.; mem. Philos. Soc., Am. Soc. Church Hist., Oxford Hist. Soc. (hon.). Hist. of Christian thought.

McGill, Harry Albert, P. O. box 352, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

McGill, Margaret, 82 Madison ave., Newtonville, Mass. A. B.; head hist. dept., Newton H. S.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Every Saturday Club of Newton. Am. hist.

McGrane, Reginald Charles, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

McGraw, E. Leona, 1202 Monroe st., Sullivan, Ill. A. B.

***McGraw, Maria L. (Mrs. Thomas S.)**, 81 Alfred st., Detroit, Mich. A. B.; mem. United Audubon Socs., Nantucket Maria Mitchell Memorial Soc. U. S. hist.

McGregor, James Clyde, 212 East Maiden st., Washington, Pa. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Washington and Jefferson Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. U. S. hist. since 1865.

McGuire, Constantine Edward, Inter-American High Commission, room 153, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. sec., U. S. Section, Inter-Am. High Commission. Hist. of legal instns.

MacHarg, John Brainerd, Appleton, Wis. C. E., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Lawrence Coll.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., World Court League, Wis. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

McHugh, William Douglas, room 1300, 606 S. Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill. General counsel, International Harvester Company.

McIlwain, Charles Howard, 3 Concord ave., Cambridge, Mass. A. M.

McIlwaine, Henry Read, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va. A. B., Ph. D.; State Librarian; mem. Va. Hist. Soc., War Hist. Comm. of Va., A. L. A. Am. hist., local.

McIntosh, Kenneth, Graham, Texas. A. B.; business. Am., S. Am., and med. hist.

Mackall, Leonard Leopold, 420 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y. A. B.; bibliog., hist., and lit. research; mem. Ga. Hist. Soc. (hon.), Am. Antiq. Soc., Bibliog. Soc. (London), Bibliog. Soc. of Am., Mod. Language Assn. Ga. hist. and bibliog.

Mackay, Dorothy Louise, 166 Saturn st., San Francisco, Calif. A. B., A. M.; teacher; mem. Am. Federation of Teachers. Med. hist.

McKendrick, Norman Shaw, 7 Spring st., Exeter, N. H. A. M.; teacher hist.

McKinley, Albert Edward, 6901 Germantown ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Ph. D.: prof. hist., University of Pa.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., City Hist. Soc. (Phila.), Site and Relic Soc. of Germantown. Recent Am. hist.

McLaughlin, Andrew C., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. M., LL. B., LL. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc. (corresp.), Am. Antiq. Soc., Royal Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

McLaughlin, Rev. Robert W., 253 Garfield place, Brooklyn, N. Y. D. B., D. D.; pastor, Park Slope Cong. Church. Const. hist.

McLaughlin, William M., 734 Tappan ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Asst. prof. French, Univ. of Mich.

McLean, Angus Wilton, Lumberton, N. C. Dir. War Finance Corporation.

McLean, Ross Hanlin, 33 McLendon st., Atlanta, Ga. A. B.; asst. prof. European hist., Emory Univ. Europe and the Far East; ante-bellum South.

MacLear, Anne Bush, 118 Cottage ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Hunter Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

McMahon, Edward, 4026 10th ave. ne., Seattle, Wash. Ph. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist. Am. hist.

McMaster, John Bach, 2109 De Lancey st., Philadelphia, Pa. Litt. D., LL. D.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Pa.; mem. Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters, Mass. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., Hist. Soc. of Pa., Minn. Hist. Soc., Del. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

McMichael, Thomas H., Monmouth, Ill. A. B., A. M., D. D.; pres. Monmouth Coll.

Macmillan, Kerr Duncan, Aurora, N. Y. A. B., D. B., S. T. D.; pres., Wells Coll.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist., N. E. A. Church hist., Babylonian hist.

McMurry, Donald LeCrone, 723 E. Washington st., Iowa City, Iowa. A. M.; asst. in hist., Vanderbilt Univ.

MacNair, H. F., St. John's University, Shanghai, China. A. M.

McNeal, Edgar Holmes, 2085 Iuka ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., Ohio State Univ.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Hist. of med. France.

McNitt, Esther Uhl, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind. A. B., A. M.; librarian; asst. dept. Ind. hist. and archives, Ind. State Lib. Hist. of Northwest and Indiana.

MacNutt, Francis Augustus, 191 9th ave., New York, N. Y. Mem. Hispanic Soc. of Am. Early Spanish-Am. hist.

McPherson, John Hanson Thomas, 625 Milledge ave., Athens, Ga. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Univ. of Ga.; mem. Ga. Hist. Soc., Am. hist.

MacVeagh, Franklin, 333 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill. A. B., LL. B., LL. D.

Madeira, Louis C., 900 North American bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. S. B.; coal mining and shipping; mem. Pa. Hist. Soc.

Magoffin, Ralph Van Deman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. A. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Am. Philol. Assn., Archael. Inst. of Am., Classical Assn. Atlantic States, Md. St. Hist. Teachers Assn. Near East classical hist.

Malcom, Roy, 619 S. Carondelet st., Los Angeles, Calif. Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Univ. of Southern Calif.

Malin, James C., 116 W. 9th st., Oklahoma City, Okla. A. M.; H. S. instr. Mod. European hist., French Rev.; Am. hist., Miss. Valley.

Malone, Carroll B., Tsinghua College, Peking, China. Teacher hist.

Manhart, George Born, 706 S. Locust st., Greencastle, Ind. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., DePauw Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., A. L. A., Ind. St. Teachers Assn. European hist.

Mann, Isabel Roome, 6 Norwood ave., Summit, N. J. A. B.; teacher Eng. and hist., Kent Place School. Am. hist.

Mannhardt, Rev. Francis, St. Louis University, Grand ave. and W. Pine blvd., St. Louis, Mo. S. J.; prof. church hist.

Manning, Helen Taft (Mrs. Frederick J.) New Haven, Conn. A. B. Mod. Eng. hist.

Manning, Frederick Johnson, 8 Edgewood ave., New Haven, Conn. A. B.; instr. Sheffield Scientific School, Yale Univ.

Manning, William R., 4701 Fessenden st. nw., Washington, D. C. Ph. B.; regional economist for Latin-Am. countries, Dept. of State; mem. Am. Soc. for Internat. Law. Latin-Am. hist.

Manson, Grace Evelyn, 536 S. Liberty st., Winston-Salem, N. C. A. B., A. M.; teacher; head dept. of edn., Salem Coll.; mem. N. C. St. Teachers Assn. Hist. of edn.

Margesson, Helen Pearson, 100 Melville ave., Dorchester Center, Mass. A. B.; chm., Club Com., Grad. Council, Wellesley Coll.; mem. Old South Hist. Soc., Am. Federation of Arts. Am. hist., 1760–1783.

Marion, May Patterson (Mrs. A. M.), route 8, Crafton, Pittsburgh, Pa. S. B.

Markham, George D., 4961 Pershing ave., St. Louis, Mo. A. B., LL. B.

Marr, Harriet Webster, 29 Spring st., Springfield, Mass. A. B.; asst. hist. dept., Central H. S.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Anc. hist.

Marsh, Frank, Morristown, N. J. Am. hist.

Marsh, Frank Burr, 808 W. 22d st., Austin, Texas. A. B., Ph. D.; adjunct prof. anc. hist., Univ. of Texas. Anc. and mod. hist.

Marshall, Thomas Maitland, Washington University, St .Louis, Mo. L. B., L. M., Ph. D.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Texas St. Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Marsters, Mary E. Coleman (Mrs. V. F.), 315 Rialto bldg., Kansas City, Mo. A. B., A. M.; housekeeper. U. S. hist.

Martel, Charles, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Chief of catalogue division.

*__Martin, Anne__, Reno, Nevada. A. B., A. M.; writer and lecturer; mem. Nevada Hist. Soc. Mod. and current hist.

Martin, Asa Earl, box 490, State College, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Pa. State Coll. Am. hist.

Marvin, Harry W., 108 Buckingham road, Yonkers, N. Y. A. M.; teacher and head hist. dept., Horace Mann School, Teachers Coll.

Martin, Rev. Jesse Penney, 123 E. 4th ave., Denver, Colo. A. M., Ph. D.; clergyman.

Martin, Mabel F., 52 Morgan road, West Springfield, Mass. A. B.; grad. student, Cornell Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist.

Martin, Percy Alvin, Stanford University, Calif. A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Leland Stanford Univ. Hisp.-Am. hist.

Marx, Mrs. Ellie Marcus, 610 Redgate ave., Norfolk, Va. A. B.; dean and head dept. hist., Maury H. S.; supervisor Americanization for Norfolk.

Mary Eva, Sister, O. S. D., St. Clara Coll., Sinsinawa, Wis. A. B., A. M.; teacher European hist., head hist. dept.; mem. St. Hist. Soc., Wis. European hist.

Mary Vivian, Sister, Loretto Heights College, Loretto, Colo. Registrar and prof. hist.

Mason, Nina A., 90 Elm st., Worcester, Mass. Teacher hist., Bancroft School.

Mather, Helen M., Rivera, Calif.

Mather, Samuel, Western Reserve bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mathews, D. Roy, 1401 E. 63d place, Chicago, Ill. A. M., D. B.; head dept. hist., Pullman Free School of Manual Training.

Mathews, Shailer, 5736 Woodlawn ave., Chicago, Ill. A. M., D. D., LL. D.; dean, Divinity School, Univ. of Chicago; mem. Soc. Bibl. Lit. and Exegesis, Chicago Soc. Bibl. Research, Western Econ. Soc. Church hist.

Matteson, David Maydole, 1727 Cambridge st., Cambridge, 38, Mass. Ph. B., A. M.; historical research. Am. hist.

Matthews, Albert, Hotel Oxford, Boston, Mass. A. B.; writer; ed. of pubs., Col. Soc. of Mass.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Philos. Soc., Bostonian Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., Mass. Hist. Soc., hist. socs. of Me., Va., and Wis. (corresp.). New Eng. col. hist.

Mauzy, Frank, Weston, W. Va. A. B.; teacher hist., Weston H. S.; mem. W. Va. Edn. Assn., Monongahela Valley Round Table Assn. Am. hist.

Mayer, Levy, Continental and Commercial Bank bldg., Chicago, Ill. LL. B.; lawyer.

Means, Philip Ainsworth, Piura, Peru. A. B., A. M.; sociologist, historian; expert in sociol., Wonalancet Co. of Boston and Nashua; mem. Hakluyt Soc. (London), Royal Anthrop. Inst. of G. B. and Ireland, Am. Anthrop. Assn., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Cortes Soc. (New York), Hisp. Soc. of Am. Hisp.-Am. hist.; gen. hist. of soc. institutions.

Meany, Edmond Stephen, drawer P, University station, Seattle, Wash. S. B., S. M., L. M.; prof. hist., Univ. of Wash.; mem. Wash. Univ. St. Hist. Soc. (sec.), Wash. Edn. Assn., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci. Am. hist., esp. northwestern.

Meigs, Dr. William M., 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. M., M. D.; lawyer; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa. Am. hist., 1787–1850.

Melby, Carl August, 1300 St. Olaf ave., Northfield, Minn. A. B., D. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. St. Olaf Coll.

Melvin, Frank Edgar, 737 Maine st., Lawrence, Kans. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. mod. European hist., Univ. of Kansas; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Mod. European hist.

Mercur, Rodney Augustus, 326 Main st., Towanda, Pa. Lawyer; county solicitor; mem. Bradford Co. Hist. Soc., Tioga Point Hist. Soc. Early Am. hist.

Mereness, Newton Dennison, 1229 Girard st., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; archivist, Conf. of Hist. Agencies in the Upper Miss. Valley; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. Sci. Am. hist.

Meriwether, Sarah Ennis, 3625 Lemmon ave., Dallas, Texas. A. B.; teacher hist., Bryan St. H. S., Dallas; mem. Dallas H. S. Teachers Assn., State H. S. Teachers Assn. Roman hist.

Merk, Frederick, 64 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass.

Merrill, Ethel Louise, The League House, 2344 Prospect ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Instr. in Eng. and hist.

Merriman, Roger Bigelow, 175 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Litt. B.; prof. hist., Harvard Univ.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Royal Hist Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Spain and England, 14th–18th centuries.

Merritt, Elizabeth, 3402 W. North ave., Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M.; indexer and compiler, Library of Congress. Hist. of S. C.; U. S. hist., gen.

Merryweather, George, Park lane, Highland Park, Ill. Retired; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Art. Inst. (life), Caxton Club, Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Numismatic Soc. (life), Grolier Club, Dunlap Soc., Bibliophile Soc.

Messmer, Rev. Sebastian Gebhard, 2000 Grand ave., Milwaukee, Wis. D. D., D. C. L.; archbishop of Milwaukee; mem. Catholic Hist. Soc. Am., Am. Cath. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis. Am. Cath. Church hist.

Metcalf, Frank J., 901 Ingraham st., Washington, D. C. A. B.; clerk, Adj. Gen. Office, War Dept. Hist. of sacred music.

Metzger, Charles Henry, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. A. B., A. M.; student of theol. Mod. European and Am. hist.

***Meyerholz, Charles Henry,** Cedar Falls, Iowa. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. govt. and econ., Iowa State Teachers Coll.; mem. N. E. A., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Iowa St. Hist. Soc., Iowa St. Teachers' Assn. Pol. and soc. hist.

Middlebush, Frederick Arnold, 1 Gordon st., Gordon sq., London, England. A. B., A. M., Ph. D. Mod. European hist.

Mierow, Charles Christopher, 216 E. Espanola st., Colorado Springs, Colo. Ph. D.

Mikkelsen, Michael A., route 2, box 68, Danbury, Conn. Ph. D.

Miller, Albert Ossar, jr., 198 Passaic ave., Passaic, N. J. A. B., LL. M., D. C. L.

Miller, Charles R., Wilmington, Del. L. B., LL. B., LL. D.; pres. Farmers Bank of Del. and of Del. State Board of Charities, trustee of Del. College, pres. Union League of Philadelphia; mem. Del. Hist. Soc. (director), Am. Geog. Soc. Hist. and geog.

Miller, Elmer I., State Normal School, Chico, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Calif. St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Am. hist. and govt.

Miller, Marian A., 513 E. Allegheny ave., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B. European hist., Near East.

Miller, May E., box 933, Arroyo Grande, Calif.

Miller, Thomas Condit, 1329 Pennsylvania ave., Fairmont, W. Va. A. M.; teacher; mem. W. Va. Hist. Soc., Marion Co. Hist. Soc., N. E. A., W. Va. Edn. Assn. Hist. of Ohio Valley and Trans-Allegheny region.

Mills, Lt. Col. Dudley A., Drokes, Beaulieu, Hants, England. Lt. col., Royal Engineers, retired; mem. Champlain Soc., Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Mims, Stewart Lea, care J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison ave., New York, N. Y.

Minatra, C. C., Haskell, Texas. Supt. of public schools; mem. N. E. A., Texas St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Minor, Van Lieu, 631 De Witt st., Kalamazoo, Mich. A. B.

Minrow, Maude Elizabeth, 1114 Neosho st., Emporia, Kans. A. B., A. M.; prin., Senior H. S., head soc. sci. dept., Normal Training H. S., Kans. St. Normal School; mem. Kans. St. Teachers Assn., Kans. St. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Mischkind, Rev. Louis A., box 725, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mitchell, Edwin Knox, 57 Gillett st., Hartford, Conn. A. B., D. B., A. M., D. D.; prof. Greco-Roman and Eastern church hist., Hartford Theol. Sem.; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc., Am. Soc. Church Hist. Early centuries of Christian era.

Mitchell, James, Alma, Mich. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., dean, Alma Coll.; mem. Mich. Acad. Sci. Hist. of Europe since 1815.

Mitchell, Kirkwood, 215 W. Grace st., Richmond, Va. Mem. Va. Hist. Soc. Mil. and pol. hist.

Mitchell, Langdon, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. Litt. D.

Mitchell, Margaret J., 468 Elm st., Norman, Okla. Ed. B., Ed. M., Ph. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist., dir., Univ. of Okla.; mem. Okla. St. Hist. Teachers Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Mitchell, Samuel Chiles, Richmond College, Richmond, Va. A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; teacher. Mod. European hist.

Mitchell, Sydney K., 273 Norton st., New Haven, Conn. Prof. hist., Yale Univ.

Mitchell, William Hugh, Acworth, N. H. A. B., A. M.; mem. N. H. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn.

Moffett, Edna V., 594 Washington st., Wellesley, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Wellesley Coll.; mem. Va. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Med. and early mod. hist

Moffitt, James Kennedy, 86 Seaview ave., Piedmont, Calif. S. B.; banker.

Mohr, Henry J., Alexandria, S. Dak. Attorney at law.

Mohr, Walter H., box 246, George School, Bucks Co., Pa. A. B.; teacher, hist. dept.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist.

Molera, Eusebius Joseph, 625 Clunie bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Lieut. of Royal Engineers (Spain); Civil Engineer and Architect, retired; mem. Calif. Acad. of Sci., Astron. Soc. of the Pacific, Technical Soc., Civil Engineers Soc. of San Francisco. Anc. Mexican hist.

Molyneux, George Tyler, 1401 E. 60th st., Chicago, Ill. Research worker; mem. Soc. of Oriental Research, Am. Oriental Soc. Mod. European hist.

Monroe, Paul, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. S. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. hist. of Edn., dir. School of Edn.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. (fellow), N. E. A., Gesellschaft für Hochschulpadagogik. Hist. of edn.

Montero Diaz, Santiago, Calle Abades no. 16, Sevilla, Spain.

Moody, V. Alton, State Normal School, Murfreesboro, Tenn. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist. and econ. Am. hist., South.

Moon, Parker Thomas, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. S. B.; instr. hist.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Mod. European hist.

Moore, Albert Burton, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. S. M., A. M.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. Iowa St. Hist. Soc. Industrial hist.

***Moore, Cecelia B. McElroy (Mrs. A. O.)**, P. O. box 402, Highland Park, Ill.

Moore, Charles, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; actg. chief, Manuscript Div., Library of Congress; mem. Harvard Comm. on Western Hist., Am. Acad. in Rome (life), Am. Inst. of Architects (hon.). Hist of Old Northwest.

Moore, Clifford Herschel, 112 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., Ph. D., Litt. D.; prof. Latin, Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Philol. Assn. Anc. hist.

Moore, Clifford Homer, Ripon, Wis. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., head dept. hist., Ripon Coll. Am. hist., 1876–1896.

Moore, David Richard, 155 Elm st., Oberlin, Ohio. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. med. and mod. European hist., Oberlin Coll. Mod. European and Latin-Am. hist.

Moore, Edward Caldwell, 21 Kirkland st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., Ph. D., D. D.; prof. Christian morals, Harvard Univ.; mem. Col. Soc. Mass., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Philos. Assn., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. Church hist, since the Reformation.

Moore, John Bassett, Kent Hall, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y. LL. D.

***Moore, Joseph, jr.**, 1821 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. M., F. R. G. S.; pres. Pa. Salt Mfg. Co.; mem. Am. Geog. Soc., Royal Scottish Geog. Soc., Royal Geog. Soc. (London), Soc. of Geog. (Paris), Drexel Inst. (trustee). Hist. of Egypt and India.

Moore, Joseph Roswell Hawley, 114 S. Ritter ave., Indianapolis, Ind. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Emmerick Manual Training H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. State Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Moore, Laura McAllister, 414 N. 21st st., Corsicana, Texas. A. B., A. M. Am tariff.

Moores, Charles Washington, 1300 Fletcher Trust bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. A. B., A. M., Litt. D., LL. B.; attorney; U. S. Commr.; mem. Ind. Hist. Comm., Ind. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.). Abraham Lincoln.

Moran, Katharine M., 1515 S. Figueroa st., Los Angeles, Calif. Head dept. hist., Lincoln H. S.; mem. So. Calif. Teachers Assn., Assn. of Soc. Sci. Teachers of So. Calif., Nat. Municipal League. Econ. hist.

Moran, Thomas Francis, 24 Russell st., West Lafayette, Ind. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and econ., Purdue Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. St. Teachers Assn. Am. Hist., and some phases of Eng. hist.

Morey, Elizabeth May, box 37 a, R. F. D. 7, San Antonio, Texas. A. B.; head hist. dept., Main Avenue H. S.; mem. Texas St. Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Morey, William Carey, 94 Oxford st., Rochester, N. Y. A. M., Ph. D., D. C. L.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law. Roman, const., and internat. law.

Morgan, De Witt Schuyler, Arsenal Technical Schools, Indianapolis, Ind. A. M.

Morgan, Edwin Vernon, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A. B., A. M.; diplomatist; Am. ambassador to Brazil; mem. Instituto Historico e Geographico Brazileiro. Am. continental hist.

Morgan, Williams Thomas, box 228, Bloomington, Ind. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. European hist., Indiana Univ. 18th cent. hist., esp. Eng.

Moriarty, George Andrew, Ridgemere, LeRoy ave., Newport, R. I. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer, firm of Hale and Dorr, Boston; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Newport Hist. Soc., Essex Inst., Suffolk (Eng.) Archaeol. Soc., Hist. Socs. of R. I., Va., and S. C. Col., West Indian, and Eng. hist. (17th cent.).

Morison, John Lyle, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. A. M., Litt. D.; prof. col. hist.; mem. Glasgow Royal Philos. Soc., Ontario Hist. Soc. Development of Canad. const.; Renaissance in Eng.

Morison, Samuel Eliot, Concord, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher and writer; lecturer on hist., Harvard Univ.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Mass. Hist. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Am. and Russian hist.

Morley, George Vernon, Clyde, Kans. Type operator, the Voice-Republican; mem. Kans. St. Hist. Soc. Spanish expl. in Am.; Kans. hist.

Morrey, William Thomas, 362 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y. A. M.

***Morris, Edward**, 4800 Drexel blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Morris, Henry C., 1155 Hyde Park blvd., Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M.; lawyer, retired; mem. Ill. Hist. Soc., Chicago Hist. Soc., Am. Bar Assn., A. L. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Peace Soc. (dir.), Chicago Peace Soc. (pres.), Nat. Econ. League (council), Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Nat. Municipal League, Am. Civic Assn. Hist. of colonization.

Morris, Seymour, 112 W. Adams st., Chicago, Ill. Trustee and administrator; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc. (sec.), N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (life). New Eng. town hist. and geneal.

Morris, William Alfred, 56 Oakgrove ave., Berkeley, Calif. A. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. Eng. hist. Univ Calif. Eng. const. hist.

Morrison, Alexander F., Crocker bldg., San Francisco, Calif. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer.

Morrison, Frances Julia, 1422 Park ave., Indianapolis, Ind. A. B. Renaissance and French Rev.

Morrison, Olin D., 1207 W. Main st., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M.; hist. dept. Champaign (Ill.) H. S.

Morriss, Margaret Shove, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D. Am. hist. teacher.

Morrow, Dwight Whitney, 23 Wall st., New York, N. Y. A. B.; banker.

Morse, Anson Ely, 269 Nassau st., Princeton, N. J. Ph. D.

Morse, C. K., Curtis, Nebr. Supt. Nebr. Sch. of Agric.

Morse, Edward L. C., 7650 Saginaw ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B., LL. B.; teacher; prin. Phil. Sheridan School; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Mod. European and Sp.-Am. hist.

Morse, Horace Henry, 27 Hudson st., Somerville, Mass. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Mt. Hermon School; mem. Old South Hist. Soc., Somerville Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Assn. of N. E. Prep. Schools and Colleges, N. E. A. Am. hist.

Morse, John Torrey, 16 Fairfield st., Boston, Mass. A. B., Litt. D.; lawyer, retired; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Morse, L. Lucile, 15 Temple st., Arlington, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher.

Morton, Franklin W., 105 Fleet place, Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B., LL. B., J. D.; lawyer.

Morton, Joy, Lisle, Ill. Pres. Lisle Farm Co., Inc.

Morton, Richard Lee, box 205, Williamsburg, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist. and pol. sci., Coll. of William and Mary; mem. Va. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Mosby, Margaret Shepherd, 1415 Annex ave., Dallas, Texas. S. B.; instr. hist., H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Texas St. Teachers Assn., D. A. R. Am. hist.

Mosenthal, Philip J., 1 Liberty st., New York, N. Y. S. B., S. M.; insurance; pres., H. Mosenthal and Son, Inc.; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Met. Museum of Art, Am. Museum Nat. Hist., Municipal Art Soc. European pol. hist.

Moses, Armida, 14 S. Washington st., Sumter, S. C. A. B., A. M.

Moses, Bernard, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Ph. D., LL. D.

Moses, Mabelle L., 2 Alden ave., Troy, N. Y. A. B.; A. M.; prof. hist. and econ., and head dept., Russell Sage Coll. Mod. European hist.

Moulton, Augustus F., 98 Exchange st., Portland, Me. A. B., A. M.; counsellor at law; mem. Me. Hist. Soc., Me. Hist and Geneal. Soc. Gen. and local hist.

Mowbray, Ralph Howard, 745 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y. Ph. B.; salesman, Allyn and Bacon. Mod. European hist.

Mueller, Henry R., 119 N. West st., Allentown, Pa. A. B., A. M. Am. hist.

Mueller, Marguerite C., 4644 Dover st., Chicago, Ill. S. B., A. M.

Munger, George G., 605 Snow bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. A. B.; lawyer.

Munro, Annette Gardner, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. A. M.; educator; dean for women; mem. Roch. Hist. Soc., Archael. Inst. of Am. Mod. hist.

Munro, Dana Carleton, Princeton, N. J. L. H. D.; prof. med. hist., Princeton Univ.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Philos. Soc. Med. hist.

Munro, Harriet Bennett, Bishopthorpe Manor, South Bethlehem, Pa. A. B.; preceptress, Bishopthorpe Manor School. Mod. hist.

Munro, Wilfred Harold, 115 Butler ave., Providence, R. I. A. B., A. M., L. H. D.; educator, author; emeritus prof. European hist., Brown Univ.; mem. R. I. Hist. Soc. (pres.), Barnard Club, Am. Antiq. Soc., Minn. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc., Wis., Providence School Com., R. I. Hist. Teachers Assn. Spanish hist.

Munro, William Bennett, 774 Widener Memorial Library, Cambridge, Mass. A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; educator; prof. municipal govt., Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. French Canad. hist.

Munson, Raymond Burton, box 594, Collegeville, Pa. Ph. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Ursinus Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.; mod. European hist.

Murdoch, Kenneth R., Chino, Calif. A. B.; student.

Murphey, Hermon King, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. econ.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn. Am. hist.

Murphy, Retta, 412 W. Hopkins st., San Marcos, Texas. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Southwest Texas St. Normal Coll.; mem. Texas St. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Murray, Effingham C., 531 Birch st., Richmond Hill, New York, N. Y. A. B.

Murray, Margaret Piersol (Mrs. Robinson), 23 Brighton ave., Kirklyn, Upper Darby P. O., Pa. A. B., A. M. Mod. European hist.

Murray, Robert Cornelius, 625 W. 113th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Riverdale Country School; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Schoolmasters Assn. of N. Y. Mod. European hist.

Musser, John, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Am. hist.

Muzzey, David Saville, 492 Van Cortlandt Park ave., Yonkers, N. Y. A. B., D. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Barnard Coll., Columbia Univ. Am. hist.

Myers, Albert Cook, Kentmore Lodge, Moylan, Pa. L. B., L. M.; hist. writer and editor; mem. Hist. Soc. Pa., Friends Hist. Soc. of England (consultative councillor for Am.), Friends Hist. Soc. of Phila., Historians Club of Phila. Life and times of William Penn.

Myers, Clifford R., Capitol annex, Charleston, W. Va. A. B., A. M.; teacher; state historian and archivist; mem. Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., W. Va. Edn. Assn., N. E. A., Am. Legion. Hist. of the Trans-Allegheny region.

Myers, Denys Peter, 40 Mount Vernon st., Boston, 9, Mass.

Myers, Irene T., Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif. Ph. D.; teacher, dean of women. S. Am. hist.

Myers, Philip Van Ness, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B., LL. D.; hon. lecturer in hist., Univ. of Cincinnati. Anc. hist.

Myers, William Starr, 104 Bayard lane, Princeton, N. J. A. B., Ph. D.; teacher and journalist; prof. pol., Princeton Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Md. Hist. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist., 1848–1898, and gen. pol.

NAGORSKI, Francis Thomas, 522 E. 10th st., Erie, Pa. LL. B.; lawyer; supt. accounts and finance, city of Erie. Gen. hist.

Nanes, Philip, 473 Hancock st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M.; teacher hist., Bushwick H. S.; mem. N. Y. H. S. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Nash, Francis, Raleigh, N. C. Lawyer; asst. atty. gen. of N. C.; mem. St. Lit. and Hist. Assn. U. S. hist., State and local.

Nash, Lyman Junius, Manitowoc, Wis. A. M.; reviser of Wis. statutes; mem. St. Hist. Soc., Wis. Const. law.

Neale, Sidney Chapman, 1208 F st. nw., Washington, D. C. L. B.; lawyer; counsel for corporations; mem. Va. Hist. Soc., Columbia Hist. Soc.

Neeb, George Frederick, 335 19th ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.

Neely, Rt. Rev. Thomas B., 4513 Chester ave., Philadelphia, Pa. D. D., Ph. D., LL. D.; bishop.

Neeser, Robert Wilden, American Embassy, Paris, France. A. B., A. M.; author and historian. Am. and gen. naval hist.

Neff, Harold Alpha, Winner, S. Dak. A. B.; H. S. teacher. Am. hist.

Neff, Jesse Case, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Neilson, Miss N., Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Selden Soc. Early Eng., legal, and econ. hist.

Nelson, Ernest William, 307 Stewart ave., Ithaca, N. Y. A. B.

Nelson, Peter, 143 N. Pine ave., Albany, N. Y. A. B.; librarian; chief, MSS. section, New York St. Lib.; mem. A. L. A. N. Y. State hist.

New, Chester William, McMaster University, Toronto, Ont., Canada. A. B., D. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. Med. church hist.; Eng. and Canada, early 19th cent.

Newcomb, Rexford, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. A. M., S. B.; asst. prof. architectural hist.; mem. Kans. St. Hist. Soc., Hist. Soc. of So. Calif., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., Soc. for Promotion of Engr. Edn. Hist. of art and architecture; Spanish renaissance.

Newcombe, Alfred Watts, 71 W. Losey st., Galesburg, Ill. A. B., D. B., asst. prof. European hist., Knox Coll.; mem. Chicago Church Hist. Club. Mod. European hist.

Newcomer, Waldo, National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, Md. A. B.; pres. of bank; mem. Md. Acad. of Sci.

Newhall, Richard Ager, 353 Ellsworth ave., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. hist., Yale Univ. French med. hist.

Newman, Jacob, 4738 Woodlawn ave., Chicago, Ill. A. M.

Nichols, Henry A., care Houghton Mifflin Co., 4 Park st., Boston, Mass.

Nichols, Royal Franklin, 439 W. 123d st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; grad. student, Columbia Univ.; mem. Sons Am. Rev. Am. hist.

Nichols, Walter Hammond, 1345 Webster st., Palo Alto, Calif. S. B., A. M.; prin., Palo Alto Union H. S.; mem. N. E. A., Calif. St. Teachers Assn., Calif. Schoolmasters Club.

Nicolay, Helen, The Woodward, 2301 Connecticut ave., Washington, D. C. Writer. Am. hist.

Nightingale, John Trowbridge, care A. N. Hood, 18 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. A. B.; treas. and mfr.

Noe, Sydney Philip, care American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th st., New York, N. Y. S. B., A. M.; sec. and libn. Anc. and Am. col. hist.

Norcross, Grenville Howland, 35 Congress st., Boston, Mass. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Bostonian Soc. (pres.), Am. Antiq. Soc., N. H. Hist. Soc.

Nordlie, Herman Clarence, Moorhead, Minn. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., Concordia Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Mod. and recent European and Am. hist.

Northcutt, Clarence Linwood, 2073 E. 5th ave., Knoxville, Tenn. Head dept. hist., Knoxville H. S.

Northrop, Amanda Carolyn, 15 E. 38th st., New York, N. Y. Asst. prof. hist., Hunter Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., N. Y. C. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist.

Northrop, George Norton, 60 E. 61st st., New York, N. Y. L. B., A. M.; mem. Mod. Language Assn. Early 17th cent. hist.

Norton, Mrs. Charles F., 510 N. Broadway, Lexington, Ky. Ph. B.; libn. Transylvania Coll.

Norton, David Z., 68 Wade bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Norton, Margaret Cross, 1000 University ave., Columbia, Mo. Ph. B., A. M., L. S. B.; librarian; mem. A. L. A. Am. and Eng. hist.

Norton, William J., 501 5th ave., New York, N. Y. M. E.; engineer, firm of Norton, Bird, and Whitman; mem. Am. Inst. of Electrical Engrs. Naval hist.

Norwood, J. Nelson, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist. since 1860.

Notestein, Wallace, 237 Goldwin Smith Hall, Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Minn. St. Hist. Soc. Mod. Eng. hist.

Novotny, Vincent Thomas, St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill. A. B.

Noyes, Arthur Herbert, 479 14th ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B.

Noyes, Charles P., 89 Virginia ave., St. Paul, Minn. Wholesale druggist; pres., Noyes Bros. and Cutler, Inc.; mem. Minn. St. Hist. Soc.

Noyes, Edmund S., Kensington, Md. A. B.; teacher hist., Central H. S., Washington. Mod. European hist.

Noyes, Elizabeth Browning, Lindsay, Calif. L. D., L. M.; vice prin. and teacher of soc. studies, Lindsay H. S.

Nussbaum, Frederick L., 1314 S. 57th st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Temple Univ. French Rev.; 19th cent. hist.

Nute, Grace Lee, 53 Garden st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M.; student at Radcliffe Coll. Am. hist.

Nutt, Harry D., 1613 S. University ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

OAKES, George W. Ochs, The Times, New York, N. Y.

Oberholtzer, Ellis Paxson, 2113 Tioga st., Philadelphia, Pa. Ph. D.; ed. and author. Am. hist.

O'Brien, Mary F., 384 Jefferson ave., Detroit, Mich.

Oestreich, Rev. Thomas, Belmont, N. C. O. S. D.; v. pres. Belmont Abbey Coll.

Ogg, Frederic A., 1715 Kendall ave., Madison, Wis. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci., Univ. of Wis.; mem. State Hist. Soc. Wis., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. (sec.-treas.), Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law., N. Y. Acad. Pol. Sci. Mod. European hist.

Ogilby, Rev. Remsen B., Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. A. M., D. B.

Oglozinski, Francis D., care American Red Cross., 58 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Oldfather, Charles Henry, 9 Mills pl., Crawfordsville, Ind. A. B., A. M.; prof. Greek and ancient hist., Wabash Coll.; mem. Am. Philos. Assn., Classical Assn. Middle West. Greek and Roman hist.

Oldfather, William Abbott, 804 W. Green st., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. classics, Univ. of Ill.; mem. Am. Philol. Assn., Archaeol. Inst. of Am., Classical Assn. Middle West and South. Anc. hist.

Oliveira Lima, Manoel de, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Writer; mem. Royal Soc. Lit. (London), Brazilian Acad. Letters, Spanish Royal Acad. Hist. and Languages, Portuguese Acad. Sci., Junta de Historia of Buenos Aires, Acad. Hist. of Caracas, Hist. institutes of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, etc. Dipl. hist.

Oliver, John William, Indianapolis, Ind. Dir. Ind. Hist. Comm.

Olmstead, Albert Ten Eyck, 611 W. Oregon st., Urbana, Ill. Ph. D.; prof. hist., curator, Oriental Museum, Univ. of Ill.; mem. Am. Oriental Soc. (dir., sec.-treas. Western Br.), Soc. of Bibl. Lit., Soc. of Bibl. Research, Classical Assn. Middle West and South, Am. Geog. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Anc. Near East, esp. Assyria, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Palestine.

Olmsted, William Beach, Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. A. M., L. H. D.; head master.

Olsen, Nils Andreas, Office of Farm Management, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A. M.; asst. agricultural economist. Am. agrarian hist.; Anglo-Baltic commercial hist.

O'Neill, Anne Wade, 701 S. 6th st., Chickasha, Okla. A. M.; prof. hist., head dept., Okla. Coll. for Women; mem. Nat. Edn. Assn., Okla. Edn. Assn., United Daughters of the Confederacy. Hist. Fed. Govt.

O'Neill, Rev. Thomas Lantry, 2630 Ridge road, Berkeley, Calif. A. B., Ph. D.; rector of Newman Hall.

Orbison, Inez, box 37, station H, Cleveland, Ohio. Head dept. hist., Glenville H. S.

Orvis, Julia Swift, 8 Summit road, Wellesley, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Wellesley College. Mod. European hist.

Osborn, Benjamin Franklin, Rippey, Iowa. S. B., A. M.; pharmacist; County Board of Edn.; mem. Iowa St. Hist. Soc. (life), Greene County Hist. Soc. (chm.). Pol. hist. and geneal.

Osborn, Mary George, 90 Prospect st., Pawtucket, R. I. A. B., A. M., head hist. dept., Pawtucket H. S.; mem. R. I. Teachers Inst., R. I. Teachers Hist. Assn. Eng. and U. S. hist.

Osborne, Hattie, Baldwin, Kans. Librarian, Baker Univ.; mem. A. L. A., Kans. Lib. Assn.

Osborne, James Harvey, Crawfordsville, Ind. A. B., A. M.; prof. and assoc. libn., Wabash Coll. Am. hist.

Osgood, Ellen Louise, 20 W. 10th st., New York, N. Y. A. B.; teacher hist.; coordinator of the Julia Richman H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. (N. Y. conf.). Industrial hist.

Ott, Mary Castle, 323 N. Market st., Frederick, Md. Assoc. in hist. Hood Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., H. S. Teachers Hist. Assn. of Frederick Co., Frederick Co. Hist. Assn. Anc., med., and mod. European hist.; Am. hist.

Owen, Thomas M., jr., Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Owens, J. Louise, R. 1, no. 39, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. S. B., A. M.; asst. teacher hist., Boys' High School, New York.

PACKARD, Laurence Bradford, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. A. B.; prof. hist.; mem. Rochester Hist. Soc. Mod. European hist.

Packard, Sidney R., American Express Co., London, England. A. B., A. M.; traveling fellow, Harvard Univ. Med. France.

Paetow, Louis John, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. L. B., L. M., Ph. D.; prof. med. hist. Intellectual hist. of Middle Ages.

Page, Alice Emily, 1606 2d ave. e., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Ph. B.; asst. prof. hist., Coe Coll. European hist.

Page, Edward Carlton, 322 Augusta ave., DeKalb, Ill. A. B.; prof. hist., Northern Ill. St. Normal School; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Hist. Assn. (Eng.), Am. Assn. of Museums. Am. hist.; teaching of hist.

Page, Thomas Nelson, 1759 R st. nw., Washington, D. C. Litt. D., LL. D.

Page, Thomas Walter, University, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. econs.; chairman, U. S. Tariff Commission. Econ. hist.

Pahlow, Edwin William, Lawrenceville, N. J. L. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head hist. dept., Lawrenceville School; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Mod. European hist.

Paine, Frederick Holmes, 185 Gates ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher; chm., dept. hist., Eastern Dist. H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Schoolmasters Assn. of N. Y. and Vicinity, H. S. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Painter, Carl Franklin, Middletown, Ind. A. B.; teacher in H. S.

Palm, Franklin Charles, Plaza Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Colorado Coll.

Palmer, Herriott C., Franklin, Ind. S. B., A. M.; prof. Am. hist. and pol. sci.; mem. Ind. State Teachers Assn. (pres.). Am. hist.

Palmer, Irene B., Elizabeth College, Salem, Va. Prin. and teacher hist.

Palmer, Mary J., 528 14th ave se., Minneapolis, Minn. A. B.

Paltsits, Victor Hugo, 48 Whitson st., Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y. Librarian; chief, Am. hist. div., keeper of MSS., custodian of Spencer Coll., N. Y. Pub. Lib.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. (fellow), Am. Ethn. Soc. (fellow), N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Prince Soc. of Boston, Am. Anthrop. Assn., A. L. A., Bibliog. Soc. of Am., Bibliog. Soc. of Eng., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Me. and N. J. hist. socs. (corresp.). Am. hist.

Parish, John Carl, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. ed., State Hist. Soc.; mem. Iowa St. Hist. Soc., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Park, James, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Park, Joseph H., New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.

Park, Julian, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., dean, Coll. of Arts and Sci.; mem. Buffalo Hist. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. European hist.

Park, Orville Augustus, 556 College st., Macon, Ga. Attorney at law.

Parker, Norman S., 1410 Marquette bldg., Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; patent attorney, firm of Parker and Carter. Med. and mod. European hist.

Parmenter, James Parker, Courthouse, Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; justice, municipal court; mem. Arlington Hist. Soc. (pres.), Bay State Hist. League. Gen. European hist.

Parrish, Mary Alice Hanna (Mrs. J. C.), Vandalia, Mo. A. B., S. B., A. M., Ph. D. Eng. and Am. hist., 18th cent.

Patten, Frank Chauncy, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas. Librarian; mem. A. L. A., Texas Lib. Assn., N. E. A., Texas St. Hist. Assn., Texas Hist. Soc, Galveston, Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Nat. Municipal League, So. Edn. Soc.

Patten, Henry J., 111 W. Jackson blvd., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; retired; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc. (trustee), Evanston Hist. Soc. (trustee).

Patterson, David Leslie, 1135 Ohio st., Lawrence, Kans. S. B.; prof. hist., asst. dean, Coll. of Liberal Arts and Sci., Univ. of Kansas; mem. Kans. St. Hist. Soc. Med. European hist.

Patterson, James Kennedy, Lexington, Ky. Ph. D., LL. D.; pres. emeritus, Univ. of Ky.; mem. Authors Club, Royal Hist. Soc., Soc. Antiquaries of Scotland. Eng. and allied hist.

Pattison, Salem Griswold, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; prof. hist.; mem. N. E. A., Iowa Teachers Assn. Am. and Eng. hist.

Patton, Sarah S. M. (Mrs. Henry W.), Hoquiam, Wash. Mem. Oregon St. Hist. Soc., D. A. R., Wash. St. Hist. Soc., Calif. Geneal. Soc., Soc. Mayflower Descendants. Am. hist.

***Paullin, Charles Oscar,** 917 19th st. nw., Washington, D. C. Ph. D.; historical research; staff, Dept. of Hist. Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Naval Hist. Soc., U. S. Naval Inst. Am. hist. geog.; Am. naval hist.

Pautz, William Carl, Berea, Ohio. Teacher.

Paxson, Frederic Logan, 2122 Van Hise ave., Madison, Wis. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Wis.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Wis. (v. pres., curator). U. S. hist., recent, and western.

Payne, Charles Edward, Grinnell, Iowa. A. M.; prof. European hist., Grinnell Coll. Hist. Brit. Empire.

Peake, James Frederick, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. A. B., A. M.; prof. pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Const. hist.

Pearson, Charles Chilton, Wake Forest, N. C. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci., Wake Forest Coll.; mem. N. C. Hist. and Lit. Soc. U. S. hist., since 1860.

Pearson, George Edward, 325 Highland ave., W. Somerville, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher; submaster, Somerville H. S.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Tufts Coll. Teachers Assn. Am. hist. and govt.

Pearson, Henry Greenleaf, Dudley road, Newton Center, Mass. A. B.; head dept. Eng. and hist., Mass. Inst. of Tech.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., N. E. Assn. Colleges and Prep. Schools, N. E. Assn. Teachers of Eng. U. S. hist., Civil War.

Pease, Mary Everett, 164 Cherry st., Burlington, Vt. A. B.

Pease, Theodore Calvin, University Club, Urbana, Ill. Ph. B., Ph. D.; assoc. in hist., Univ. of Ill.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc. Eng. and Am. hist.

Pease, William Arthur, 4136 N. Kedvale ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; teacher, Crane Technical H. S. and Junior Coll. European hist.

Peck, Beatrice, 406 The Monterey, Chester ave. and 43d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Ph. B.; teacher hist., West Philadelphia H. S. for Girls.

Peck, Paul Frederick, 913 High st., Grinnell, Iowa. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Grinnell Coll.; mem. Iowa State Hist. Soc., Ill. State Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Iowa State Teachers Assn. Am. and Latin-Am. hist.

Peine, Arthur Frederick, Manhattan, Kans. A. B., A. M., asst. prof. hist. and civics., Kans. State Agr. Coll. Am. industrial hist.

Peirce, Harold, 222 Drexel bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. S. B.; life ins. agt.; mem. Chester Co. Hist. Soc., Bucks Co. Hist. Soc., Montgomery Co. Hist. Soc., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. (fellow). Am. and Eng. hist.

Peisch, Archie M., box 434, station A, Ames, Iowa. A. B.; assoc. prof. econ., Iowa State Coll.

Pence, Mrs. Gwen Jones, 519 W. North st., Lima, Ohio. A. B.; teacher hist., Central H. S.; mem. Ohio Teachers Assn., Northwestern Ohio Teachers Assn., N. E. A., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn. Anc., med., and commercial hist.

Pennypacker, Isaac R., 31 Wyoming ave., Ardmore, Pa. Litt. D.; editor, author, director; Meade Memorial Comm.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa. U. S. hist., Civil War.

Percy, Lord Eustace, 3 Southwick crescent, London, England. A. M., D. H. L.; secy. British diplomatic service.

Perkins, Clarence, University, N. Dak. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. European hist.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist., esp. mod. England.

Perrin, John William, Case Library, Cleveland, Ohio. A. M., Ph. D.; librarian. Am. hist.

Perring, Louise F., 5426 Angora terrace, apt. B, Philadelphia, Pa. S. B.; A. M.; teacher; supervising prin., Phila. Public Schools; mem. Phila. Geog. Soc. Am. hist.

Perry, Mrs. Mary N., 1224 Madison ave., Baltimore, Md.

Peskind, Dr. Arnold, 2414 E. 55th st., Cleveland, Ohio. M. D.; surgeon; pres., E. 55th st., Hospital Co.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Sociol. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Gen. hist.

Peterson, Arthur Everett, Evander Childs High School, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M. Ph. D.; teacher and ed.; chm., hist. dept.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., N. E. A., N. Y. C. H. S. Teachers Assn., Assn. Coll. and Prep. Schools Middle States and Md. Hist. N. Y. City.

Peterson, Conrad Albin, 625 St. Paul st., St. Peter, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Gustavus Adophus Coll.; mem. Minn. Edn. Assn., Minn. Hist. Soc., Soc. for Advancement of Scandinavian Study. Mod. hist.; Scandinavian (Swedish) hist.

Petrie, George, Auburn, Ala. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and dean of Acad. Faculty, Ala. Polytechnic Inst.; mem. Ala. Hist. Teachers Assn., Ala. Edn. Assn., Ala. Centenary Comm. Am. hist.

Pettibone, John, New Milford, Conn. Ph. B.; supt. of schools. Am. hist.

Pfeiffer, Laura B., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. European hist.; mem. Nebr. St. Hist. Soc., Nebr. St. Teachers Assn. French Rev.

Phelan, James Duval, Phelan bldg., San Francisco, Calif. A. B.; banker; U. S. senator; mem. of Soc. Calif. Pioneers. Hist. of Pacific Coast.

Phelan, Mary Louise, 2150 Washington st., San Francisco, Calif.

Philbin, Patrick Ambrose, Archbald, Pa. Bank teller; mem. Am.-Irish Hist. Soc., Lackawanna Inst. of Hist. Am. hist.

Philbrick, Francis S., Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Ill. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. law; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Acad. Pol. Sci. (N. Y.), Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Bar Assn., Nebr. St. Hist. Soc. Hist. of soc. institutions.

Phillips, James Duncan, 4 Park st., Boston, Mass. A. B.; publisher; treas., Houghton Mifflin Co.; mem. Essex Inst., Topsfield (Mass.) Hist. Soc., N. E. A. Am. and mod. European hist.

Phillips, Paul C., State University of Montana, Missoula, Mont. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Hist. of Northwest.

Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell, 1954 Cambridge road, Ann Arbor, Mich. Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Mich.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Ga. Hist. Assn., Ga. Hist. Soc. (hon.). Am. hist.

Phyfe, Robert Eston, 233 Sargeant st., Hartford, Conn. A. B.; vice prin., Hartford Public H. S.; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc., Headmasters Club of Central Conn. (pres.). Textbooks for secondary schools.

Piatt, Richard H., box 236, Santa Maria, Calif. A. B. Am. hist., western.

Pierce, Elizabeth Denny, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; instr. in art, asst. curator of Art Gallery; mem. Archaeol. Inst. Am., Am. Philol. Soc. Anc. hist.

Pierce, Henry Clay, 15 E. 57th st., New York, N. Y. Chairman and pres., Pierce Oil Corp. Pioneer explorations.

Pieters, Aleida Johanna, Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. A. B., A. M.

Pierson, William Whatley, jr., Chapel Hill, N. C. Ph. B., A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Univ. of N. C. Am. hist.

Pike, Charles Sherman Bentley, box 653, Williamstown, Mass. Student, Williams Coll. Mod. European hist.

Pingrey, Jennie L., Proctor, Vt. A. B.

Pitman, Frank Wesley, 150 Edgehill road, New Haven, Conn. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. British col. hist., British West Indies.

Platner, John Winthrop, Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., D. D.; prof. church hist. Church hist.

Platner, Samuel Ball, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. Latin; mem. Am. Philol. Soc., Archael. Inst. Am. Roman hist.

Pletcher, Nuba Mitchel, Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B.; head hist. dept.; mem. Am. Geog. Soc. Mod. hist., commercial; Great War.

Plimpton, George Arthur, 70 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B.; publisher; treas. Barnard Coll.

Plum, Harry Grant, Iowa City, Iowa. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., State Univ. of Iowa; mem. Iowa Social Sci. Soc., Iowa St. Teachers Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Eng. hist.

Poffenbarger, Livia Simpson (Mrs. George), Point Pleasant, W. Va. LL. D.; realtor, historian, and genealogist; mem. of Charleston Real Estate Board and Chamber of Commerce; mem. Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, D. A. R., Colonial Dames, Woman's Nat. Press Assn. (v. pres.). Hist. of W. Va. and Va.; Am. Rev., and col. period; geneal.

Pollard, Annie A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Pomeroy, Oscar Sherman, State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich. Nurse at State hospital.

Pomeroy, Rev. Ralph B., 175 9th ave., New York, N. Y. A. M., D. B.; prof. eccl. polity and law, Gen. Theol. Sem. Mod. eccl. hist.

Ponce de Leon, Julio C., Archivo Nacional, Habana, Cuba. Asst. chief, Nat. Archives.

Pooley, William V., 2253 Sherman ave., Evanston, Ill. Ph. D.; instr. in Eur. hist., Northwestern Univ.

Porcher, Isaac de C., Pinopolis, S. C.

Post, Abram S., 81 Fulton st., New York, N. Y. C. E.; real estate; mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc. Gen. hist.

Potter, Emery Davis, 1131 Nicholas bldg, Toledo, Ohio. LL. B.

Potter, Mary, 10001 Euclid ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Teacher, Laurel School. Anc., med., and mod. hist.

Pouge, George Rawlings, Paris, Mo. Ph. B., A. M.

Pousland, Caroline Loring, Farmington, Conn. A. B.; teacher, Miss Porter's School.

Powell, Anna Irion, 172 W. Oak st., Denton, Texas. A. B.

Powell, Fred Wilbur, 1815 Belmont road, Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; economist; trade commr. (London), Bureau of For. and Domestic Commerce; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Nat. Municipal League. Am. econ. hist.

Powell, Thomas Reed, Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. B., LL. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. const. law; mem. Vt. Hist. Soc., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. const. hist.

Power, Mary Fairman, 163 Canfield ave. w., Detroit, Mich. Ph. B.; teacher hist., Central H. S.; mem. Mich. St. Teachers Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club. Am. hist.

Powers, Marion Louise, 315 Lyon st., Grand Rapids, Mich. A. B.; teacher of Latin and hist., Central H. S.; mem. Mod. Language Assn., Classical Assn. Middle West and South, Mich. St. Teachers Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club, Grand Rapids Teachers Club. Am. hist.

Pratt, Jennie A., South Glastonbury, Conn. Teacher, Hartford Pub. H. S.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Anc., med., Eng. hist.

Pray, Carl E., Ypsilanti, Mich. A. M.; prof. hist., head hist. dept., Mich. State Normal Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Mich. St. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. const. hist.

*** Prentice, E. Parmalee,** 35 Wall st., New York, N. Y.

Prentice, William Kelly, 12 Nassau st., Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Greek, Princeton Univ.; mem. Am. Philol. Soc., Archaeol. Inst. Am., N. J. Hist. Soc., Am. Assn. Univ. Professors. Anc. hist.

Prescott, A. C., 1626 N. 8th st., Sheboygan, Wis. Ph. B.; lawyer.

Preston, Harry Boynton, Henniker, N. H. A. B.; instr., Kimball Union Academy, Meriden; mem. N. H. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Preston, Helen Gertrude, 20 Ketcham place, Elmhurst, N. Y. Ph. B., Ph. D.; teacher; chm., dept. hist., Newton H. S. Mod. European and Am. hist.

***Preston, Howard Willis,** 98 Westminster st., Providence, R. I. A. B., A. M.; bookseller; mem. R. I. Hist. Soc. (sec.), Newport Hist. Soc. Am. col. hist.

Price, Ralph Ray, 826 Houston st., Manhattan, Kans. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and civics, Kansas St. Agricultural Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Agr. Hist. Soc., Kans. St. Hist. Soc. (life, dir.), Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Kans. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. and agr. hist.

Price, Ruth, 302 Thorn st., San Diego, Calif. A. B., A. M.; teacher, H. S. and Junior Coll.; mem. San Diego Teachers Assn., Calif. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Prichard, Walter, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. A. B., A. M.; actg. prof. hist. Am. hist.

Priddy, Mrs. Bessie Leach, 502 Forest ave., Ypsilanti, Mich. Ph. B., A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dean of women and assoc. prof. hist., Mich. State Normal Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Mich. St. Teachers Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club. Am. and European hist.

Priestley, Herbert Ingram, 1425 Arch st., Berkeley, Calif. A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Mexican hist., libn. Bancroft Lib., Univ. of Calif.; mem. Sociadad de Geografía y Estodística, Mexico (corresp). Hisp.-Am. hist.

Prince, Benjamin Franklin, 644 N. Wittenberg ave., Springfield, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Wittenberg Coll.; mem. Ohio Archæol. and Hist. Soc., Am. Econ. Assn. Am. hist., 1789–1880.

Puckett, Erastus Paul, Fayette, Mo. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and dean, Central Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Mo. St. Hist. Soc., Mo. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Puig, Louise Margarita, 1270 Carroll st., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B.; teacher hist., Manual Training H. S.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci. (Columbia Univ.), Am. Geog. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Midde States and Md., N. Y. C. H. S. Teachers Assn., Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sci. Renaissance and Reformation; mod. European and Am. hist., inc. local N. Y.

Pulcifer, Mrs. Pauline, 526 E. Mitchell ave., Turlock, Calif. B. L.

Pulschen, Louise Armstrong, 85 Meadow lane, New Rochelle, N. Y. Teacher Latin, New Rochelle H. S. U. S. hist.

Pulsifer, William E., 239 W. 39th st., New York, N. Y. A. M.; edn. pub.; pres. D. C. Heath and Co.; mem. Econ. Club of N. Y., N. E. A. Pol. hist.

Purcell, Richard J., 321 I st. ne., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. hist., Catholic Univ. Am. and Eng. hist.

Purmort, Lillian M. B. (Mrs. Henry C.), 3430 Prairie ave., Chicago, Ill. Mem. Soc. Mayflower Descendants, Ill. (life, historian), D. A. R., Daughters of 1812.

Putnam, Bertha Haven, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Seldon Soc., London, Royal Hist. Soc., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng., legal, and econ. hist., later Middle Ages.

Putnam, Eben, Wellesley Farms, Mass. Genealogist; dept. historian, Mass. Dept. Am. Legion; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Suffolk Inst. Archaeol. (Eng.), Calif. Hist.-Geneal. Soc. Local col. hist.; Eng. hist. and geneal. prior to 1640.

Putnam, Elizabeth Whitney, care Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall st., New York, N. Y.

Putnam, Harrington, 404 Washington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B., LL. D.; lawyer; justice supreme court of N. Y.; mem. L. I. Hist. Soc. (trustee), N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. N. Y. hist., col. and Rev. periods.

Putnam, Herbert, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. A. B., Litt. D., LL. D.; Librarian of Congress; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Col. Soc., Mass. All fields of hist.

Putnam, Mary Burnham, 314 Forest ave., Ypsilanti, Mich. Ph. B., Ph. M., Pd. M.; assoc. prof. pol. sci. and econ., State Normal Coll.; mem. Mich. St. Teachers Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Mod. hist.

Putnam, Ruth, 2025 O st., Washington, D. C. A. B.; student in hist.; mem. Soc. of Dutch Letters, Leiden, Hispanic Soc. Am. West of the Rhine, from the Netherlands to Switzerland.

Pyne, M. Taylor, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., LL. B., L. H. D.; lawyer; trustee, Princeton Univ., chm., New Jersey Public Lib. Comm.; mem. N. J. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Hist. Soc., A. L. A., Am. Geog. Soc., Am. Anthrop. Soc., Am. Classical Assn., N. Y. Acad. Sci. Medieval hist.

QUAIFE, Milo Milton, State Historical Library, Madison, Wis. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; historian and librarian; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Chicago Hist. Soc., Ill. St. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Quick, Charlotte Ferguson, Bona Thompson Memorial, Butler College Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

RADEBAUGH, William, 6537 Perry ave., Chicago, Ill. A. M.

Rahr, Reinhardt, Manitowoc, Wis. Ph. C.

Rammelkamp, Charles Henry, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. Ph. B., Ph. D.; educator; pres. coll.; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Lib. (trustee), Morgan Co. (Ill.) Hist. Soc. (pres.), Ill. St. Teachers Assn. Hist. of N. Y. and Ill.

Ramsdell, Charles William, University station, Austin, Texas. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Texas; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Texas St. Hist. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. Sci., Texas St. Teachers Assn. U. S. hist., southern, and Civil War.

Ranck, Samuel H., Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich. A. B., A. M.; librarian, G. R. Pub. Lib.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Mich. Pioneer and Hist. Soc. (hon. life), Am. Econ. Assn., Bibl. Soc. Am., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. U. S. hist., Mich. and Lancaster Co., Pa.

Rand, Benjamin, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; author; libn., Philosophical Lib., Harvard Univ.; mem. Boston Authors Club, Copley Soc., Am. Folk-Lore Soc., English Speaking Union, Harvard Canadian Club. Relations of Canada and the U. S.

Rand, Charles F., 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Mine owner; mem. United Engineering Soc. (pres.), Am. Inst. Mining Engineers.

Randall, James Garfield, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Va. St. Teachers Assn., Va. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist., Civil War and subsequent period.

Randolph, Bessie Carter, 2129 Hanover ave., Richmond, Va. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist.; mem. Va. Soc. Hist. Teachers, Va. St. Teachers Assn. Internat. law and govt.

Raney, William Francis, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. A. B., Ph. D. European hist., 19th cent.

Ranger, Walter Eugene, 39 Oriole ave., Providence, R. I. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; teacher; state commr. of pub. schools; mem. R. I. Hist. Soc., N. E. A., Am. Inst. of Instruction, R. I. Inst. of Instruction, Barnard Club, A. L. A. Am. hist.

Ratcliffe, Emory, 1375 Glenn ave., Fresno, Calif. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist., Fresno St. Normal School; mem. N. E. A., Calif. St. Teachers Assn., Fresno Co. Hist. Soc. (sec.). Am. hist., western.

Raymond, Mrs. Dora Neill, 430 W. 118th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; research student, Columbia Univ. Mod. European hist.

Rea, E. Kate, 224 E. Broadway, Anaheim, Calif. L. B., L. M.; teacher U. S. hist., Santa Anna H. S. U. S. hist.

Read, Benjamin M., Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Read, Conyers, 211 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., Litt. B., Ph. D. Eng. hist., since 1485.

Reece, R. J., Cayuga, Ind. A. B.; teacher; supt. of schools. U. S. hist.

Reed, Alfred Zantzinger, 522 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher; staff, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci.

Reed, Charles L., Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, Mass. Ph. B., A. M.; head dept. hist.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. and industrial hist.

Reed, Rachel, 54 Mills st., Morristown, N. J. A. B.

Rees, John E., Salmon, Lemhi Co., Idaho. S. B., lawyer; mem. Oregon Hist. Soc., Wash. Univ. St. Hist. Soc., Hist. Soc. Idaho Pioneers, Lemhi Hist. Soc. Idaho pioneer hist.

Rees, Col. Robert I., War Plans Division, Gen. Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C. Col., U. S. Army.

Reese, Albert, Platt ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; lawyer.

Reeve, Zelma Cora, 2515 Webster st., Berkeley, Calif. S. B., L. M.; teacher.

Reeves, Jesse S., 1945 Cambridge road, Ann Arbor, Mich. Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci., Univ. of Mich.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Assn. Univ. Professors. Am. dipl. hist.

Reid, Ida C., University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. Ph. B., Ph. M.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. Arizona St. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc. Am. hist.

Reilly, Drusilla M., 722 W. Market st., Lima, Ohio. Teacher Am. hist., Lima H. S.

Relf, Frances Helen, Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and govt. Eng. Parl. hist., 1603–1629.

Renich, Katharine Louise, 422 W. Main st., Clinton, Ill. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Clinton H. S. European hist., med.

Renninger, Warren D., Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Montgomery Co. (Pa.) Hist. Assn. Mod. European hist.

Reuter, Bertha Ann, Franklin College, Franklin, Ind. A. M.; prof. hist.

Rew, Irwin, 108 S. La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; retired; trustee Northwestern Univ.; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc., Am. Assn. Advancement Sci., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Evanston Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

* **Reynolds, Dorrance**, Wilkesbarre, Pa. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer; lieut. col., Inf. Res. Corps, U. S. A.; mem. Wyoming Hist. and Geol. Soc., Am. Statistical Assn., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. Am. and Eng. hist.

Rhodes, Charles Harker, Hennessey, Okla. A. M.; traveling rep., Allyn and Bacon, publishers; mem. Kans. St. Hist. Soc., State teachers assns. of Kans., Colo., and Okla. Am. hist.

* **Rhodes, James Ford**, 392 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. LL. D., D. Litt.; writer of hist.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters, Am. Acad. Arts and Letters, Am. Philos. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. (fellow), British Acad. (fellow), Cambridge Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc. U. S. hist., 1850–1896.

Rice, Emily J., 5526 Blackstone ave., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.

Rice, Frederick A., 20 2d st., San Francisco, Calif. A. B.; publisher, with Ginn and Co. Am. hist.

Richards, Oron E., 10 E. Lexington st., Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M. Am. hist.

Richards, Robert Haven, 4026 du Pont bldg., Wilmington, Del. A. B.; lawyer; mem. Hist. Soc. Del., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. U. S. hist.; biography.

Richards, William H., 525 Florida ave. nw., Washington, D. C.

Richardson, David C., City Hall, Richmond, Va. LL. B.; lawyer; judge of Hustings Court; mem. Va. Hist. Soc. (life, rec. sec.). Am. hist.

Richardson, Ernest Cushing, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; librarian, Princeton Univ.; mem. N. J. Hist. Soc., Societa Ligure di Storia Patria (corresp.), A. L. A. Documentary criticism, 13th cent.; European war.

Richardson, Lillie, Newcomb College, New Orleans, La. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist.; mem. La. Hist. Soc. Eng. hist.

Richardson, Lula McDowell, box 202, Port Deposit, Md. A. B.

Richardson, Mary W., 1020 Rayner st., Memphis, Tenn. Teacher hist., Central H. S.; mem. Memphis Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Richardson, Oliver Huntington, 4717 19th ave. ne., Seattle, Wash. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., Univ. of Wash. Mod. European and Eng. hist.

Richardson, Robert Kimball, 829 Church st., Beloit, Wis. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Beloit Coll.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis. Med. hist.

Ridgate, Thomas H., sr., room 70, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Clerk, U. S. Govt. Govt. hist. records.

Riegel, Robert Edgar, 17 N. Bassett st., Madison Wis. A. B.; asst. Eng. hist., Univ. of Wis. Mod. U. S. hist.

Rieman, Mrs. Charles Ellet, 10 E. Mt. Vernon pl., Baltimore, Md. Chairman, Pub. Com., Nat. Soc. Colonial Dames of Am.; mem. Md. Soc. Col. Dames of Am., D. A. R., Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the Confederacy, Md. Hist. Soc. Hist. research and preservation.

Riggs, Sara M., 219 W. 13th st., Cedar Falls, Iowa. L. B.; head hist. dept., Iowa State Teachers Coll.; mem. Iowa St. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Iowa St. Teachers Assn. Mod. hist.

Riker, Thad W., University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Litt. B.; assoc. prof. mod. European hist.; mem. Am. Asiatic Assn. Mod. European hist., esp. 18th cent.

Riley, Franklin L., Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. hist. and head dept.; mem. La. Hist. Soc., Mo. Hist. Soc., Ala. Hist. Soc., Va. Edn. Assn. Am. hist.

Rippy, J. Fred, 48 Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M.

Ripton, Benjamin Henry, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Schenectady Co. Hist. Soc., Am. Assn. Univ. Professors. European and Eng. hist.

Robb, J. Irwin, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Head dept. hist., Northeast H. S., Philadelphia. U. S. hist.

Robbins, Charles L., 1049 Woodlawn, Iowa City, Iowa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. education, State Univ. of Iowa; mem. Am. Sociol. Soc., Nat. Soc. for Study of Edn., N. E. A. Am. hist.

Roberts, Frank H. H., East Las Vegas, N. Mex. Pd. B., Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; pres., New Mexico Normal Univ.; mem. State Teachers Assn., Schoolmasters Club, Santa Fe Soc. of Archæol. Inst. Am., Colo. Schoolmasters Club, N. E. A., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Assn. for Teaching Spanish. Am. hist.; French Rev.

Roberts, Martin Arnold, 2841 Saint Paul st., Baltimore, Md. Library of Congress. Med. and dipl. hist.

Robertson, Gabrielle, 1357 College st., Bowling Green, Ky. Asst. dept. hist., Western Ky. State Normal School.

Robertson, James Alexander, 1422 Irving st. ne., Washington, D. C. Ph. B., L. H. D.; govt. clerk, with rank of chief; research div., Bureau of For. and Domestic Commerce; manag. ed., Hispanic-American Hist. Review; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Asiatic Soc. of Japan, Philippine Acad. (chancellor emeritus), Hispanic Soc. Am. (corresp.), Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Hisp.-Am. hist., and the Philippines.

Robertson, James Rood, Berea, Ky. Ph. D.

Robertson, William Spence, 806 Michigan ave., Urbana, Ill. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., University of Ill.; mem. Hisp. Soc. Am. (corresp.), Nat. Acad. Hist. of Venezuela (corresp.), Nat. Acad. Hist. of Colombia (hon.). Am. and Hisp.-Am. hist.

Robins, Florence Eustis, 1330 19th st., Washington, D. C. A. B.; tchr. hist., Miss Madeira's School.

Robins, George D., The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. A. B., LL. B.; head hist. dept., board of examiners, comm. to define requirements in hist. for entrance to coll. U. S. hist. and civics.

Robinson, Chalfant, 55 Battle road, Princeton, N. J. L. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Princeton Univ.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. European and Eng. hist.

Robinson, Edgar Eugene, Stanford University, Calif. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. Am. hist., Leland Stanford Univ. Am. hist.

Robinson, James Harvey, 465 W. 23d st., New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; hist. writer and lecturer; New School for Social Research. Intellectual hist.

Robinson, James Howard, 107 College ave., Northfield, Minn. A. B., D. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Carleton Coll. Mod. European hist., and Brit. Empire.

* **Robinson, Jane M. Bancroft (Mrs. George O.)**, 1125 New York ave., Pasadena, Calif. Ph. B., Ph. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn. Mod. hist. of western Europe.

* **Robinson, Morgan P.**, 113 S. 3d st., Richmond, Va. A. B., A. M., L. B.; state archivist of Va.; mem. Am. Bar Assn., A. L. A., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Assn. for the Preservation of Va. Antiquities., Conf. Memorial Lit. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Sons of Am. Rev., Southern Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Soc., Va. St. Bar Assn., W. Va. Hist. and Antiq. Soc. Virginia hist.

Robinson, Rev. Paschal, O. F. M., Mt. St. Sepulchre, Brookland, D. C. S. T. D., F. R. H. S.; assoc. prof. med. hist., Catholic Univ. of Am. Med. hist.

Roche, Roland M., 84 Parnassus ave., San Francisco, Calif. Letter carrier; mem. Native Sons of Golden West. Calif. hist.

Rockwell, Rev. William Walker, 3041 Broadway, New York, N. Y. A. B., S. T. B., S. T. L., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. church hist., Union Theol. Sem.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. (chm., membership com.). Eccl. hist., since 600 A. D., in western Europe and N. Am. esp. papacy and German Reformation; sciences auxiliary to hist.

Roden, Elizabeth Bowman (Mrs. B. F.), Marvel, Bibb Co., Ala. A. B.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Co. School Improvement Assn. (pres.).

Rodgers, Bradley Carleton, 273 Eliot st., Milton, Mass. A. B.

Rodkey, Fred Stanley, 303 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M.; fellow in hist.

Roesel, Margaret P., Smith College, Northampton, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher. Med. hist.

Rogers, Elizabeth Frances, Madison, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. Eng. hist., Smith Coll. Med. hist.

Rogers, Robert William, Madison, N. J. Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D.; prof. Drew Theol. Sem.; mem. Am. Philos. Soc., Royal Geog. Soc. Anc. hist.

Rogers, William B., Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Rolf, Abraham A., room 414, 70 W. Monroe st., Chicago, Ill.

Root, Winfred Trexler, 2122 Chadbourne ave., Madison, Wis. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Wis., mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis. Am. col. hist.; British Empire.

Rosborough, Caldwell R., 1235 11th ave., Moline, Ill. Sec. and sales mgr., Williams, White, and Co.; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Soc. Mechanical Engrs. Am. and European hist.

Rose, John Carter, 310 Post Office bldg., Baltimore, Md. LL. B., LL. D.; U. S. dis. judge for Md.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist., pol.

Roseboom, Eugene Holloway, 191 W. 9th ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; instr. Am. hist., Ohio St. Univ.; mem. Central Ohio Teachers Assn., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Western hist.

Rosenberg, Louis James, 703 Hammond bldg., Detroit, Mich. LL. B.; lawyer. Latin-European and Latin-Am. hist.

Rosenberry, Lois K. (Mrs. Marvin B.), 1717 Kendall ave., Madison, Wis. Ph. D.

* **Rosendale, Simon W.**, 57 State st., Albany, N. Y. LL. D.; lawyer, firm of Rosendale, Hessberg, Dugan, and Haines; mem. Acad. Pol. Sci., Civil Service League, Albany, Albany Inst. Hist. and Art Soc., Nat. Security League.

Rosengarten, Joseph George, 1704 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; lawyer; mem. Am. Philos. Soc., Hist. Soc. of Pa. Am. col. hist.

Rosenwald, Julius, care Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ross, Denman Waldo, 24 Craigie st., Cambridge, Mass. Ph. D.; lecturer, Harvard Univ.; mem. Museum of Fine Arts (trustee), Am. Acad. Arts Sci. (fellow). Hist. of art.

Ross, Earle Dudley, North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, N. Dak. Ph. B., Ph. M., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and head dept. Recent U. S. hist.

Roth, Lawrence V., Taylor Hall, Andover, Mass. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Phillips Academy; mem. N. E. A. Am. hist.

Roth, Paul H., 1618 S. 11th ave., Maywood, Ill. Prof. historical theol., Chicago Lutheran Theol. Sem.

Rothert, Otto Arthur, 1321 Starks bldg., Louisville, Ky. S. B.; mgr. of Rothert estate; mem. Ky. St. Hist. Soc., John Bradford Club, Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Filson Club (sec.). Am. hist., pioneer and Middle West.

Rouse, Beekman O., Maryland College, Lutherville, Md. A. B.

Rowland, Albert Lindsay, 418 E. Lancaster ave., Wayne, Pa. A. B., A. M.

Rowland, Dunbar, the Capitol, Jackson, Miss. S. B., LL. B., LL. D.; state official; dir., Miss. St. Dept. of Archives and Hist.; mem. Miss. Hist. Soc. (sec.), Ga. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Minn. Hist. Soc. (hon.). Am. hist., southern Miss.

Rowse, Edward Francis, Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn. A. B.

Ruby, Edward Ernest, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. A. B., A. M.; prof. Latin and dean of language group; mem. Archaeol. Inst. of Am., Am. Assn. of Univ. Professors, A. L. A. Anc. and med. hist.

Rudd, Malcolm Day, Lakeville, Conn. Manufacturer; treas. and gen. mgr., Holley Mfg. Co.; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Sons Am. Rev. (br. sec.). Local Am. hist., and geneal.

Rugg, Arthur Prentice, 488 Pleasant st., Worcester, Mass. A. B., LL. B., LL. D.; chief justice, supreme judicial court of Mass.; mem. Am. Antique Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Col. Soc. of Mass., Mass. Hist. Soc.

Russ, **Alice Sarah**, 524 23d st., Rock Island, Ill. Teacher hist., Rock Island H. S.

Russell, Elmer Beecher, 390 E. 11th ave., Columbus, Ohio. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D. Am. col. hist.

Russell, George Shelly, Union Commerce National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. Vice pres. of bank.

Ruston, Rev. William Otis, 550 Delhi st., Dubuque, Iowa. A. B., D. D., LL. D.; clergyman; prof. and dean, Dubuque Coll. and Sem.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Church hist.

Rutherford, Mildred Lewis, Athens, Ga.

Ryland, William James, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. A. B., A. M.; prof. pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist. and govt.

SACHS, Julius, 225 W. 86th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. emeritus, secondary edn., Teachers Coll., Columbia Univ.; mem. Am. Philol. Assn., Archaeol. Soc. of Am.

Sage, John Hall, Portland, Conn. S. M.; banker; pres., First Nat. Bank, Freestone Savings Bank, treas., Diocese of Conn.; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc., Middlesex Co. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Am. Ornithologists Union (pres.), Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. (fellow). U. S. hist., State and local.

Salmon, Lucy Maynard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Prof. hist., Vassar Coll. "Hist. material, no special field."

Salsman, Col. J. G., Madison, Wis.

Sanborn, Bernice, 407 W. 117th st., New York, N. Y. A. B.

Sanford, Albert H., 532 West ave. s., La Crosse, Wis. A. M.; head dept. hist., State Normal School; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Wis. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Sanford, Edwin M., 37 Green ave., Madison, N. J. A. B., Pd. M.; teacher hist., Madison H. S.

Sanger, Col. William Cary, Sangerfield, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. B., LL. D.; mem. Oneida Hist. Soc. Am. and Eng. hist.

Sargent, George Clark, 2235 Lake st., San Francisco, Calif. Lawyer; mem. Pacific Astronomical Soc. Gen. hist.

Sargent, Ziegler, 247 Church st., New Haven, Conn. A. B.; treas., Sargent and Co.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Sater, Lowry Francis, 1654 E. Broad st., Columbus, Ohio. Ph. B., LL. B.; attorney; mem. Ohio Acad. Soc. Sci., Ohio St. Archaeol. and Hist. Assn. Biog.

Saunders, Miss Gordon, box 13, Chase City, Va. A. B.

Saurwalt, Alma V., 3730 N. 19th st., Philadelphia, Pa. Teacher hist., Phila. H. S. for Girls; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Philadelphia Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Saville, Harry Lucian, Chatham, Va. A. B., A. M.; teacher; dir. of agr., Climax Agr. H. S. Am. col. hist.

Schaeffer, Anne Dorothy, 546 W. James st., Lancaster, Pa. A. B.; teacher hist. and civics, Narberth H. S.; mem. D. A. R., Pa. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Schafer, Joseph, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. L. B., L. M., Ph. D.; supt. of soc.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Oreg. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., western.

Schaff, Rev. David Schley, 737 Ridge ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. D. D.; clergyman; prof. church hist., Western Theol. Sem. Med. and Am. hist.

Schapiro, J. Salwyn, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. European hist., 19th cent.

Scherer, James Augustin Brown, 1703 N. Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; writer; pres. Throop Coll. of Technology; mem. Asiatic Soc. of Japan, Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., So. Calif. Teachers Assn. Am. and Japanese hist.

Scherger, George L., 436 E. 46th st., Chicago, Ill. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol., Armour Inst. Tech. Mod. European hist.

* **Schevill, Ferdinand**, 5745 Blackstone ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. mod. European hist., Univ. of Chicago. Hist. of the Renaissance.

Schlesinger, Arthur Meier, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. and head dept. hist.; mem. Ohio St. Archaeol. and Hist. Soc. (life), St. Hist. Soc. Iowa, Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Schmidt, Alfred Francis William, 2023 G st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M.; prof. German, and libn., George Washington Univ., chief asst. classifier, Lib. of Cong.; mem. A. L. A., D. C. Lib. Assn., Goethe Gesellschaft (Weimar), Mod. Language Assn. of Am., Federal Schoolmen's Club. European hist.

Schmidt, Louis Bernard, Station A, drawer A, Ames, Iowa. Ph. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Iowa St. Coll. Agr. and Mechanic Arts; mem. Econ. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Iowa, Am. Assn. for Agr. Legislation, Am. Assn. Univ. Professors. Econ. hist. of agr.

Schmidt, Nathaniel, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. A. M.; prof. Semitic lang. and lit.

Schmidt, Otto L., 1547 Dearborn parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Schmitt, Alfred C., Albany, Oreg. Ph. D.; pres. First Nat. Bank, and First Savings Bank; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Nat. Municipal League, State Text-Book Comm. for Oreg. Mod. hist.

Schmitt, Bernadotte Everly, 1938 E. 116th st., Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Western Reserve Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Mod. Eng. hist.; recent dipl., Balkans and Turkey.

Scholz, Richard Frederick, 6554 18th ave. ne., Seattle, Wash. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Wash. Greek and Roman hist.

Schoolcraft, Henry Lawrence, 208 S. La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. A. B., Ph. D.; real estate operator.

Schuler, Elizabeth Bruce, Hinton, W. Va. A. B., A. M.; teacher, dept. language and hist., Hinton H. S. Mod. hist.

Schuster, Edward, room 3520, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. A. B., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Acad. Pol. Sci., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Latin-Am. hist.

Schuyler, Livingston Rowe, College of the City of New York, New York, N Y. A. B., A. M., S. T. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Med. and Hisp.-Am. hist.

Schuyler, Robert Livingston, 860 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Columbia Univ., managing ed., Pol. Sci. Quarterly. British imperial hist.

Schwarz, John, 445 Ross ave., Hamilton, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; teacher; co. supt. schools; mem. Ohio St. Teachers Assn., Nat. Council Teachers of Eng. Am. hist.

Scofield, Cora L., The College Club, 40 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc. Eng. hist., 15th cent.

Scoggin, Gilbert Campbell, Felton Hall, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Greek and comp. philol., Univ. of Mo.; mem. Classical Assn. Middle West and South (v. pres.), Bibliog. Soc. Eng., Am. Oriental Soc., Bibliog. Soc. Am. Anc. and med. hist.

* **Scott, Albert Lyon**, 60 Federal st., Boston, Mass. A. B.; engineer; vice pres., Lockwood, Greene and Co.

Scott, Arthur P., Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M., D. B., Ph. D.; asst. prof., Univ. of Chicago. Mod. European hist.; expansion of Europe.

* **Scott, Austin**, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. LL. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.

Scott, Clarence Watkins, Durham, N. H. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; prof. hist., N. H. Coll.

Scott, Franklin William, 803 Michigan ave., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Eng., Univ. of Ill.; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Mod. Language Assn. of Am., Nat. Council Teachers of Eng. Eng. and Am. journalism, and hist. of Central West.

Scott, Harold Lorain, Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey. A. M.; asst. prof. hist. Mod. European hist.

* **Scott, Henry Edwards**, 9 Ashburton place, Boston, Mass. A. B.; ed. of pubs. and rec. sec., New England Hist. Geneal. Soc.; mem. Soc. of Mayflower Descendants, Soc. of Col. Wars, Medford (Mass.) Hist. Soc. Am. and Eng. hist. and geneal.

Scott, Margaret Gale, 2 Berkeley place, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher; grad. student in hist., Radcliffe Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Phila. Hist. Teachers Club, Phila. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Scott, Nancy Elnora, 43 Cowles Hall, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. sociol. and hist.; mem. Am. Sociol. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Eng. hist. and the Renaissance.

Scott, William Wallace, Gordonsville, Va. L. B.

Seabury, John Alden, 124 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seal, Harvey C., Western Illinois State Normal School, Macomb, Ill. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist.; mem. Ill. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Sears, Louis Martin, 120 Andrew place, West La Fayette, Ind. A. B., A. M.; teacher; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. U. S. hist.

* **Sedgwick, Lee M.**, care Coates House, Broadway and 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

Seekell, G. Edith, 626 Ethel ave. se., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seiders, Charles A., 1533 Nicholas bldg., Toledo, Ohio. Lawyer; mem. Northwestern Ohio Hist. Soc., Maumee Valley Pioneer and Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson, 324 W. 86th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. B., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. pol. econ., Columbia Univ.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Brit. Royal Econ. Soc., Société d'Economie Politique, Am. Statist. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Assn. for Labor Legislation. Econ. hist.

Seliskar, John, St. Paul Seminary, Groveland Park, St. Paul, Minn. Ph. D.; prof. philos.

Sell, Martha Erbach, 306 N. Lake st., Madison, Wis. A. B.; teacher hist., H. S.

Sellers, James L., 337 W. Mifflin st., Madison, Wis. A. B.; fellow in hist., Univ. of Wisconsin. Am. hist., reconst. period.

Sellery, George Clarke, 2021 Van Hise st., Madison, Wis. Ph. D.; prof. European hist., Univ. of Wis.

* **Severance, Allen Dudley**, 8821 Euclid ave., Cleveland, Ohio. A. M., D. B.; assoc. prof. church hist., Adelbert Coll.

Severance, Frank Hayward, 150 Jewett ave., Buffalo, N. Y. S. B., L. H. D.; sec.-treas., Buffalo Hist. Soc.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. (trustee and v. pres.), Ontario Hist. Soc. Hist. Great Lakes and Niagara region.

Seybolt, Robert Francis, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist. of edn.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Wis. Acad. Arts, Letters, and Sci. Hist. of edn., with esp. ref. to the med. and Am. col. fields.

Seymour, Arthur H., 1518 S. Grant st., Aberdeen, S. Dak. A. M.

Seymour, Charles, 127 Everit st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Yale Univ. Mod. European hist.

Shahan, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas Joseph, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. D. D., LL. D.; rector of the Univ.

Shambaugh, Benjamin Franklin, Iowa City, Iowa. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. and head dept. of pol. sci., St. Univ. of Iowa; supt. and ed. of the St. Hist. Soc. of Iowa; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Iowa hist. and hist. of Miss. Valley.

Shanks, Caroline Lewis (Mrs. L. P.), Western University, London, Ontario, Canada. A. B., Ph. D. U. S. hist.

Shannon, Richard Cutts, Brockport, N. Y. LL. D.

Sharon, John A., 2216 Bellfield ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Teacher hist. and civics, Cleveland H. S. of Edn.

Shaw, Albert, 30 Irving place, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; ed., Review of Reviews; mem. Bureau of Municipal Research, N. Y. (trustee), Acad. Pol. Sci. (v. pres.), Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Statist. Assn.

Shaw, Caroline Barnard, 10 Avon st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M.; asst. to treas., Radcliffe College; mem. Old South Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Shaw, Joseph Lawrence, Geneseo, Ill. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Ill. St. Bar Assn., Am. Geog. Soc. U. S. hist.

Shaw, Oliver W., Austin, Minn. Pres. First Nat. Bank; mem. Minn. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Shearer, Augustus Hunt, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; librarian, Grosvenor Lib., lecturer, Univ. of Buffalo; mem. Buffalo Hist. Soc., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., A. L. A., N. Y. Lib. Assn., Bibliog. Soc. Am. Am. hist.

Shearer, John Louis, 133 Forest ave., Lexington, Ky. A. M.; educator; retired; mem. Am. Geog. Soc., Navy League. Hist. of commerce and industry, and local.

Sheldon, Addison Erwin, Station A, Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; lecturer, Univ. of Nebr., dir., Legislative Ref. Bureau, sec., St. Hist. Soc.; mem. Nebr. Acad. Sci., Sons Am. Rev. Am. hist., western, and ethnol.

Shelton, William Henry, 47 5th ave., New York, N. Y.

Shepard, Walter James, 203 S. Garth ave., Columbia, Mo. A. B.; prof. pol. sci., Univ. of Mo.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci., Mo. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Shepardson, Francis Wayland, Statehouse, Springfield, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; dir., Registration and Edn., St. of Ill.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Asiatic Soc., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc., Ill. Soc. Sons Am. Rev. Am. hist.

Shepherd, William R., Columbia University, New York, N. Y. A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Spanish Royal Acad. hist. (corresp.), Nat. Acad. Hist. of Venezuela (corresp.), Acad. Hist. of Cuba (corresp.), Argentine Scientific Soc. (corresp.), Hisp. Soc. Am., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci. Mod. European, and Hisp.-Am. hist.

Sherman, Alda, 659 Buckingham pl., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; teacher, Lawrenceville H. S. U. S. hist.

Sherman, Gordon Edward, 35 Ogden pl., Morristown, N. J. Ph. B., LL. B.; retired; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Acad. Pol. Sci., Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Bar Assn., N. Y. Bar Assn., Morris Co. Bar Assn. Const. hist. and internat. law.

Sherman, William Roderick, 7 Congdon st., Providence, R. I. A. B., A. M.; instr. econ., Brown Univ. Am. dipl. hist.

Sherwell, Guillermo A., room 155, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C. Ph. D.; juristic expert, Internat. High Commission, head prof. Spanish, Georgetown Univ.; mem. N. E. A., Am. Assn. Teachers of Spanish, Hispanic Soc. Am., Acad. State of Vera Cruz, Spanish-Am. Athenaeum of Wash. (pres.). Spanish and Spanish-Am. hist.

Sherwood, Henry Noble, 45 N. Edward st., Franklin, Ind. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and dean, Franklin Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn.

Sherwood, Homer Deming, 39 King st., Worcester, Mass. A. B.; teacher.

Shilling, David Carl, 205 N. 9th st., Monmouth, Ill. Pd. B., A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and head dept., Monmouth Coll.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Shine, Joseph Bernard, 7708 S. Green st., Chicago, Ill. Ph. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Lindblom H. S.; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Ill. St. Teachers Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., N. E. A. Am. and mod. European hist.

Shipman, Henry Robinson, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist. and pol., Princeton Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci., Am. Asiatic Assn. Mod. European and Eng. const. hist.

Shippee, Lester Burrell, 141 Bedford st. se., Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. hist., Univ. of Minn.; mem. Minn. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist, nat. period, and western.

Shores, Venila Lovina, 325 E. 1st st., Jacksonville, Fla. A. B., A. M.; mem. Women Teachers Assn. of Vt., Winooski Valley Teachers Assn., D. A. R., U. S. Daughters of 1812. Am. hist.

Short, Edward Marion, Wymore, Nebr. A. B.; supt. of schools. Am. hist.

Shortridge, Wilson Porter, 1406 Hepburn ave., Louisville, Ky. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and head dept., Univ. of Louisville; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Minn. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Shortt, Adam, Board of Historical Publications, Ottawa, Ont., Canada. A. M., LL. D.; chm. of board, Public Archives of Canada; mem. Royal Soc. of Canada (fellow), Ont. Hist. Soc., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Royal Colonial Inst. of London (fellow). Canad. hist., pol. and econ.

Shotwell, James Thomson, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; prof. hist.

Shryock, Richard Harrison, 4509 Regent st., Philadelphia, Pa. S. B.; grad. student and asst. instr., hist. dept., Univ. of Pa.; mem. Schoolmasters Club of Phila. Am. hist., col. and U. S.

Siebert, Wilbur Henry, 182 W. 10th ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; prof. European hist., Ohio State Univ.; mem. Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., Royal Soc. of Canada (corresp.), Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci.

Sinsabaugh, Henrietta, 191 High st., Springfield, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and civics, H. S. of Commerce; mem. Vassar Alumnae Hist. Assn., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Springfield Teachers Club. Am. hist.

Sioussat, Annie Leakin (Mrs. Albert), Lake Roland P. O., Baltimore Co., Md. Historian, Md. Soc. Colonial Dames of Am.

Sioussat, St. George Leakin, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Tenn. Hist. Soc., R. I. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Acad. Pol. Sci., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Am. hist., esp. of the South and West.

Skeel, Emily E. F. (Mrs. Roswell, jr.), 133 E. 40th st., New York, N. Y. Mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc. Bibliography.

Skinner, Avery W., State Education Department, Albany, N. Y. A. B.

Slade, Louis Palmer, New Britain, Conn. A. B., A. M.; prin., Pub. H. S.; mem. Headmasters Assn., Headmasters Club of Conn. Am. hist.

Slade, William Adams, 1667 Monroe st. nw., Washington, D. C. Ph. B.

* **Slattery, John Richard,** 14bis rue Montaigne, Paris, France.

Slease, Anna May, 3119 Kelvin st., Pittsburgh, Pa. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Schenley H. S.; mem. Western Pa. Secondary School Assn. Am. hist.

* **Sloane, William Milligan,** Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., LL. D.; writer; prof. hist., Columbia Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Letters, Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters, N. Y. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Mass. Hist. Soc. Contemporary hist.

Smith, Charles Augustus, 1812 Ray st., Madison, Wis. A. M.; asst. prof. hist., Univ. of Wis.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Wis. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist.

Smith, Charles Henry, 461 S. Goodman st., Rochester, N. Y. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; prof. emeritus Am. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc., Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., Me. Hist. Soc. (hon.), New London Co. Hist. Soc. (hon.); Am. hist.

Smith, Charlotte J., 45 Camp st., New Britain, Conn. A. B., A. M.; instr. Am. hist., Vocational H. S.; mem. Conn. St. Teachers Assn. Mod. and Am. hist.

Smith, Donald E., 211 W. 138th st., New York, N. Y. Ph. D.

Smith, Edward Conrad, Weston, W. Va. A. B., A. M.; grad. student, Harvard Univ.; mem. Monongahela Valley Teachers Assn. Am. pol. hist.

Smith, Edwin B., 1905 10th ave., Greeley, Ohio. S. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Colorado Teachers Coll.

Smith, Ernest Ashton, Salt Lake City, Utah. A. B., Ph. D.; supt. of schools; mem. N. E. A. Mod. and Am. hist.

Smith, Ernest Emmons, 186 Maple st., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B.; head hist. dept.; Manual Training H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., N. Y. C. High School Teachers Assn., Brooklyn Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Smith, Franklin Hans, 414 W. 120th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; asst. teacher, Wadleigh H. S.; mem. N. Y. H. S. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Smith, Henry A. M., 26 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C. A. B., LL. D.; dist. judge, eastern dist. of S. C.: mem. S. C. Hist. Soc. Local hist. of S. C.

Smith, Hermon Hale, Lamoni, Iowa. A. M.; head dept. hist., Graceland Coll.; asst. historian, Latter Day Saint Church; ed. Journal of Hist.

Smith, Irene Kirschstein (Mrs. Lewis E.), 2451 Park ave., Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., A. M.; tchr. hist., Lincoln H. S.; mem. Nebr. Teachers Assn. Anc. and med. hist.

Smith, John Weitzel Forney, 816 4th st. nw., Washington, D. C. D. C. L.

Smith, Justin Harvey, 7 W. 43d st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; historical writer; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Mass. Mil. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., N. H. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Smith, Kendall Kerfoot, 129 Hope st., Providence, R. I. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. Greek lit. and hist., Brown Univ.; mem. R. I. Hist. Soc., Brown Univ. Teachers Assn. Anc. and mod. Greek hist.

Smith, Madorah E., Salida, Colo. A. B., A. M.

Smith, Mary Shannon, Woman's University Club, 106 E. 52d st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher, research work; mem. N. C. Lit. and Hist. Assn., D. A. R. Am. and industrial hist.

Smith, Paul Sydney, 5 Conant Hall, Cambridge, Mass. A. M.

Smith, Preserved, 20 Prescott st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; writer and lecturer; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. 16th cent. hist.

Smith, Richard Roy, the Macmillan Co., 66 5th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B.; publisher; mgr. of college dept.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., Mod. Language Assn., Soc. for Promotion of Engr. Edn., Math. Assn. of Am.

Smith, Theodore Clarke, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. and recent Eng. hist.

Smith, Walter McMynn, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. A. B.; librarian of the univ.; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Wis. Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters, A. L. A. Am. hist.

Smith, Warren Brownell, 234 Elm st., Ripon, Wis. Ph. B.; real estate broker. Am. col. hist.

Smith, W. Roy, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Ph. D.; prof. hist.

Smither, Harriet Wingfield, Georgetown, Texas. A. B., teacher.

Smyser, Fanny Alice, 1416 11th st., Sacramento, Calif. A. B.; teacher civics, Junior H. S.; mem. Calif. Teachers Assn., N. E. A., Nat. Soc. for Study of Edn. Civics.

Smyth, Robert Lacy, 2509 Hearst ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Snowden, Louise Hortense, 2205 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. S. B.; instr. hist.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Med. and mod. hist.

Soliday, George W., 3732 High lane, Seattle, Wash.

Sones, Dr. Calvin O., Panora, Iowa. M. D.

Soper, Alexander Coburn, 801 Forest ave., Lakewood, N. J. A. M.; retired; trustee of Hamilton Coll. U. S. hist.

Sotendahl, Rev. Mons, New London, Minn. Clergyman.

Souby, Armand Max, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. A. B.

Sparks, Edwin Erle, State College, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. in Pa. State College; mem. Ill. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Sparks, Rev. Thomas Ayres, 175 9th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., D. B.; clergyman; Mayo fellow, General Theol. Sem.; mem. Acad. Pol. Sci. Hist. of thought and culture.

Sparrow, Caroline Lambert, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist.; mem. Va. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., 1760–1830.

Spaulding, Lieut. Col. Oliver Lyman, jr., The Brighton, Washington, D. C. A. B., LL. B.; officer, U. S. A.; chief, Hist. Branch, War Plans Div., Gen. Staff. Military hist.

Spencer, Abraham Lincoln, 6129 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Ph. B.; prof. hist., Central H. S.; mem. Phila. Teachers Assn., The Hist. Club (Phila. H. S. teachers).

Spencer, Charles Worthen, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. pol. sci.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., N. Y. Acad. Pol. Sci., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. Am. col. hist., esp. N. Y.

Spencer, Effie B., 1118 Avery st., Parkersburg, W. Va. Teacher European hist., H. S.; mem. W. Va. Teachers Assn. European hist.

Sperry, Earl Evelyn, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. Ph. D.

Spiegelberg, F., 36 W. 76th st., New York, N. Y.

Spielman, William Carl, Carthage College, Carthage, Ill. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and soc. sci.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist., Middle West.

Spofford, Ernest, 1300 Locust st., Philadelphia, Pa. Asst. libn., Hist. Soc. of Pa., libn., Gilpin Lib.; mem. Geneal. Soc. of Pa. (rec. sec.), Numismatic and Antiq. Soc. of Phila. (rec. sec.), Pa. Fed. of Hist. Socs. Pa. hist.

Sprague, Edith, 2019 Cedar st., Berkeley, Calif. L. B., L. M.

* **Sprague, Rufus F.**, Greenville, Montcalm Co., Mich.

Stagg, Pauline H., 384 Valley road, West Orange, N. J. Teacher, Thurston Prep. School, Pittsburgh; mem. Vassar Alumnae Hist. Assn., Pittsburgh Hist. Soc., Maria Mitchell Assn. Am. hist.

Stanclift, Henry Clay, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. Ph. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law. Mod. European and Am. hist. and related field of pol. sci.

Staples, Thomas Starling, Conway, Ark. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Hendrix Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Ark. Hist. Teachers Assn. Recent Am. hist.

Start, Cora Angeline, 58 Fruit st., Worcester, Mass. A. B., A. M. Am. hist.

Start, Edwin Augustus, 1708 Ravenna blvd., Seattle, Wash. A. B., A. M.; dir. Univ. Extension Service, Univ. of Wash.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn.

Steefel, Lawrence D., 110 Merriman st., Rochester, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law. Hist. of Europe since 1815.

Steele, Esther Clarkson Mayer, The Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Ph. B.; dir. and teacher hist.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. U. S. hist., Va.

Steele, Rev. James Dallas, 15 Grove terrace, Passaic, N. J. Ph. D., D. D.; clergyman, First Presbyterian Church; mem. Am. Oriental Soc. Church hist., Eng. and Am.

Steiner, Bernard Christian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B.; lawyer; librarian; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc. Am. hist.

Stephens, Ernest, 135 Nahant st., Lynn, Mass. A. B.; asst. supt. schools; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Mod. European, and U. S. hist.

Stephens, Frank Fletcher, Columbia, Mo. Ph. B., Ph. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Mo.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Mo., Mo. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Stephens, George Arthur, Moline, Ill. Retired mfr.; co. chm., war savings organization; mem. Art Alliance of Am., Central States Div. (pres.). U. S. hist.

Stephenson, Carl, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. A. B., A. M., Ph. D. Med. hist.

Stephenson, George Malcolm, 55 Melbourne ave. se., Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. hist., Univ. of Minn.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Minn. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Stephenson, Nathaniel Wright, Charleston, S. C. A. B.; prof. hist., Coll. of Charleston.

Stevens, Ernest Nichols, 15 Ashburton pl., Boston, Mass. A. B.; asst. to ed.-in-chief, Ginn and Co.; mem. Mod. Language Assn. of Am. Am. hist.

Stevens, Wayne Edson, 1624 19th st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D. Am. hist.

Stevenson, Edward Luther, 17 Lake ave., Yonkers, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; literary work; actg. dir., Hispanic Society of Am.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., New Brunswick Hist. Soc. Mod. hist.; hist. geog.

Stevenson, Helen G., 136 2d ave., Newark, N. J. Ph. B.

Stevenson, Lillian, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga. A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Texas Hist. Teachers Assn., Texas St. Teachers Assn., D. A. R. Recent Am. hist.

Steward, Helen Rebecca, Elon College, N. C. A. B.; dean of women and prof. hist., Elon Coll. Am. col. hist.

Stewart, Anna, 852 W. 35th place, Los Angeles, Calif. Head dept. hist., Los Angeles H. S.

Stewart, Frank H., Old Mint bldg., 37 N. 7th st., Philadelphia, Pa. Pres., Frank H. Stewart Electric. Co.; mem. Gloucester Co. (N. J.) Hist. Soc. (pres.), Sons Am. Rev. (Gloucester Co. chapter, pres.), Geneal. Soc. Pa. (dir.). Hist. of west New Jersey.

Stewart, H. Louise, 49 Warren st., Ellenville, N. Y. A. B.

Stewart, Jesse Eloise, 912 Jay st. se., Aberdeen, S. Dak. V. prin. Aberdeen H. S.

Stewart, John, Chambersburg, Pa. LL. D.

Stewart, Lispenard, 31 Nassau st., New York, N. Y. A. B., LL. B.; treas., Rhinelander Real Estate Co.

Stewart, Watt, Summersville, W. Va. A. B.

Stifler, Susan Reed (Mrs. W. W.), Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. A. B., Ph. D. Am. col. hist.

Stilwell, Lewis Dayton, 8 School st., Hanover, N. H. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Dartmouth Coll. Am. hist.

Stimson, Dorothy, Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; Prof. hist. and pol. sci., dean of women; mem. N. E. A. Med. and mod. European hist.

Stock, Leo Francis, 3737 Michigan ave. ne., Washington, D. C. A. M., Ph. D.; research asst. Dept. Hist. Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Am. pol. hist.

Stoddard, Theodore Lothrop, 1768 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., J. B.; author; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., Acad. Pol. Sci., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci. Mod. world hist.

* **Stoeckel, Carl**, Norfolk, Conn. A. M.; retired; mem. Archaeol. Inst. Am. (life), Am. Assn. Advancement Teaching (life), Conn. Hist. Soc. (life), Litchfield Hist. Soc. (life), Royal Soc. Arts (London), Am. Geog. Soc. (life, fellow), N. Y. Acad. Sci. (life), N. British Acad. Arts (life, fellow). Gen. hist.

Stokes, Rev. Anson Phelps, Woodbridge Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., D. B., D. D.; edn. adm., and clergyman; sec., Yale Univ.; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. New Eng. col. hist.

* **Stokes, William E. D.**, 73d st. and Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Stone, Alfred Holt, Dunleith, Miss. LL. B.; cotton planter; writer; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., Am. Econ. Assn., Miss. Hist. Soc.

Stone, Edna Harriet, 5303 Lawton ave., Oakland, Calif. A. B., A. M.; supervisor of teacher training; head dept. of social studies, Univ. H. S.; mem. Iowa St. Hist. Soc., N. E. A., Calif. Hist. Teachers Assn., Calif. St. Teachers Assn., Oakland Teachers Assn., Oakland H. S. Teachers Assn. Hist. in gen.

Stone, Mrs. Mary Hanchett, Rose Lawn, Saginaw, W. S., Mich. Lecturer.

Storms, Albert B., Baldwin Wallace College, Berea, Ohio. President of college.

Stout, Amanda, 163 Lafayette ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. Teacher, dept. of hist., Central H. S.; mem. Grand Rapids Teachers Club, Hist. Soc. Grand Rapids, Asiatic-English-Speaking Union. Mod. European hist.

Stowe, Rev. Walter Herbert, 175 9th ave., New York, N. Y. A. B., D. B.; priesthood of the Epis. Church; fellow, graduate work in General Theological Seminary. Mod. secular and eccl. hist.

Stowell, Ellery Cory, 3734 Oliver st., Washington, D. C. A. B., Licencié en droit; lawyer; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law. Dipl. hist.

Stowell, Roy Sherman, 132 Warwick ave., Rochester, N. Y. A. M.; head dept. hist., West H. S.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. and mod. European hist.

Straus, Oscar S., 5 W. 76th st., New York, N. Y. A. M., Litt. D., LL. D.

Straus, Percy S., care of R. H. Macy and Co., Herald square, New York, N. Y. A. B.; merchant; v. pres., R. H. Macy and Co.

Strauss, Percival Smith, 6012 Morton st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. S. B.; dept. hist., Germantown H. S.

* **Streeter, Dr. Edward Clark**, 280 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. A. B., M. D.; physician. Hist. of sci.

Streeter, Floyd Benjamin, 728 E. Franklin ave., Lansing, Mich. A. B., S. B., A. M.

Streeter, Frank Sherwin, 234 N. Main st., Concord, N. H. A. B.

Strittmatter, Eugene J., 325 34th st., Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. J. A. B.; student; traveling fellow in Columbia Univ.; mem. Chicago Classical Club. Anc. and med. hist.

Stroock, Solomon Marcuse, 19 W. 76th st., New York, N. Y. S. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Geog. Soc.

Stroud, Clifton, Fenton, Mich. Teacher.

Stubbert, Mary R. W., Hillside, Chesterton lane, Cambridge, England.

***Sullivan, Francis John**, 2323 Hyde ave., San Francisco, Calif. LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Calif. Pioneers, Native Sons Golden West.

Sullivan, James, State Education bldg., Albany, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; state historian; dir., div. archives and hist., Univ. of the State of N. Y.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. U. S. hist., N. Y.

Summers, Beatrice Marie, Phoenix High School, Phoenix, Ariz. A. B.; head dept. hist.

Sumner, George Stedman, Claremont, Calif. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. econ., Pomona Coll.; Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., So. Calif. Pol. Sci. Assn. Econ. hist.

Sumner, John Osborne, The Charlesgate, 535 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. A. B.; prof. hist., Mass. Inst. of Tech.

Surrey, Mrs. N. M. Miller, 593 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; calendar work. Am. hist.

Sutfin, Charles Ide, 703 W. 23d st., Wilmington, Del. S. B.

Sutliff, Phebe Temperance, 234 High st., Warren, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; mem. Mahoning Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Assn. for Internat. Conciliation. Mod. hist.

Sutphen, Ethel, 1392 Belle ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

Sutton, Ethel Lillian Brewster, 59 Howe ave., Middletown, Conn. A. B.; teacher hist.

Swain, Joseph Ward, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. hist. Mod. European and church hist.

Swanson, Frederick Curtis, 434 Temple st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Yale Univ.

Sweeney, John D., Red Bluff, Calif. Supt. of schools; mem. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., N. E. A., Northern Calif. Teachers Assn. (treas.), Calif. Schoolmasters Club, Schoolmaster Club of Northern Calif. Hist. of Calif.; Am. hist.

Sweet, Alfred H., University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Asiatic Soc. of Japan. Med. hist., esp. Eng.

Sweet, Rev. Charles F., 1839 Shimo, Tokyo, Japan. Clergyman; prof. theol., Trinity Divinity School; mem. Asiatic Soc. of Japan.

Sweet, William Warren, 632 E. Washington st., Greencastle, Ind. A. B., D. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., DePauw Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Soc. Church Hist., Ind. Hist. Soc. Am. church hist.

Swem, Earl Gregg, The Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. A. B., A. M.; librarian; mem. A. L. A., Va. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., Va.

Swenson, Harold, New London, Minn.

Swetland, Roger Williams, Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J. A. M., prin. Peddie Inst.

Swisher, Charles Clinton, 1810 Kalorama road, Washington, D. C. Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. of comparative politics, School of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, George Washington Univ.

***Sze, Sao-Ke Alfred**, 49 Portland pl., London, W. 1, England. A. B., A. M.; govt. official; Chinese minister to the Court of St. James. Mod. European hist.

TAKAGI, Yasaka, Felton Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Student at Harvard Univ.; asst. prof., Law Coll., Imperial Univ. of Tokio Am. hist.

* **Talbot, Marion**, Green Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. B., S. B., A. M., LL. D.; dean of women, and prof.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. (fellow), Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Am. Assn. Univ. Professors.

Talbott, Mrs. Laura Osborne, care of Dr. G. Wright, Forest Glen, Md.

Talkington, Henry Leonidas, 902 9th ave., Lewiston, Idaho. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist., State Normal School; mem. Northwestern Hist. Soc., Inland Empire Teachers Assn. Hist. of Pacific Northwest.

Tall, Lida Lee, Maryland State Normal School, Towson, Md. S. B.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., N. Y. Hist. Teachers Assn., N. E. A., N. Y. Soc. for the Study of Experimental Edn. Am. hist.

Tanner, Edwin Platt, 524 Ostrom ave., Syracuse, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Syracuse Univ.; mem. L. I. Hist. Soc., N. Y. St. Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Tansill, Charles C., 1251 Kearney st., Brookland, D. C. Ph. D.

Tarbell, Ida Minerva, 132 E. 19th st., New York, N. Y. Writer and lecturer; mem. Am. Econ. Assn. Am. hist., pol. and econ., since 1850; French Rev.

Taussig, Rudolph J., 1521 Van Ness ave., San Francisco, Calif. Retired; regent, Univ. of Calif.; mem. Acad. of Sci. (treas.). Early Spanish-Am. hist.

Taylor, Annie M., 328 Summer st., Stamford, Conn. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. and econ., Stamford H. S. Mod. hist.

Taylor, Charles Henry, 4402 Greenwood ave., Chicago, Ill. Retired mcht.; mem. Chicago Hist. Soc. Am. hist., 1776–1865.

Taylor, Henry Osborn, 135 E. 66th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., LL. B., Litt. D.; author; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc. Universal hist.

Taylor, Jane I., 53 W. 126th st., New York, N. Y. S. B.; teacher hist., Wadleigh H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., N. Y. C. H. S. Teachers Assn., N. Y. C. Teachers Assn., Am. Asiatic Soc., Teachers Interborough Assn., Harlem Council for Women. U. S. hist.

Taylor, Col. John R. M., Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. Officer U. S. A., retired. Gen. hist.

Taylor, Joseph E., Doane College Library, Crete, Nebr.

Teggart, Frederick John, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. A. B.; prof. hist.

Temple, Henry Willson, 1520 H st., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; college prof.; member of Congress; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Western Pa. Hist. Soc. Am. Hist., esp. frontier, in col. and Rev. period.

Tennant, Jeanette, 328 Garland ave., Detroit, Mich. A. B.

* **Tenney, Henry Allen**, 47 Claremont ave., New York, N. Y. L. B.

Terry, Arthur Guy, 624 Clark st., Evanston, Ill. Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Northwestern Univ.

Terry, Benjamin S., 5496 Hyde Park blvd., Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. Eng. hist., Univ. of Chicago. Med. Eng. hist.

Textor, Lucy Elizabeth, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist. Russian hist.

Thallon, Ida Carleton, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Archaeol. Inst. Am., Classical Assn. (British), Classical Assn. Atlantic States, Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Anc. hist.

Thatcher, Oliver Joseph, Beaumont, Calif. A. B., Ph. D.; rancher.

Thayer, William Roscoe, 8 Berkeley st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Litt. D., L. H. D., LL. D.; historian; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc. (cor. sec.), Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. (fellow), Am. Acad. Arts and Letters (fellow), Royal Brit. Hist. Soc., Royal Acad. of Sci., Rome, Cambridge Hist. Soc. (pres.), Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Philos. Soc. Italian and recent Am. hist.

Thomas, Allen C., Haverford, Pa. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., libn. emeritus, Haverford Coll.; mem. Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Soc. Church Hist. Am. church hist., esp. of Quakers.

Thomas, David Yancey, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci.

Thomas, Winfield Scott, 2337 Eunice st., Berkeley, Calif. A. B.; univ. examiner of schools and asst. prof. edn., Univ. of Calif.; mem. Calif. St. Teachers Assn., Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., Nat. Council of Teachers of Eng., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. and European hist. teaching.

Thome, Frances Margaret, 219 S. 5th East st., Salt Lake City, Utah. Ph. B.; teacher hist., Salt Lake H. S. U. S. hist.

* **Thompson, Anna Boynton,** Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Mass. A. M., Litt. D.

Thompson, Benjamin Franklin, 207 Bay st., Springfield, Mass. Bookkeeper; mem. Conn. Valley Hist. Soc Am. hist.

Thompson, Charles Manfred, 104 Commerce bldg., Urbana, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dean, Coll. of Commerce and Business Adm., prof. econ., Univ. of Ill.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. econ. hist.

Thompson, C. Mildred, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Ga. Hist. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Recent Am. hist. and Anglo-Am. relations.

Thompson, Frederic Lincoln, 63 S. Pleasant st., Amherst, Mass. A. M.; prof. hist., Amherst Coll.

Thompson, Henry B., Greenville, Del.

Thompson, Holland, College of the City of N. Y., New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; asst. prof.

Thompson, James Westfall, box 72, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. med. hist. Med. hist.

Thompson, Rev. Robert Ellis, 2125 De Lancey st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., S. T. D., Ph. D., LL. D.; teacher, lecturer, author, clergyman; pres. Central H. S. Scotch, Irish, and Am. hist.

Thompson, Thomas Clarkson, 715 Hameth National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn. LL. D.; gen. agt., life insurance. Am. hist.

Thorndike, Lynn, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. Med. hist., and hist. of sci.

Thorne, Anna Buzby, The Newport, Philadelphia, Pa. A. M.; teacher hist. and literature, Whittier School; mem. Phila. Teachers Assn. European hist.

Thorpe, Dr. Edward E., 711 Boylston st., Boston, Mass. M. D.

Thruston, Rogers Clark Ballard, 1000 Columbia bldg., Louisville, Ky. Ph. B.; mem. Filson Club (v. pres.), Ky. St. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis. Am. hist., Rev. and Old Northwest.

Thuner, Edna, 2501 Burns ave., Detroit, Mich. A. B., A. M.; prin., Eastern Liggett School; mem. Archaeol. Inst. Am. Am. hist.

Thurber, Charles Herbert, 15 Ashburton place., Boston, Mass. Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.; editor; head editorial dept., Ginn and Co.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., N. E. A., Am. Philol. Assn., Modern Language Assn., Framingham Hist. Soc.

Thwing, Charles Franklin, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. A. B.; pres. of the Univ.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci., Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching. Rel. of hist. to edn.

Tidball, Rev. Thomas Allen, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. D. D.; prof. eccles. hist.

Tighe, Ambrose, Pioneer bldg., St. Paul, Minn. A. B., A. M.; lawyer.

Tihen, Rt. Rev. J. Henry, 1536 Logan st., Denver, Colo. D. C.; bishop.

Tilghman, Mrs. Bell Montgomery, Marion, S. C. A. B., A. M. Am. hist.

Tilton, Asa Currier, 126 W. 85th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; librarian; asst., MSS. Div., New York Pub. Lib.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Bibliog. Soc. Am., N. H. Hist. Soc., St. Hist. Soc. Wis. Am. hist.

Tingley, Helen Eloise Boor (Mrs. Claude S.), 25 W. Michigan ave., De Land, Fla. S. B., A. M.; mem. D. A. R.

Tirrell, Winthrop, High School of Commerce, Boston, Mass. A. B.; head dept. econ. and hist.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Harvard Teachers Assn. Econ. and industrial hist.

Toll, Jane Louise Bean (Mrs. A. C.), Bayamon, Porto Rico. A. B.

Tompkins, Hamilton Bullock, 11 Redwood st., Newport, R. I. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. Newport Hist. Soc., N. Y. Hist. Soc., A. L. A., R. I. Lib. Assn., N. Y. St. Lib. Assn., N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc. Am. hist., State and local.

Townsend, Andrew J., 1615 Elberon ave., East Cleveland, Ohio. Teacher.

Townsend, Horace R., Hamilton, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; prin., Hamilton, H. S.

Townsend, Howard, 15 E. 86th st., New York, N. Y. A. B.; lawyer. Mil. hist.

Townsend, Mary Evelyn, 194 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Teachers Coll., Columbia Univ. Mod. European hist.

Townsend, Prescott Winson, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. A. B.; instr. European hist.

Townsend, Salome, 245 E. 4th st., Tucson, Ariz. Pd. B.; teacher hist., pub. school; mem. Arizona Hist. and Archaeol. Soc., Arizona St. Teachers Assn.

Tracy, Howard M., 403 Oakland ave., Staten Island, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; teacher.

Tracy, Dr. Ira Otis, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. M. D., LL. B.; physician; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Hist. Soc., L. I. Hist. Soc., Kings Co. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc. Local hist.

Treat, Payson Jackson, Stanford University, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Leland Stanford Univ.; mem. Asiatic Soc. of Japan, Chinese Pol. and Soc. Sci. Assn., Am. Geog. Soc., Sons Am. Rev. Hist. of Far East.

Tre Fethren, Eugene Byron, Ipswich, S. Dak. A. B., D. B.

Tremain, Eloise Ruthven, Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill. A. B.; principal. Anc. and mod. hist.

Tremain, Mary Adell, 440 S. 15th st., Lincoln, Nebr. S. B., A. M.; instr. hist., Lincoln H. S.; mem. Nat. Edn. Assn., Nebr. State Teachers Assn., Assn. of Nebr. Teachers of Hist., Nebr. Women's Educational League, Lincoln Teachers Assn., Nebr. State Hist. Soc. Hist. of Eng. and U. S.

Trenholme, Norman Maclaren, 104 Westwood ave., Columbia, Mo. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and teacher of hist., Univ. of Mo.; mem. State Soc. of Mo., Mo. State Teachers Assn. Eng. med. hist.

Trent, William Peterfield, 139 W. 78th st., New York, N. Y. A. M., LL. D., D. C. L.

Trever, Albert Augustus, 466 Alton st., Appleton, Wis. Ph. D.; prof. anc. and med. hist., Lawrence Coll.

Trevvett, Frances, Glen Allen, Va. A. B., A. M. Am. hist.

Trimble, William Joseph, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Ph. D.

Trotter, Reginald George, Stanford University, Calif. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. Eng. hist., Leland Stanford Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Canadian hist.

Troutman, Joseph Carl, Roswell, N. Mex. A. B., A. M.; prin. N. Mex. Military Inst.; mem. N. Mex. Archaeol. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Southwestern U. S. hist.

True, Rodney H., Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. S. B., S. M., Ph. D.; physiologist.

Truesdell, Winfred Porter, 154 E 38th st., New York, N. Y.

Tryon, Rolla Milton, 1329 E. 54th st., Chicago, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. of hist., Univ. of Chicago; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., N. E. A. Teaching of hist.

Tschan, Francis Joseph, box 148, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ph. D.; asst. prof., academic faculty; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc. Med. hist.

* **Tubbs, Frank Dean**, 129 Wood st., Lewiston, Me. A. B., A. M., S. T. D.; prof. geology and astronomy, Bates Coll.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Geog. Soc., Me. Hist. Soc., Old Colony Hist. Soc., N. E. A. Mil. hist.

* **Tucker, George Fox**, 614 Barristers' Hall, Boston, Mass. A. B., LL. B., Ph. D.; attorney, author; mem. Bostonian Soc. Internat. law.

Tucker, Rev. Robert Leonard, 439 Ellsworth ave., New Haven, Conn. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; clergyman and teacher; pastor of Summerfield M. E. Church; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Mod. European hist.

Tuckerman, Bayard, Ipswich, Mass. A. B.; trustee. Am. hist.

Tuckerman, Dr. Frederick, Amherst, Mass. S. B., A. M., M. D., Ph. D.; physician, retired; mem. Amherst Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. European hist.

Tuell, Harriet E., 40 Vinal ave., Somerville, Mass. A. B., Ph. D.; head dept. hist., Somerville H. S.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn., Wellesley College Teachers Assn., Somerville Hist. Soc., Milton (Mass.) Hist. Soc. European hist.

Turner, Edward Raymond, 1137 Fair Oaks parkway, Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. European hist., Univ. of Mich.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc. Eng. and mod. European hist.

Turner, Frederick Jackson, 7 Phillips place, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; prof. hist., Harvard Univ.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Minn. St. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

Turner, Morris Kimble, State Normal School, Fairmont, W. Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. hist.; mem. W. Va. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Turrill, Charles Beebe, 57 Sanchez st., San Francisco, Calif. Mem. Calif. Pioneers, Calif. Geneal. Soc., Pacific Numismatic Soc. (v. pres.). Calif. and Pacific Coast hist.

Tuttle, Julius H., 838 High st., Dedham, Mass. Librarian, Mass. Hist. Soc.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., Am. Antiq. Soc., Dedham Hist. Soc. (pres.). Am. hist., col and local; bibliog.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner, 711 Traveler's bldg., Richmond, Va. A. M., LL. D.; lawyer, educator; pres. emeritus, William and Mary Coll.; mem. Va. St. Lib. Board, Va. Hist. Soc. (v. pres.), Mass. Hist. Soc., Maryland Hist. Soc., S. C. Huguenot Assn. U. S. hist.

Tyler, Victor Morris, P. O. drawer 1790, New Haven, Conn.

ULLRICK, Laura F., 714 Foster st., Evanston, Ill. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., New Trier Township H. S, Kenilworth; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Latin-Am. hist.

Underwood, Lula, 615 Travis ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

Upham, Warren, 2170 Carter ave., St. Paul, Minn. A. B., A. M., S. D.; geologist, historian; archaeologist, Minn. Hist. Soc.; mem. Am. Assn. for Advancement of Sci. (fellow), Geol. Soc. of Am., Victoria Inst. of London, Minn. St. Hist. Soc., N. H. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Archaeol. Soc. of Am. Early hist. of Minn. and the Northwest to the present time.

Usher, Roland Greene, 5737 Cates ave., St. Louis, Mo. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and head of dept., Washington Univ.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Mo. Hist. Soc. Eng. hist.

Utley, George Burwell, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; libn., Newberry Library, Chicago; mem. A. L. A., Bibliog. Soc. Am., N. E. A., Geog. Soc. of Chicago, N. Y. Lib. Assn., Ill. Lib. Assn. Am. hist.

VAIL, Henry Hobart, Woodstock, Vt. A. B., LL. D.

Van Bibber, Lena C., 129 E. North ave., Baltimore, Md. S. B.; teacher hist. and civics, Md. St. Normal School; mem. Md. Hist. Soc., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Md. St. Teachers Assn., N. E. A. Mod. European hist.

Van Cleef, Henry Howell, Villa Champfleuri, Cannes, A. M., France.

Van Cleve, Thomas Curtis, 234 Maine st., Brunswick, Me. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist., Bowdoin Coll. Med. hist.

Vander Vilda, Alice, 225 Lyon st. ne., Grand Rapids, Mich. Instr., Grand Rapids Central H. S.

Van de Voort, Alice M., 1730 Arlington ave., Bessemer, Ala. S. B., S. M.; teacher Bessemer H. S.

Van Doren, Carl, 351 W. 114th st., New York, N. Y. Ph. D.; lit. ed., The Nation; asoc. in Eng., Columbia Univ.

van Dyke, Rev. Paul, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., D. D.; prof. hist., Princeton Univ.; mem. N. J. Hist. Soc., Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Hist. of the 16th cent.

Van Horne, Dr. Byron G., Englewood, N. J. Physician; mem. N. J. Hist. Soc., Bergen Co. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Acad. Med., Am. Med. Assn. Am. hist., gen. and local.

van Laer, Arnold J. F., 433 Western ave., Albany, N. Y. M. E.; archivist, Univ. of the State of N. Y. Hist. of New Netherlands.

Vannier, W. Webster, 153 S. Hermosa, Sierra Madre, Calif.

Van Nostrand, John James, jr., University of California, Berkeley, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. anc. hist. Anc. Roman hist.

Van Rensselaer, Mariana Griswold (Mrs. Schuyler), 9 W. 10th st., New York, N. Y. Litt. D.; author; mem. American Inst. Architects (hon.). Hist. of N. Y. City.

van Schaick, Rev. John, jr., 1417 Massachusetts ave. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B., D. D., M. D.; mem. N. E. A. Am. hist.

Van Slyck, De Forest, 251 Edwards st., New Haven, Conn. A. B.

Van Tyne, Claude Halstead, Ann Arbor, Mich. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. and head dept. hist., Univ. of Mich.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Mich. Hist. Comm., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Van Vleck, George Washington, 92d st. and 7th ave., New York, N. Y. S. B., Pd. M., A. M.; head hist. dept., Polytechnic Prep. Country Day School of Brooklyn; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Schoolmasters Assn. of N. Y. C. Am. hist.

Varrell, Harry Maxwell, 102 Avon Hill st., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof., Simmons Coll.; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist.

Vaughan, John Henry, State College, N. Mex. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist. and econ., dean School of Gen. Science, N. Mex. Coll. of Agr. and Mechanic Arts; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., N. Mex. Hist. Soc., N. Mex. Edn. Assn. Southwestern hist.

Vaughn, Earnest Van Court, Newark, Del. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and pol. sci., Delaware Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Del. Hist. Soc. Eng. hist.

Vejar, Antonio Rafael, 409 Alisky bldg., Portland, Ore.

Velazquez de la Cadena, Mariana, 28 S. Maple ave., East Orange, N. J.

Vickery, Mabel Slade, 18 E. Division st., Chicago, Ill. Teacher.

Vignaud, Henry, 2 rue de la Mairie, Bagneux, Seine, France. LL. D.; mem. Société de Americanistes of Paris (pres.). Cartography and anthropology.

Viles, Jonas, 513 Rollins st., Columbia, Mo. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of Mo.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. Mo. Am. hist., esp. western.

Villard, Oswald Garrison, 20 Vesey st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Litt. D., LL. D.; ed., The Nation; mem. Kans. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Hist. Soc. Civil War, slavery, John Brown.

Vincent, John Martin, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. European hist.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc. (council), Md. Hist. Teachers Assn., Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md., Institut National Genevois (corresp.), Sociol. Soc., London (corresp.), Japanese Acad. Soc. Sci. (Tokyo), Nat. Inst. Soc. Sci., Am. Geog. Soc. European soc. and econ. hist., esp. of Switzerland.

Vincent, M. Olive, Milford, Del.

Violette, Eugene Morrow, 6031A McPherson ave., St. Louis, Mo. A. B., A. M.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., St. Hist. Soc. of Mo., Adair Co. (Mo.) Hist. Soc., Mo. St. Teachers Assn. European and Mo. hist.

Vosburgh, Royden Woodward, 13 Lenox place, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Historian and archivist, N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Holland Soc. of N. Y. N. Y. State church hist.

Vrooman, Albert Edward, Arcola, Saskatchewan, Canada. A. B.; lawyer; agt. of Attorney General of Saskatchewan. Greek, Jewish, Eng., and Canadian hist.

WACKER, Charles H., 134 S. La. Salle st., Chicago, Ill.

Wade, Jeptha H., Wade bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. A. M.; chm., Citizens Savings and Trust Co.; mem. Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Ohio Hist. and Philos. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. Genealogy.

Wadsworth, Alice E., 1414 Hinman ave., Evanston, Ill. L. B.; teacher hist., Evanston Township H. S.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Anc. and mod. hist.

Waldo, Dwight Bryant, Kalamazoo, Mich. A. M., LL. D.; pres. State Normal School; mem. Mich. Hist. Soc. U. S. hist.

Waldron, Charles Newman, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. S. B.; instr., U. S. hist., sec., Graduate Council of Union Coll.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Schenectady Hist. Soc. U. S. hist.

Walker, Curtis Howe, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. A. B., Ph. D.; lecturer European hist. Eng. med. hist., 11th and 12th centuries.

Walker, William Isaac, 11 Mt. Morris Park w., New York, N. Y. Manufacturer; treas., Church and Dwight Co.; mem. N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc. (v. pres.).

Walker, Williston, 281 Edwards st., New Haven, Conn. Ph. D., D. D., L. H. D.; prof. eccl. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc., Conn. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., Col. Soc. Mass., N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Church hist.

Wall, Alexander James, 170 Central Park w., New York, N. Y. Asst. libn. New York Hist. Soc.; mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. Y. St. Lib. Assn., N. Y. Lib. Club. Am. hist.

Wall, Isaac Dickson, 531 St. Anthony st., Baton Rouge, La. A. B.; commr. on uniform state laws of La.; v.-pres. La. State Univ. and Agr. and Mech. Coll.

Wallace, David Duncan, Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist. and econ.; mem. S. C. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., Rev. and State.

Walmsley, James Elliott, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. A. B. A M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., N. E. A. (S. C. dir.). Am. const. hist.

Walsh, Annetta C., 148 Buttles ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B.; teacher hist., Columbus H. S.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn.

Walter, Ella Catherine, 520 Franklin st., Johnstown, Pa. Head hist. dept., Johnstown H. S.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Am. hist.

Walton, Elizabeth Cheatham, 815 6th st. ne., Washington, D. C. A. B.; lib. Dept. of Agr.

Ward, Estelle Frances, 1725 Hinman ave., Evanston, Ill. Editor and writer; ed., monthly pub. of Woman's City Club of Chicago. Eng. hist., period of restoration; Am. hist., 1765–1800.

Ward, Laura Adelina, Bear River, Nova Scotia. A. B., A. M.; instr. Eng. and hist., Halifax Ladies' Coll.; mem. [Eng.] Hist. Assn. Eng. const. hist.

Ware, Edith E., 419 E. 22d st., Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; teacher Am. hist. Am. hist.

Ware, Sedley Lynch, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. A. B., LL. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist. French Rev., Eng. hist., and contemporary civilization.

Warfield, **Ethelbert D.**, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. D. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; pres. Wilson Coll.; mem. Am. Philos. Assn., Kittochtinny Hist. Soc. of Chambersburg. Eng. and Am. const. hist.

Waring, **Thomas Richard**, 25 Lamboll st., Charleston, S. C. Litt. B.; ed. daily newspaper; mem. S. C. Hist. Soc.

Warner, Clarance M., 19 Congress st., Boston, Mass. Bond broker; curator of Canadian hist. and literature, Harvard Coll. Lib.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., Buffalo Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ontario Hist. Soc., Niagara Hist. Soc., Lennox and Addington Hist. Soc., Champlain Soc. Canadian hist.

Warren, Charles, 1527 18th st., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M.; lawyer; mem. Dedham (Mass.) Hist. Soc. Legal hist.

Washburn, Albert H., Hanover, N. H.

Washburn, Carl DeWitt, 34 E. Northwood ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; head hist. dept., North H. S.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn., Ohio St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist, 1876–1910.

Washburn, Rev. Henry Bradford, 7 Francis ave., Cambridge, Mass. A. B., D. B., D. D.; clergyman and teacher; prof. eccl. hist., Episcopal Theol. School; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist., Cambridge Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc. Church hist.

Washburne, George Adrian, 65 W. 11th st., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.

Washington, Patty Willis, 216 A st. se., Washington, D. C.

Watrous, George Dutton, 121 Church st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., LL. B., L. M., D. C. L.; lawyer; mem. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Legal hist.

Watson, Alice Dare, 234 78th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Teacher hist.

* **Watson, Paul Barron**, 5 Hutchinson st., Milton, Mass. A. B.

Watts, Jenny Chamberlain, 6 Exeter Park, Cambridge, 40, Mass. A. B., A. M.

Way, Royal Brunson, 616 Harrison ave., Beloit, Wis. Ph. D.; prof. Am. hist.

Wayland, John Walter, Harrisonburg, Va A. B., Ph. D.; teacher hist. and soc. sci., head dept. hist., State Normal School; mem. N. E. A., Va. Hist. Soc., Va. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Weaks, Mabel C., box 47, Paducah, Ky. A. M.; mem. Filson Club. Am. hist.

Webb, Marguerite Jeannette, Hensley, Ark. A. B.; teacher and prin.; mem. Ark. St. Teachers Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Econ. and dipl. hist.

Weber, Hilmar Hermann, 1811 La Loma ave., Berkeley, Calif. A. B., A. M.

Weber, Mrs. Jessie Palmer, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill. Librarian, sec.-treas., and ed., Journal of Ill. St. Hist. Soc.; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc. (dir. and sec.), D. A. R., Daughters of 1812, A. L. A., Ill. Library Assn. Am. hist., Illinois and western.

Weber, Rev. Nicholas Aloysius, Marist College, Brookland, D. C. S. T. B., S. T. L., S. T. D.; assoc. prof. hist., Catholic Univ. of Am., prof. hist., Trinity Coll., assoc. ed., Catholic Hist. Review. Gen. European hist.

* **Webster, Hutton**, Station A, Lincoln, Nebr. A. B., Ph. D.; writer; prof. soc. anthrop., Univ. of Nebr.

Weed, Rt. Rev. Edwin Gardner, Jacksonville, Fla. D. D.; bishop, diocese of Fla.; mem. Florida Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Victoria Inst., London. Am. hist.

Weinstock, Harris, 19 Presidio terrace, San Francisco, Calif. Merchant.

Weissert, Charles A., Hastings, Mich.

Welch, Jane Meade, The Algonquin, 76 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y. Mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn., D. A. R., Buffalo Hist. Soc., Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., Buffalo Colony Nat. Soc. New Eng. Women. Am. hist.

Weld, Stephen Minot, Wareham, Mass. A. M.

Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf, 401 Park ave., Vermilion, S. Dak. A. B., A. M.; prof. Am. hist., Univ. of S. Dak.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Miss. Valley Hist. Soc., S. Dak. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist. and govt.

Wells, Florence Ada, 1302 Main st., Racine, Wis. A. B.; teacher hist., College Prep. School, and in charge of academic work.

Wells, Frederick Latimer, 101 S. Clinton st., Chicago, Ill.

Wells, Louis R., 9 Cutler ave., Cambridge, Mass. A. M.

Welsh, Helen Dorothy, 721 Reservoir st., Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M.; asst. in hist. dept., Goucher Coll. Am. hist., esp. dipl.

Wendel, Hugo Christian Martin, Faculty Club, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; instr. European hist., lecturer in church hist.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist. Mod. European hist.

Wendell, Barrett, 358 Marlborough st., Boston, Mass. A. B., Litt. D.; retired; prof. emeritus of Eng., Harvard Univ.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Letters.

Wertenbaker, Thomas Jefferson, 111 Fitz Randolph road, Princeton, N. J. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof., Princeton Univ. Am. col. hist.

Wertheimer, Mildred S., Kaukauna, Wis. A. B., A. M.; student. Mod. European hist., social.

West, Allen Brown, Norton, Mass. Ph. D.

West, Elmer J., Glens Falls, N. Y. Pres., Adirondack Electric Power Corp.; mem. N. Y. St. Hist. Assn.

West, Warren Reed, 658 5th st. ne., Washington, D. C. A. B.; grad. student at Johns Hopkins Univ. Am. hist.

Westergaard, Waldemar, Claremont, Calif. A. B., L. M., Ph. D.; head hist. dept., Pomona Coll.; mem. So. Calif. Hist. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc. (fellow). Col. hist.; hist. of northern Europe, mod.

Westermann, William Linn, 116 Schuyler place, Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; mem. Classical Assn. of Middle West and South. Anc. hist.

Westfall, Edith, 238 S. Main st., Charlotte, Mich.

Wetherbee, Blanche G., West Roxbury High School, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Teacher hist.; mem. Marshfield Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Assn., Harvard Teachers Assn., H. S. Teachers Assn., Boston Teachers' Club. Mod. hist.

* **Wetmore, George Peabody,** Newport, R. I. A. B., A. M., LL. B.; Republican mem. Lincoln Memorial Comm., chairman Comm. for Extension and Completion of the Capitol Bldg., Washington.

Wheeler, Benjamin Ide, 2425 Ridge road, Berkeley, Calif. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., L. H. D.; educator; pres. emeritus, Univ. of Calif.; mem. Am. Philol. Assn., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Am. Oriental Soc. Greek hist.

Wheeler, Benjamin Webb, 2425 Ridge road, Berkeley, Calif. A. B., A. M.; teaching fellow in hist., Univ. of Calif. Anc. hist.

Wheeler, Horace L., Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass. A. B., A. M., D. B.; librarian; head dept. statistics and documents, and libn. Am. Statistical Assn.; mem. Vt. Hist. Soc., N. H. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Am. Numismatic Soc., Am. Geog. Soc. Bostonian Soc., Bunker Hill Monument Assn., Boston Numismatic Soc. (pres.), Vt. Soc. Sons Am. Rev. Am. and Eng. hist.

Wheeler, Samuel H., 1188 Main st., Bridgeport, Conn.

Wheelock, Arthur Newhall, 143 St. Andrews blvd., Riverside, Calif. A. M.; supt. of Riverside schools. U. S. hist.

Whinery, Charles C., 912 S. Sheridan road, Highland Park, Ill. S. B., A. M.; publisher and editor; sec., Encyclopedia Britannica Corp.

Whinery, Leta J., 1836 W. 21st st., Los Angeles, Calif. Ph. B.; teacher hist., Manual Arts H. S.; mem. N. E. A. Mod. European hist.

Whipple, Mary Ella, 656 Main st., Worcester, Mass. A. B., A. M.; teacher, H. S. of Commerce; mem. N. E. Hist. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Whitaker, Ruth, 1122 Taylor st., Topeka, Kans. A. B.; teacher hist. and Latin, Oakland H. S.; mem. Kans. St. Teachers Assn. Eng. and European hist.

White, Albert Beebe, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Minn. Hist. Soc. Eng. hist.

White, Elizabeth Brett, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. dept.; student, Clark Univ., Worcester. Mod. European hist.; Latin-Am. hist.

White, Henry Alexander, Columbia, S. C. A. M., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.; clergyman and teacher; prof. New Testament literature and exegesis, Columbia Theol. Sem.; mem. Va. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

* **White, Julian Leroy**, 2400 North ave. w., Baltimore, Md. A. M.

White, Laura A., 1001 Custer st., Laramie, Wyo. A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Wyoming. U. S. hist., southern.

White, Melvin Johnson, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. S. B., A. M., Ph. D;. prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Am. hist.

Whitehead, John Meek, 646 Garfield ave., Janesville, Wis. A. B.; lawyer. Am. hist.

Whitelaw, William Menzies, 600 W. 122d st., New York, N. Y. A. B., D. B.; student; traveling fellow, Union Theol. Sem. Canadian hist.

Whitley, Rev. William Thomas, 2 Ombersley st., Droitwich, England. A. M., LL. M, LL. D.; clergyman; pastor of Droitwich Baptist church; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Baptist Hist. Soc. (hon. sec.), Worcestershire Hist. Soc., Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc. Eng. hist., Stuart period.

Whitman, Carroll Nunn, 217 West ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

Whitney, Charles W., 1028 Elmwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Ph. M.

Whitney, Eli, 800 Whitney ave., New Haven, Conn. A. M.

Whitney, Williams, 1832 Crawford road, Cleveland, Ohio. Dir. of personnel, Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co.

Whittaker, Annie Eikel, 209 N. Magdalen st., San Angelo, Texas. A. B.; H. S. teacher. Am. hist.

Whittington, G. Purnell, Alexandria, La. Lawyer. U. S. and local hist.

Whittlesey, Derwent Stainthorpe, Rosenwald Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Ph. B., A. M.; instr., dept. of geog. Hist. geog.

Wichers, Wynand, Holland, Mich. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Hope Coll. Eng. hist.

Wiebe, William, 117 W. 8th st., Newton, Kans. A. B.; instr. hist., H. S.; mem. Kansas St. Teachers Assn. Mod. European hist.

Wier, Jeanne Elizabeth, 844 N. Center st., Reno, Nev. D. B., A. B.; prof. hist., Univ. of Nevada; mem. Nevada Hist. Soc. (sec.). Am. hist., western.

Wight, William Ward, 1020 Wells bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. A. M., LL. B.; lawyer; mem. N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (life), St. Hist. Soc. Wis. (life), Parkman Club of Milwaukee, Milwaukee-Downer College Corp. (pres.). French hist., Rev. period.

Wilby, Joseph, 604 Neave bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; lawyer; mem. Hist. and Philos. Soc. of Ohio (pres.), Soc. of Col. Wars. Hist. of Ohio, State and local.

Wilcox, Helen Chapman, 27 N. 10th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. A. B., A. M.

Wilcoxson, Rachel Marian, 3320 Main st., Stratford, Conn. A. B.; teacher, Stratford H. S. Mod. Eng. hist.

Wilde, Frederick Erdman Jesse, Lakewood High School, Lakewood, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist. Med. hist.

Wilder, Gerald Gardner, Brunswick, Me. A. B.; librarian, Bowdoin Coll.; mem. Me. Hist. Soc., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Me. Lib. Assn., A. L. A. European hist.; Am. hist., local.

Wilgus, James Alva, 534 W. Mineral st., Platteville, Wis. A. M.; teacher hist. and pol. sci.

* **Wilgus, William John**, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Consulting engineer; mem. Am. Soc. Civil Engrs., Am. Inst. Consulting Engrs., Am. Ry. Engr. Assn., Inst. Civil Engrs. (Great Britain), Am. Inst. Architects (hon.), St. Paul Soc. Civil Engrs. U. S. hist., colonial.

Wilkinson, William John, box 1405, Middletown, Conn. Litt. B., A. M.; lecturer in hist., Wesleyan Univ. Mod. European hist.

Will, Joseph Stanley, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Willard, Chauncey Cloud, 1421 E. 67th place, Chicago, Ill. Ph. B.; teacher, Lane Technical H. S. Am. hist.

Willard, James Field, 1101 Aurora ave., Boulder, Colo. S. B., Ph. D.; prof. hist., Univ. of Colo.; mem. Royal Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Eng. med. hist.

Willcox, Eleanor C., 414 W. 121st st., New York, N. Y.

Willcox, Walter Francis, 3 South ave., Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., LL. D.; prof. econ. and statistics, Cornell Univ.; mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Statist. Assn., Am. Sociol. Soc., Am. Assn. Advancement Sci., Royal Statist. Soc., Internat. Statist. Inst. Hist. of statistics.

Williams, Charles Richard, Princeton, N. J. A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D.; writer; retired; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci., Am. Philol. Assn. Biog.

Williams, Clarence Russell, St. Stephen's Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Ph. D.; prof. hist.

Williams, Cornelia d'Auby, 10 Hopper st., Utica, N. Y.

Williams, Edward Thomas, 1410 Scenic ave., Berkeley, Calif. A. B., A. M., LL. D.; prof. oriental langs. and lit., Univ. of Calif.

Williams, Francis, Sheboygan, Wis.

Williams, Frederick Wells, 155 Whitney ave., New Haven, Conn. A. B.; asst. prof. hist., Yale Univ.; mem. Am. Oriental Soc., New Haven Colony Hist. Soc., Oneida Co. Hist. Soc., Am. Geog. Soc., China Soc. (N. Y.), Oriental Inst., Royal Asiatic Soc. (N. China Br.), Asiatic Soc. of Japan, Royal Asiatic Soc. (Korean Br.). Anc. and Asiatic hist.

Williams, Rt. Rev. Gershom Mott, 12 Southgate ave., Annapolis, Md. A. M., D. D.; clergyman; bishop of Marquette. Am. and eccl. hist.

Williams, Henry Smith, 120 W. 32d st., New York, N. Y. LL. D.

Williams, Judith B., Wellesley College, Wellesley, 81, Mass. Ph. D.

Williams, Mary Wilhelmine, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. hist.; mem. Soc. for Advancement of Scandinavian Study. Hispanic-Am. hist.

Williams, Samuel Cole, Emory University, Ga. LL. B., LL. D.; dean, Lamar School of Law; mem. Tenn. Hist. Soc., Am. Bar Assn. Am. hist., local, early travels, and Am. Indians.

Williamson, Oliver R., 509 S. Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. Publisher; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Presbyterian Hist. Soc. U. S. hist., Civil War period.

Willits, Dr. Isaac Pearson, 31 W. Walnut lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. A. M., M. D., Ph. D.; physician; mem. Germantown Site and Relic Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci.

Wills, Rev. Joshua E., Daretown, Salem Co., N. J. D. D.; clergyman; pastor, Pittsgrove Baptist Church; mem. Baptist Hist. Soc., Chester Co. (Pa.) Hist. Soc. Civil and church hist.

Willson, Ila Leonard (Mrs. William Jesse), Reidville, S. C. A. B.; postmaster; mem. D. A. R. (regent, and St. genealogist). Am. hist.

Wilson, Amy Anita, Lyndon Center, Vt. A. B.; teacher European and anc. hist.

Wilson, George Grafton, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. internat. law, Harvard Univ. and U. S. Naval War Coll.; mem. Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Inst. Internat. Law, Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Dipl. hist.

Wilson, Maj. Gen. James Harrison, 1305 Rodney st., Wilmington, Del. LL. D.; U. S. A., retired. Am. hist.

Wilson, James Southall, University, Va. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. Eng., Univ. of Va. Eng. hist.

Wilson, Jean Watson, 4334 Pacific ave., Detroit, Mich. L. B.; teacher; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Mich. Schoolmasters Club, Mich. St. Teachers Assn. Eng. and Am. hist.

Wilson, Lucy Lamb, 5039 Dorchester ave., Chicago, Ill. A. B.; teacher hist., McKinley H. S.

Wilson, Milton D., 136 Broadway, Bartow, Fla. LL. B.; lawyer. Col. hist., Southern States.

Wilson, Philip Sheridan, Newton, N. J. A. B., A. M.; prin., Newton Academy; mem. N. J. Hist. Soc., Sussex Co. Hist. Soc.

Wilson, Thomas H., 1918 E. 73d st., Cleveland, Ohio. V. pres., First Nat. Bank. Eng. and Am. hist.

Wilson, Hon. Woodrow, The White House, Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., LL. D., Litt. D.; President of the U. S.

Wilt, J. Andrew, 107 Chestnut st., Towanda, Pa. Lawyer; pres., Business Men's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., pres., City School Board; mem. Pa. Federated Hist. Socs., Bradford Co. Hist. Soc., St. and Co. Edn. Assns. Hist and edn.

Wing, Herbert, jr., 429 W. South st., Carlisle, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; assoc. prof. Greek language and literature, Dickinson Coll.; mem. Am. Philol. Assn., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Classical Assn. Atlantic States. Anc. hist.

Wing, Lucy Madeira (Mrs. David L.), 1322 19th st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B.; head mistress, Miss Madeira's School; mem. Head Mistresses Assn., Nat. Edn. Assn.

Winkler, Ernest William, 1907 Guadalupe st., Austin, Texas. Litt. B., A. M.; ref. libn. and curator, Univ. of Texas Lib., member of ex. com., Littlefield Fund for Southern Hist.; mem. Texas St. Hist. Assn., Texas St. Teachers Assn., Texas Lib. Assn. Hist. of Texas and the Southwest.

Winnia, Lieut. Col. Charles C., 1805 Acklen ave., Nashville, Tenn. Lieut. Col. U. S. Army.

Winship, George Parker, Charles River, Mass. A. B., A. M., Litt. D.; libn., Harry Elkins Widener Collection, Harvard Univ. Lib.; mem. Mass. Hist. Soc., Col. Soc. of Mass., Am. Antiq. Soc., Dover (Mass.) Hist. Soc.

* **Winslow, Rev. William Copley,** 525 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.; archaeologist, writer; v. pres. Egyptian Research Account Soc.; mem. Me. Hist. Soc. (hon.), N. H. Hist. Soc. (hon.), Vt. Hist. Soc. (hon.), R. I. Hist. Soc. (hon.) Conn. Hist. Soc. (hon.), New Eng. hist., esp. of the Pilgrims.

Winston, James Edward, Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, La. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. hist.; mem. Miss. Hist. Soc., Texas Hist. Soc. Eng. med. hist.; early Miss. hist.

Winston, Robert Watson, Raleigh, N. C. A. B., L. B., LL. D.; lawyer; mem. St. Literary and Hist. Assn., Am. Bar Assn., St. Bar Assn. Pol. hist and biog.

Winterbotham, John Miller, 2303 Strand, Galveston, Texas. Investments; mem. St. Hist. Soc. Wis., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn. Am. hist.

Wise, Milton Bigler, 1417 W. Jefferson st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M.; prof. hist., Central H. S.; mem. Hist. Soc. of Pa., Phila. Teachers Assn., Assn. of Men Teachers in the Higher Schools.

Wise, W. Arthur, 862 Drexel ave., Detroit, Mich A. B.; student.

Withey, Hettie Alice, 1158 Columbia ave., Ontario, Calif. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist. dept., Chaffey Union H. S. and Junior Coll.; mem. Calif. Teachers Assn. Eng. hist.

Wittke, Carl, 265 E. Livingston ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; instr. dept. Am. hist., Ohio State Univ.; mem. Ohio Hist. Teachers Assn. (sec.-treas.). Am. hist.

Wolf, Morris, 1319 N. 29th st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; instr. hist., Girard Coll.; mem. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci. European hist.

Wolfson, Arthur M., 155 W. 65th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prin., H. S. of Commerce. Am. hist.

Wolkins, George Gregerson, 95 Lincoln st., Newton Highlands, Mass. Business; mem. Old South Assn., Old South Hist. Soc., Prince Soc., Essex Inst., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. Am. hist., col.

Wood, Dr. Casey Albert, Tropical Research Station, Kartabo, British India. D. C. L.; prof, emeritus of ophthalmology, Univ. of Ill.; mem. Chicago Medical Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Ornithologists Union, Annals of Medical Hist. (ed.). Medical hist.

Wood, Elizabeth C., 100 Morningside drive, New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.; 1st asst. and chm., dept. of hist. and civics, Wadleigh H. S.

Wood, George Arthur, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. A. B., A. M.; instr. Am. hist.; mem. Ohio St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist., col.

Wood, Harlan N., Hudson, Ohio. Instr. hist., Western Reserve Univ.

Wood, Harry Warren, Extension Division, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. A. B., A. M.; mem. Ind. Acad. Sci., N. E. A. Hist. of sci.

Wood, Vaden Thomas, Canton, Mo. A. B.; instr. Culver-Stockton Coll. Am. hist.

Wood, William Hamilton, 3 Clement road, Hanover, N. H. A. B., D. B., A. M., Ph. D.; prof. and chaplain, Dartmouth Coll.; mem. Biblical Teachers Assn., Am. Oriental Soc., Assn. Univ. Coll. Professors. Biblical hist.

Woodburn, James Albert, 519 N. College ave., Bloomington, Ind. A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; prof. Am. hist., Indiana Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Nat Municipal League, Nat. Econ. League, Ind. Hist. Soc., Miss. Valley Hist. Assn., Ohio Valley Hist. Assn., Ind. Teachers Assn., Ind. Literary Club. Am. pol. hist., 1781–1920.

Woodbury, Margaret, 92 Jefferson ave., Columbus, Ohio. A. B.

Wooddy, Carroll Hill, Reed College, Portland, Oreg. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. hist. U. S. hist., 1787–1860.

Woodfin, Maude Howlett, Westhampton College, Richmond, Va. A. M.; asst. prof. hist.

Woodhouse, Edward James, 101 Prospect st., Northampton, Mass. A. B., LL. B.; asst. prof. govt., Smith Coll.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn. Anglo-Am. const. and legal hist.

Woodman, Anna Sophia, Kent place, Summit, N. J. A. B.; assoc. prin., Kent Place School; mem. Headmistresses Assn. Am. hist.

Woodruff, George Morris, Litchfield, Conn. A. B., A. M.; lawyer; mem. Conn. Hist. Soc., Litchfield Hist. Soc., Archaeol. Inst. Am., Am. Bar Assn., Conn. Bar Assn., Conn. Civil Service Assn.

Woods, Dr. Frederick Adams, St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury st., Boston, Mass. M. D.; author; lecturer on biology, Mass. Inst. Tech.; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. (fellow), Am. Psychol. Assn., Am. Statist. Assn., Am. Soc. Naturalists, N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. Geneal. and biog., the evolutionary aspects of hist.

Woodson, Carter Godwin, 1216 U st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dean, school of liberal arts, Howard Univ., ed., Journal of Negro Hist.; mem. Southern Sociol. Cong., Assn. for Study of Negro Life and Hist. Am. hist.

Woodward, Frank Ernest, 48 Abbott road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Merchant; mem. Malden Hist. Soc., A. L. A., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. (council). Eng. and Am. Rev. hist., and local.

Woodward, Samuel Bayard, 58 Pearl st., Worcester, Mass. A. B., S. M.

Woody, Thomas, box 11, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Woolsey, Theodore Salisbury, New Haven, Conn. A. B., LL. B., A. M., LL. D.; prof. emeritus, Yale Univ.; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., New Haven Col. Hist. Soc. Dipl. hist.

Wrench, Jesse Erwin, 1815 University ave., Columbia, Mo. A. B.; assoc. prof. European hist.; mem. Mo. Hist. Soc., Mo. St. Teachers Assn., Am. Oriental Soc. Muslim hist., esp. during Middle Ages.

Wright, Albert Hazen, McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; asst. prof. zoology; mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. (fellow), Am. Zool. Soc., Am. Soc. Ichthyologists, Biol. Soc. of Wash., N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc. N. Am. travels prior to 1870.

Wright, Allen Henry, City Hall, San Diego, Calif. City clerk; mem. Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Am. Asiatic Assn., League for Constructive Immigration Legislation. Lincolniana and Pacific Coast hist.

Wright, C. T. Hagberg, London Library, 14 St. James square, London, S. W., England. Librarian.

Wright, Henry Burt, 20 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn. A. B., Ph. D.; prof. of Christian methods, Yale Univ.; mem. Am. Soc. Church Hist., N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Oakham Hist. Soc. (sec.). Hist. of religious movements.

***Wright, Henry O.**, 315 Investment bldg., Los Angelos, Calif. Salesman, Nat. Life Ins. Co., U. S. A.

Wright, John Kirtland, care American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th st., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M. Hist. geog., hist. of geog. sci.

Wright, Maj. John Womack, General Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C. LL. B.; major in U. S. Army. U. S. mil. hist.

Wright, Dr. Jonathan, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. A. B., M. D.; writer; mem. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (fellow), Am. Assn. Advancement Sci., Am. Geog. Soc., Am. Anthrop. Assn., Am. Sociol. Assn., Archaeol. Inst. Am. Medical hist.

Wriston Henry Merritt, 63 Howe ave., Middletown, Conn. (until June, 1921, 29 Fairmont ave., West Somerville, Mass.) A. B., A. M.; assoc. prof. hist., Wesleyan Univ., on leave of absence as ex. sec., Wesleyan Endowment Campaign; mem. Am. Pol. Sci. Assn., Middlesex Co. Hist. Soc. U. S. dipl. hist.

Wrong, George MacKinnon, 467 Jarvis st., Toronto, Canada. A. M.; prof. hist., Univ. of Toronto; mem. Royal Hist. Soc. of Canada (fellow), Royal Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc. Canadian hist.

Wroth, Lawrence C., 215 E. Preston st., Baltimore, Md. A. B.; 1st asst. libn., Enoch Pratt Free Lib.; mem. Md. Hist. Soc. Am. hist., local, pioneer, and Indian; Am. biog.

Wyckoff, Charles Truman, 216 S. Glenwood ave., Peoria, Ill. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dean of men, and head dept. hist., Bradley Polytechnic Inst. Mod. European and econ. hist.

Wylie, Jessie Louise, box 49, Utica, Ill. A. B.; teacher hist. and French; mem. Ill. St. Teachers Assn. U. S. hist., mod. const.

Wynne, John J., 23 E. 41st st., New York, N. Y. A. B., S. J.; ed. Cath. Encyclopedia; libn. Fordham Univ.

Wynne, John Peter, Agricultural College, Miss. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof. edn. and sociol.; mem. Miss. Hist. Soc. Am. hist.

***YAGER, Arthur**, Georgetown, Ky. Ph. D., LL. D.

Yeager, William Allison, 528 N. Charlotte st., Pottstown, Pa. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist., Pottstown H. S.; mem. Pa. St. Teachers Assn. Am. hist.

Young, Helen Louise, 50 Morningside drive, New York, N. Y. A. B., Ph. D.; assoc. prof., Hunter Coll.; mem. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Md. Mod. European hist.

Young, Miss Jeffie, 1715 Grand ave., Chickasha, Okla. A. B.; tchr. hist. Prep. School, Okla. Coll. for Women. Am. hist.

Young, Levi Edgar, Salt Lake City, Utah. S. B., A. M.

Young, Walter Stevens, 24 Oread st., Worcester, Mass. S. B.

ZÉLIQZON, Maurice M., 18, The Appollo, 1902 E. 59th st., Cleveland, Ohio. Ph. D.; corresp. sec., Am. Institute of Anthropology; mem. Société d'Anthropologie (Paris), Institut de Psychologie (Paris), Société de la Revolution Française. French Rev.

Zeller, Julius C., Bolivar County Agricultural School, Cleveland, Miss. A. B., O. B., D. B., A. M., D. D., D. C. L.; educator, planter, State senator; rural welfare work; mem. Am. Soc. Pol. and Soc. Sci., N. E. A., Ill. St. Hist. Soc., Miss. St. Hist. Soc. Hist. of state edn. legislation.

Zembrod, Alfred Charles, 456 W. 4th st., Lexington, Ky. A. M.; head dept. Romance languages, Univ. of Ky.; mem. Mod. Language Assn. of N. Am., N. E. A. European hist., and hist. of civilization.

Zimmerman, Joseph Louis, Rue Frederic Lint 17, Louvain, Belgium.

Zook, George Frederick, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. A. B., A. M., Ph. D.; dir., Division of Higher Education. Mod. European and Eng. hist.

INSTITUTIONS.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Tempe Normal School Library, Tempe, Ariz.

Hendrix College Library, Conway, Ark.

Alameda Free Public Library, Alameda, Calif.

The Library, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Southern Branch, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Occidental College Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

Pasadena Public Library, Pasadena, Calif.

California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.

San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, Calif.

Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University, Calif.

The Public Library, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

Yale Historical Seminary, 25 University Library bldg., New Haven, Conn.

The Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C.

Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

University of Georgia Library, Athens, Ga.

Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

Carnegie Public Library, Boise, Idaho.

Chicago Historical Society, 632 Dearborn ave., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

University of Chicago Library, Chicago, Ill.

Virginia Library, McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.

Haish Library, Northern Illinois State Normal School, De Kalb, Ill.

Elmhurst College Library, Elmhurst, Ill.

Evanston Public Library, Evanston, Ill.

Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
Galesburg Free Public Library, Galesburg, Ill.
Illinois College Library, Jacksonville, Ill.
The Library, Western Illinois State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
Rockford College Library, Rockford, Ill.
Rockford Public Library, Rockford, Ill.
Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Ind.
Franklin College Library, Franklin, Ind.
De Pauw University Library, Greencastle, Ind.
Indiana State Library, State Capitol, Indianapolis, Ind.
Logansport Public Library, Logansport, Ind.
The Public Library, Muncie, Ind.

Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
Iowa State Teachers College Library, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Davenport Public Library, Davenport, Iowa.
Drake University Library, Des Moines, Iowa.
Simpson College Library, Indianola, Iowa.
P. M. Musser Public Library, Muscatine, Iowa.
Morningside College Library, Sioux City, Iowa.

Emporia Free Library, Emporia, Kans.
Kansas State University Library, Lawrence, Kans.
Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan, Kans.
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kans.
Wichita City Library, Wichita, Kans.

The Library, State University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
The Filson Club, 404 Keller bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Library, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 500 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.
Tulane University Library, St. Charles ave., New Orleans, La.

Maine State Library, Augusta, Me.
University of Maine Library, Orono, Me.

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
Goucher College Library, Baltimore, Md.
Maryland State College Library, College Park, Md.
Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon st., Boston, Mass.
Library of Boston University, 688 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.
Congregational Library, 14 Beacon st., Boston, Mass.
Simmons College Library, the Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Social Law Library, Boston, 9, Mass.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.
The Public Library, Brookline, Mass.
Andover-Harvard Theological Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Radcliffe College Library, 10 Garden st., Cambridge, Mass.
Public Library, Greenfield, Mass.
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.
Lee Library Association, Lee, Mass.
Malden Public Library, Malden, Mass.
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.
Smith College Library, Northampton, Mass.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Salem Public Library, Salem, Mass.
Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley, Mass.
City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.
Tufts College Library, Tufts College, Mass.
Free Public Library, Watertown, Mass.
Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.
Free Public Library, 12 Elm st., Worcester, Mass.
College Library, Albion, Mich.
The Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Peter White Public Library, Marquette, Mich.
Central State Normal School Library, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Michigan State Normal College Library, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Minneapolis Athenaeum, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Mo.
Central College Library, Fayette, Mo.
William Jewell College Library, Liberty, Mo.
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo.
Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Missoula Public Library, Missoula, Mont.
University of Montana Library, Missoula, Mont.
Lincoln City Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Nebr.

Omaha Public Library and Museum, Omaha, Nebr.
University Library, Reno, Nev.
New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
New Hampshire College Library, Durham, N. H.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
Laconia Public Library, Laconia, N. H.
City Library, Manchester, N. H.
Free Public Library, Montclair, N. J.
Newark Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
Rutgers College Library, New Brunswick, N. J.
The Public Library, Plainfield, N. J.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.
Alfred University Reading Room, Alfred, N. Y.
Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Ryerson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo Historical Society, Historical bldg., Delaware Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
Herring Library, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.
Hobart College Library, Geneva, N. Y.
Queens Borough Public Library, 402 Fulton st., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.
Bryson Library, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Mercantile Library, Astor place, New York, N. Y.
New York Public Library, 476 5th ave., New York, N. Y.
New York Society Library, 109 University place, New York, N. Y.
New York University Library, University Heights, New York, N. Y.
Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 126th st., New York, N. Y.
Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Syracuse University Historical Association, Hall of Languages, Syracuse, N. Y.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Trinity College Library, Durham, N. C.
Meredith College Library, Raleigh, N. C.
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N. C.
The Library University of North Dakota, University, N. Dak.
The Municipal University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.
Ohio University Library, Athens, Ohio.
University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Public Library, Reference Department, 1375 Euclid ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
Marietta College Library, Marietta, Ohio.
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio.
Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio

Wooster University Library, Wooster, Ohio.
Antioch College Library, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.
University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Oreg.
Library Association of Portland, Portland, Oreg.
Altoona Mechanics' Library, Altoona, Pa.
Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Wilson College Library, Chambersburg, Pa.
The Library, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.
Carnegie Free Library, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Meadville Theological School Library, Meadville, Pa.
The Free Public Library of Philadelphia, 13th and Locust sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Friends Free Library, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Library, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.
* **Naval War College**, Newport, R. I.
Library of Brown University, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.
Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I.
University of South Carolina Library, Columbia, S. C.
University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Texas State Library, Austin, Texas.
The Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library, Houston, Texas.
The Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Texas.
The Public Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.
Norwich University Library, Northfield, Vt.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.
State Normal School Library, East Radford, Va.
The Library, Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Charles L. Cocke Memorial Library, Hollins College, Hollins, Va.
Richmond College Library, Richmond, Va.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
Library of the University of Virginia, University, Va.
Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Bethany College Library, Bethany, W. Va.
West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, W. Va.
Samuel Appleton Library, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

Beloit College Library, Beloit, Wis.

State Normal School, La Crosse, Wis.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.

Superior Public Library, Superior, Wis.

Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

The Public Library, London, Ont., Canada.

Western University Library, London, Ont., Canada.

McGill University Library, Montreal, Queb., Canada.

Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

The Public Archives, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

The Provincial Library of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C., Canada.

Bibilioteca Nacional, Habana, Cuba.

Public Record Office Library, Chancery lane, London, W. C. 2, England.

The Royal Historical Society, 22 Russell square, London, W. C., England.

Bibliothèque de l'Université, rue Jean Bart, Lille (Nord), France.

Bibliothèque Universitaire et Régionale, Strasbourg, Alsace, France.

Historisch Genootschap, care Prof. Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman, Willem de Zwijgerstraat 1, Utrecht, Holland.

The Norwegian Nobel Institute, Drammensvei 19, Kristiania, Norway.

MEMBERS ADDED NOVEMBER 1, 1920, TO JANUARY 15, 1921.

Allen, Katharine, 228 Langdon st., Madison, Wis. Ph. D.; asst. prof. Latin, Univ. of Wis.

Andressohn, John Carl, 803 State st., Madison, Wis. A. M.; asst. in hist., Univ. of Wis.

Barbour, George Willis, 308 N. Adams ave., Mason City, Iowa. A. B., A. M.; head dept. hist., Mason City Junior Coll.; instr. in hist., Mason City H. S.

Berdahl, Clarence A., 105 E. Healey st., Champaign, Ill. Ph. D.; instr. in pol. sci., Univ. of Ill.

Bjork, David K., 1328 Oxford st., Berkeley, Calif. A. B., A. M.; asst. in hist., Univ. of Calif.

Bridges, Samuel G., 2109 Walnut st., Cedar Falls, Iowa. A. M.; prof. hist.

Brock, Pope Furman, 308 Georgia Casualty bldg., Macon, Ga.

Carter, Maj. Gen. William Harding, 2125 Bancroft pl. nw., Washington, D. C. Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, retired.

Christian, Rev. William Asbury, Blackstone College, Blackstone, Va. A. M., D. B., D. D.; pres. Blackstone Coll.

Clark, Allen C., 816 14th st. nw., Washington, D. C.

Clark, Elise Thomson, 916 W. Grace st., Richmond, Va.

Clarkson, Jesse Dunsmore, Hartley Hall, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y. A. B., A. M.

Collier, Frank W., Florence Court w., Washington, D. C. A. B., S. T. B., Ph. D.; dir. of res. and prof. philos., American Univ.

Collins, Rev. Ross William, Union Theological Seminary, 600 W. 122d st., New York, N. Y. Philip Schaff asst. in Church hist.

Collord, James H., Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. A. B.

Crouse, Nellis M., 200 Overlook road, Ithaca, N. Y.

Decker, Charles, box 56, Narberth, Pa.

Duncan, Rev. George S., 2900 7th st. ne., Washington, D. C. Ph. D.

Eckenrode, Hamilton James, Westmoreland Club, Richmond, Va. Ph. D.; Sec. So. Hist. Soc., mem. Va. War Hist. Comm.

Eriksson, Erik McKinley, box 52, Iowa City, Iowa. A. B.; student, dept. hist., Univ. of Iowa.

Falck, Grace Beatrice, Cannon Falls, Minn. A. B., A. M.; teacher hist., Coll. Prep. and Graduate Schools, The Mary Lyon School, Swarthmore, Pa.

Ferrell, Clyde Miser, 722 W. Johnson st., Madison, Wis. A. B.; asst. in hist., Univ. of Wis.

Gazley, John G., 704 Hamilton hall, Columbia Univ, New York, N. Y. A. M.; asst. in hist.

Gerlough, L. S., 3711 Mississippi st., San Diego, Calif. Head dept. hist., San Diego H. S. and Junior Coll.

Gould, Florence Louise, Straight College, New Orleans, La. Instr. in hist. and supervisor.

Graves, William Brooke, 506 Dryden road, Ithaca, N. Y. Student and asst. in Am. hist., Cornell Univ.

Green, Clarence, 109 N. Broadway, Butler, Ind. A. B.

Hall, Courtney Robert, University School, Cleveland, Ohio. A. B.; master of hist., Univ. School; graduate student in hist., Western Reserve Univ.

Harrison, M. Ella, 1617 Eutaw pl., Baltimore, Md. Ph. B., A. M.; teacher hist., Western H. S.

Hartman, Amos William, 410 S. Madison st., Iowa City, Iowa. A. B.; student in hist., State Univ. of Iowa.

Heathcote, Charles William, 430 S. 4th st., Darby, Pa. Ph. D.; prof. Church hist. and religious edn., Temple Univ.

Hoff, Eula, 3519 Front st., San Diego, Calif. High school student.

Ketcham, Eugene Paul, 141 E. North ave., Baltimore, Md.

Kilness, Gideon W., University Club, Madison, Wis.

Kinnicutt, Lincoln Newton, 72 Cedar st., Worcester, Mass.

Korff, Baron Serge Alexander, 1021 15th st. nw., Washington, D. C. LL. D.; professor.

Leffler, Emil, 719 Lexington ave., New York, N. Y. A. B.

* **Lichtenstein, Gaston,** 2527 Stuart ave., Richmond, Va. B. H. L.; cor. sec., Matthew Fontaine Maury Assn.

Louderback, Fannie E., Shenandoah, Page Co., Va. Teacher hist., Shenandoah H. S.

Mauelshagen, Carl, jr., 403 Montgomery st., Pullman, Wash. S. B., A. M.; actg. asst. Prof. European hist., Wash. State Coll.

Mitchell, Alanson Dook, 501 Minnesota ave, Chickasha, Okla. A. B.; prin. Senior H. S.

Myrick, Stephen Stanton, 2050 Vine st., Los Angeles, Calif. Head dept. soc. sci., Hollywood H. S.; lecturer in foreign trade, Univ. of So. Calif.

Nash, John W., 2202 Van Hise ave., Madison, Wis. A. M.; Adams fellow, mod. European hist., Univ. of Wis.

Owen, Mrs. Marie B., Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala. Dir. Dept. of Archives and Hist.

Parmenter, Eleanor, Normal School, Trenton, N. J. S. B.; teacher hist.

Pierce, Bessie L., 1139 E. Court st., Iowa City, Iowa. Assoc. in dept. hist., State Univ. of Iowa; head dept. hist., University H. S.

Pratt, Julius William, Department of English, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof.

Prince, L. Bradford, 20 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y. LL. B., LL. D.; mem. Am. Numismatic Soc. (hon.), Mo. Hist. Soc. (hon.), Kansas Hist. Soc. (hon.), Wis. Hist. Soc. (hon.), Texas Hist. Soc. (cor.), Minn. Hist. Soc. (cor.). Southwestern hist., Spanish-Am. hist.

Putney, Albert H., 1907 F st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B., Ph. D., LL. B., D. C. L., LL. D.; Dean, School of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence and Citizenship, Am. Univ.

Richardson, Mrs. Hester Dorsey, The Donald Hotel, 1012 13th st. nw., Washington, D. C.

Robbins, Fannie E. W. (Mrs. S. B), 17 W. Uintah st., Colorado Springs, Colo. Pd. M., A. M.

Royce, Rev. G. Monroe, "Nepahwin," r. d. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

Sands, Alexander H., 1518 West ave., Richmond, Va. Attorney at law.

Santo, Hisato Asbury, 88 University of Illinois P. O., Urbana, Ill. A. B.; graduate student, Univ. of Ill.

Schieber, Clara Eve, Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Okla. S. B., A. M., Ph. D.; head dept. hist. and sociol.

Seymour, Charles Francis, Long Beach High School, Long Beach, Calif. A. M., D. B.; head dept. soc. sci.

Shire, Ann Matilda, Wisconsin High School, Madison, Wis. A. B.; staff teacher.

Smith, C. Henry, Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio. Ph. D.

Stockton, Rear Admiral Charles Herbert, 2017 O st. nw., Washington, D. C. Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, retired.

Stubbs, T. J., jr., John Marshall High School, Richmond, Va. A. B., A. M.; asst. prin. and head dept. hist.

Sturdy, Henry Francis, Department of English, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. A. B., A. M.; asst. prof.

Theodosius, Sister, 2209 Monroe st., Madison, Wis. A. B.; prin. Sacred Heart Acad.

Valle, Prof. Rafael Heliodoro, box 3294, U st. P. O., Washington, D. C. Sec. Honduras Special Mission.

Williams, Lewis C., r. f. d. Cary st. road, Richmond, Va. A. B., A. M.; lawyer.

Wilson, J. Scott, 2827 W. Grace st., Richmond, Va. Student, Univ. of Richmond.

Wright, Mary Edmondson, box 73, Ashland, Va. Librarian.

Yoder, Bertha A., 1225 Euclid st. nw., Washington, D. C. A. B.; teacher dept. hist., Western H. S.

Young, Indiana Constance, Edgewood apartments, 8 Ohio st., South Norfolk, Va. Teacher hist. and sci., South Norfolk H. S.

School District No. 1, Missoula, Missoula Co., Mont.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

The Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.

INDEX.

Compiled by H. S. Parsons, Library of Congress.

Abbot, C. G., letter of submittal to Cong., 3.

Abbott, Wilbur C., of Herbert Baxter Adams prize com. (1919), 23, 41.

Account of the English Discoveries and Settlements in America, 205.

Adams, C. K., *Manual of Hist. Lit.*, 39.

Adams, George B., life councilor, A. H. A., 16; at council meeting, 37; of com. on nominations for corres. and hon. membership (1919), 38.

Adams, Henry, memoir, 36, 71–72; death of, 46; articles on, in *Am. Hist. Rev.*, 58; *Letter to Am. Teachers of Hist.*, 80–84.

Adams, John Q., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247.

Adams, Seth, Merino sheep imported by, 101.

Africa, diplomatic hist., 63.

Agricola, *pseud.*, *Hints to Emigrants on the Choice of New Lands, &c.*, 281.

Agricultural exhibitions, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 256–259, 304, 305–307, 308, 309, 318, 319–323, 333, 334–337, 344, 346–349. *See also* Judges; Premiums.

Agricultural experiments, mode of conducting, 289.

Agricultural implements, manufactory proposed, 250, 276–277, 279; premiums for, 255, 294, 305, 306, 313, 320, 328–329, 334, 335, 340–341, 346, 348; committee of judges, 313, 323, 329, 337, 341.

Agricultural laborers, in Sweden, 235; in England, 235.

Agricultural machinery, com. of Albemarle Agricultural Soc. to report, 280.

Agricultural pests, 344.

Agricultural products, average price level, 122, 146; export of, 122, 145, 224–225, 227–230.

Agricultural societies, Albemarle Agricultural Soc. president's address presented to, 282.

Agricultural Society of Albemarle. *See* Albemarle Agricultural Soc.

Agricultural Society of Virginia, address of Jas. Madison presented to, 280.

Agriculture, annals of, 212; English, 224, 224*n*; of the U. S., 224*n*; professorship at the University of Va., 253–254, 259, 298–299, 300–301; rights of, 289.

Alabama, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.

Albemarle Agricultural Society, early days of 241–259; MINUTE BOOK, 261–349.

Alexander, Eli, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 279, 282, 283, 284, 303, 323.

Ambler, Charles H., chairman of nominating com (1919), 23.

American Audit Co., audit of A. H. A. treas. accts., 38, 50.

American Economic Review, paper in, 55*n*.

American educational and scientific enterprises in the Ottoman Empire, A. H. A. special com. (1919), 24; report at council meeting, 39.

American Exchange Nat. Bank of N. Y. C., stock sale, 38.

American Farmer, 254, 284, 287, 289, 291, 304, 308, 347.

American federalism, 55*n*.

American Historical Association, act of incorporation, 5; constitution, 11–12; by-laws, 13; officers elected for 1918, 15; terms of office, 19–21; committees (1919), 23–24; organization and activities 25–27; historical prizes, 29–31; records to be printed, 38; deficit fund, 38; anniv. of organization, 43; membership, 44–45, 65–66; deaths (1918), 46; 35th anniv., 46; *Reports* (1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918), 54–55; disposal of publications, 56–57, 59. *See also* Annual meeting; Dues; Executive council; Finances.

American Historical Review, board of editors (1919), 23, 42; reprints and presidential addresses, 36; supplied A. H. A. members in military service, 37, 45; supplied Univ. of Lille, 38, 45; report of board at council meeting, 40; anniv. vol. of essays from, 43, 58; report of treas. (1918), 52; papers in 55, 58; report of editors (1918), 58–59.

American history, writings on, 60–62; letter to teachers, 80.

American Husbandry, Mitchell, 211–212, 213–214, 216, 217, 218.

American Library Association, com. to compile bibl. of gen. hist., 39.

American literature, 77.

American manufactures. *See* Manufactures.

American Medical and Philosophical Register, v. 4, 204.

American Philological Association, paper in *Transactions*, 55*n*.

American Political Science Association, council approves plan for university center, 43.

American Political Science Review, paper in, 55*n*.

American Revolution, *Colonial Merchants*, 36; effect on sheep raising, 98; map used by peace council at close of, 207.

American Society of Agronomy, *Journal*, *v .11*, 212*n*.

American Society of Church History, paper in *Papers*, 55*n*.

American travel, bibl., 39, 57.

Amerikanische Concurrenz, Peez, 227*n*.

Ames, Herman V., of pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 42.

Ancon sheep, 98.

Anderson, Dice R., of hist. MSS. comm. (1919), 23, 41.
Anderson, F. M., of com. on military hist. prize (1919), 24; *Diplomatic Hist. of Europe, Asia, and Africa since 1870*, 63.
Anderson, Overton C., of Albemarle Agricultura, Soc., 296, 297, 303.
Anglo-Saxons, church councils of, 55*n*.
Angular balance, 312.
Animals, form of, 293; premiums for breeding, 305, 306.
Annals of Agriculture, Young, 212.
Annual meeting of A. H. A., program com. (1919), 23; local com. (1919), 23; PROCEEDINGS (1918), 33-68; abandoned (1918), 35; place of meeting (1919), 36; program of abandoned meeting (1918), 66-68.
Archæological Institute of Am., A. H. A. council associated with, 40.
Archives building, national, reported progress in plans, 42.
Argyle, *Duke of*, 203.
Arizona, sheep in, 137, 140, 152, 153, 157, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Arkansas, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Arlington improved sheep, 99.
Arlington Sheepshearing, 99.
Ashby or Ashly, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 296, 297, 303, 345.
Ashley, *Mrs.*, paid two dollars to, 343.
Asia, preservation of monuments, 40; diplomatic hist., 63; sheep in, 155-156.
Assyrians, cited, 79.
Austin, Stephen F., pub. of papers approved, 37, 53-54.
Australasia, Merinos bought, 130; wool exports, 143.
Australia, wool clip of, 154.
Avery, Elroy M., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Aydelotte, Frank, director, War Dept. war issues course, 64.
Ayer, J. C., *jr.*, *Church Councils of the Anglo-Saxons*, 55*n*.
Azan, *Lt. Col.* Paul, *Functions of an Historical Section of a Gen. Staff*, 55*n*.

Babylonians, cited, 79.
Background of Amer. Federalism, McLaughlin, 55*n*.
Bacon, export of, 122.
Bagley, William C., of com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42.
Bakewell, —, sheep breeding, 100.
Baldwin, Simeon E., life councilor, A. H. A., 15.
Barbary sheep, 100.
Barbour, James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 244, 247, 252, 263, 270, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287, 292, 293, 294, 298, 300, 301, 303, 349; pres. Albemarle Agri. Soc., 256, 258, 307, 310, 311, 312; *On Lawler Wheat*, 283.
Barbour, Philip P., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 263, 269, 271, 279, 298, 303, 310, 345.
Barker, Eugene C., of pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 42; ed. Austin papers, 37, 53-54.
Barley, price in Great Britain, 232; specimen received from J. S. Skinner, 290.
Barrie, George, death of, 46.
Barron, James, *Rape Seed*, 291; description of plough with 5 coulters, 291.
Barshare plow, 313.
Bartram, John, cited, 201, 203, 205.
Beans, from Pacific Ocean, 298.
Beard, C. A., of com. on organization o funiversity center for higher studies in Washington (1919), 43
Becker, Carl, ed. *Am. Hist. Rev.* (1919), 23; of special com. on policy (1919), 24.
Bed ticking, premium for, 327.
Bedford, —, premium for plowing, 329.
Beef, price of, 121, 134; export of, 122, 145, 225, 228; shipped by refrigeration, 231-232.
Benton, Elbert J., chairman, program com. (1919), 23, 43; of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Bibb, William A., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc. 308, 310.
Bibliographies, literature cited rel. to sheep industry, 167-178.
Bibliography, A. H. A. com. (1919), 23.42; report at council meeting, 39; to cooperate with com. of A. L. A., 39; report (1918), 57-58.
Bibliotheca Americana Nova, Rich, 209*n*, 212.
Biddle, Nicholas, resolution of thanks to, 304; hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 304.
Bingham, C. W., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Blättermann, *Dr.* George, 258, 323.
Blain, Alexander, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 279, 281, 303.
Blankets, premiums for, 257, 307, 316, 320, 326, 335, 347
Bliss, Eugene F., death of, 46.
Bloomington, Ind., wheat from, 114.
Boak, A. E. R., of program com. (1919), 23, 43.
Bogardus, Frank S., of com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42.
Bolling, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 270, 303, 322.
Bolton, Herbert E., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16.
Bonham, Milledge L., *jr.*, chairman milit. hist. prize com. (1919), 24, 31.
Bonnat, —, cited, 88.
Bonnets, premiums for, 257, 307, 316, 317, 320, 326, 327, 335, 341.
Boston, Mass., price of butter and cheese, 121, 125-126; price of wool, 124, 126; small-pox in (1752), 217.
Botanical genera, new, 202.
Botsford, G. W., *Roman Imperialism*, 55*n*.
Bott fly, 283.
Bourne, Henry E., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16; of program com. (1919), 23, 43; of local com. (1919), 23, 43; at council meeting, 35, 37; of com. on rel. with *Historical Outlook* (1919), 42.
Bowcock, John, *sr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 343, 344.
Boyd, Allen R., of com. on military hist. prize (1919) 24.
Bramham, *Miss* Gilly, purse exhibited by, 341.
Bramham, *Dr.* Horace, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 319, 345.
Bramham, Ludlow, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303, 345.
Bramham, Nimrod, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 254, 269, 270, 276, 279, 283, 284, 287, 288, 290, 291, 293, 294, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, 310, 311, 319, 323, 324, 329, 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 343, 344.
Bramham, *Mrs.* Peggy, prize for butter, 258, 342.
Brazilian centenary, com. on the. *See* Historical congress at Rio de Janeiro, A. H. A. special com.

Brasilian Historical and Geographical Institute. *See* Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro.
Breasted, James H., of special com. on Am. educa. and scientific enterprises in Ottoman Empire (1919), 24.
Brent, Wm., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 302.
Brewer, William H., *Report on the Cereal Production of the U. S.*, 235, 235*n*.
Brief History of the Sheep Industry in the U. S., Connor, 89–197.
British Empire, in America, 209, 210, 215–216, 217, 218.
Broadcloth prices, 104.
Broadhead, Achilles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 311, 316, 317, 324, 325, 337, 339, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346.
Brockman, John, premium on wheat cradle, 340–341.
Brokenbrough, Arthur J. or F., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Brooks, R. P., ed. Calhoun papers, 52–53.
Brown, *Dr.* Charles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 310, 339, 345.
Brown, Joel W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 333, 338, 345.
Bryant, William C., cited, 77.
Buck, Solon J., of pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 42; of com. on report of work of state hist. institutions (1918), 63.
Buffalo, N. Y., wool depot opened, 128.
Bureau of Education. *See* U. S. Bureau of Education.
Burnley, Seth, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 310, 319, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345.
Burr, George L., life councilor, A. H. A., 16; at council meeting, 35, 37; memoir of A. D. White 40, 69–70.
Bute, *Lord*, 208, 211.
Butter, price of, 121, 122, 126; export of, 122; average per cow, 125; premium for, 258, 320, 321, 325, 326, 335, 342; committee of judges, 337, 342.
Byars, James, 254, 301.

Cabell, John C., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247.
Cabell, Joseph C., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 244, 247, 263, 264, 269, 270, 271, 276, 278, 279, 281, 290, 296, 303, 308, 331.
Cabell, William H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Caird, *Sir* James, cited, 233; *Prairie Farming in America*, 237–238, 238*n*.
Calhoun, —, publication of papers, 52–53.
California, sheep in, 118, 119, 132, 135, 136, 137, 140, 141, 145, 157, 179, 180, 191; gold discoveries in, 121*n*; average weight of wool per fleece, 197.
Campbell, George, Merinos exhibited at Hamburg, 130.
Campbell, John, 206.
Campbell, John R., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 270, 280, 303, 323, 337.
Canada, sheep in, 121, 161; wool imported from, 132; fur trade, 217.
Carpeting, premiums for, 306, 316, 320, 326, 335, 341, 346.
Carr, Daniel F., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 269, 270, 279, 280, 282, 284, 287, 290, 303, 304, 311, 323, 325, 331, 337, 339, 345.
Carr, *Dr.* Frank, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 259, 263, 264, 269, 270, 271, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 290, 291, 293, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 308, 311, 317, 318, 323, 324, 325, 330, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 343, 344, 345, 348, 349; premium for wine, 258, 280, 343.
Carr, James O., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269 270, 282, 284, 296, 300, 301, 303, 310, 331, 337, 338, 339, 345.
Carr, Jonathan B., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310.
Carr, *Mrs.* Maria D., counterpane premium, 316; linen drilling exhibited by, 341.
Carr, *Col.* Samuel, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 255, 257, 263, 269, 271, 275, 280, 297, 303, 304, 315, 317, 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 343.
Carrier, Lyman, Dr. John Mitchell, Naturalist, Cartographer, and Historian, 199–219.
Carter, *Dr.* Charles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Carter, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 311.
Carter, John C., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 337, 345.
Cary, Miles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247,270, 303, 345.
Cary, Wilson J., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 254, 263, 270, 296, 302.
Cathcart, Wallace H., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Cattle, cost of shipment to N. Y., 123; export of, 145, 225, 227, 228; number in U. S., 145; price in Great Britain, 232; premiums, 255, 257, 305, 306, 314, 319, 321, 330–331, 334, 335, 340, 346, 348; value of corncobs as food for, 283; committee of judges, 314, 323, 331, 337, 340.
Central Agricultural Soc. of France, 257.
Central Gazette, Staunton, Va., 254, 292, 296, 304, 308, 312, 322, 323, 325, 333, 336.
Central West. *See* Middle West.
Cereals, production in U. S., 235*n*.
Chalons, France, nat. flock of Merinos at, 101.
Chandler, Charles L., of special com. hist. cong. at Rio de Janeiro (1919), 24, 59.
Chandler, Julian A. C., of com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42.
Channing, Edward, 1st vice pres. A. H. A. (1918), 15; at council meeting, 35, 37.
Chapman, Renolds, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 293, 303.
Charlottesville, Va., Albemarle Agricultural Society organized at, 243.
Cheese, price of, 121, 122, 125; export of, 122, 225; premium for, 258, 335, 342, 347, 348; committee of judges, 337, 342.
Chelmsford, Mass., weaver, 96.
Cheyney, Edward P., chairman board of editors, *Am. Hist. Rev.* (1919), 23, 40, 42; at council meeting, 36, 37; report of editors *Am. Hist. Rev.* (1918), 58–59.
Chicago, Ill., grain prices in, 113, 121, 124; hog prices in, 114; wool depot opened, 128; sheep quarantine, 158.
China, sheep in, 155–156; sample of wheat from, 304.
Chinese, cited, 79.
Chisholm, A. S., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Chourros sheep, 136.
Chrisman, George, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 343, 344, 349.

Christians, cited, 79.
Church Councils of the Anglo-Saxons, Ayer, 55*n*.
Cincinnati, Ohio, price of hogs in, 114, 121; price of beef in, 114, 121.
Civil War, Amer. manufacturers during, 55*n*; effect on sheep industry, 128–133, 163; England's need of wheat and cotton during, 224.
Clark, A. Howard, curator A. H. A. (1918), 15; resolutions upon death of, 36.
Clark, Arthur H., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Clark, Robert C., of ex. com. P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Clark, Victor S., studies of current German press, 63.
Clark, W. S., *Notes on Amer. Manufacturers during the Civil War*, 55*n*.
Clarke, James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 303, 311, 314, 322, 323, 324, 331, 337, 339, 341, 344.
Cleveland, Frederick A., editor *Democracy in Reconstruction*, 64.
Cline, Henry, *On the Form of Animals*, 293
Cloth, premiums for, 306, 307, 320, 326, 335, 341, 346.
Clothes, premiums for domestic, 258, 320, 326, 335, 341, 346, 347.
Clover seed, machine for cleaning, 281; implement for gathering, 289.
Coating, premium for, 335, 341, 347.
Cock, Andrew, letter describing corn planter, 293.
Cocke, *Dr.* Charles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 269, 272, 276, 287, 292, 293, 296, 297, 302, 303, 308, 310, 333, 337.
Cocke, James P., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 303.
Cocke, *Gen.* John H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 243, 244, 247, 253, 263, 264, 269, 270, 271, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 287, 288, 290, 291, 294, 298, 303, 308, 309, 323, 324, 325, 328, 337, 338; papers on Hessian fly, 248, 271, 275; letter on manuring for wheat upon fallow land, 283; memoir upon peach trees, 283; remarks upon rotation of crops, 289; horse exhibited by, 328; premium on jack, 328.
Cocke, Smith, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 287, 292, 302.
Coffman, Jos., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 314.
Coker, James L., death of, 46.
Colden, *Dr.* Cadwallader, 204.
Cole, Arthur C., of Justin Winsor prize com. (1919), 23, 41.
Coleman, *Dr.* Benjamin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 282, 283, 303; letter on culture of turnips, 282.
Coleman, Christopher B., of nominating com. (1919) 23.
Coles, Isaac A., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247 251, 263, 269, 270, 271, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 302, 323, 324, 345; horse premiums, 339 340.
Coles, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 269, 271, 278, 279, 282, 284, 287, 288, 291, 293, 300, 303, 308, 323, 324, 336, 337, 341.
Coles, John B., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 324, 339, 345; horse premium, 339, 340.
Coles, Tucker, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 269, 270, 276, 278, 284, 296, 297, 303, 308, 309, 311, 315, 323, 324, 325, 330, 333, 336, 337, 338, 339.
Coles, Walter, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 287, 293, 296, 303, 308, 311, 324, 337, 339, 340;, letter on new mode of potato culture, 293; horse premiums, 314-315, 339.
Collected Materials for the Study of the War, McKinley, 58.
Collinson, Peter, cited, 201, 202, 203, 204, 207.
Colman, *Dr.* Benjamin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 290, 296; recommends shoeing oxen, 291; letter upon millet, 293.
Colonial Merchants and the Am. Rev., Schlesinger, 36.
Colonial sheep husbandry, 95–96.
Colonial wool market, 96.
Colorado, sheep in, 138, 140, 157, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Columbia University; *Studies in Hist., Economics, and Pub. Law*, 36.
Columbian Agricultural Soc., exhibition at Georgetown, D. C., 255.
Commercial treaties, 55*n*.
Committees of A. H. A., members (1919), 23–24. *See also* names of particular committees.
Conference of historical societies, sec. (1919), 23; report of sec. (1918), 62.
Connecticut, sheep in, 93, 95, 101, 190; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Connecticut in Transition, Purcell, 54, 56.
Connecticut Valley, sheep, 94
Connor, L. G., BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN THE U. S., 89–197.
Connor, R. D. W., of pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 42; of com. on report of work of state hist. institutions (1918), 63.
Constellation, Frigate, 298.
Contest in America between Great Britain and France by an Impartial Hand, 208, 210, 218.
Cooperative enterprises, in Europe, 235–236.
Copernicus, cited, 82.
Corn, export of, 122, 145; price of, 124, 129, 225; production of, 236; premiums for best, 252, 286, 294, 295, 297, 343, 349; new mode of cultivating, 282, 297.
Corn cobs, distillation of, 283.
Corn laws, effect of repeal, 234.
Corn meal, export of, 122.
Corn planter, 293, 320.
Cornwall nish, 131.
Correa de Serra, Joseph, hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 258, 284, 288, 302.
Corriedale sheep, 154.
Corwin, Edward S., of Justin Winsor prize com. (1919), 23, 41.
Costigan, E. P., *Economic Alliances, Commercial Treaties, and Tariff Adjustments*, 55*n*.
Cotswold sheep, 132, 152.
Cotton, England's need of, 224; memoir on, 283; premium for, 344, 348.
Cotton cloth, premiums for, 305, 307, 320, 326, 335, 341.
Counterpanes, premiums for, 307, 316, 320, 326, 335, 341, 347.
Cowherd, Coleby, blankets exhibited by, 257, 316, 326; of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 302, 324; horse exhibited by, 328; premium on colt, 328.
Cowherd, Reuben, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 281, 282, 302.

Cows, profits from, 125; number in U. S., 145.
Cox, Isaac J., of program com. (1919), 43.
Coxe, Tench, *Memoir on Cotton*, 283.
Craigie, Andrew, Merino sheep butchered by, 101.
Cranmer, C. R., rept. of Am. Audit Co. on A. H. A. finances, 50.
Craven, John D., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 329, 337.
Craven, John H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 255, 269, 270, 276, 280, 282, 283, 284, 287, 293, 296, 302, 303, 304, 305, 308, 309, 310, 311, 318, 319, 322, 324, 325, 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 343, 344, 345, 346; cattle premiums, 257, 314, 340; Loudon Barshare plow exhibited by, 313; horse premium, 339; constructing stone fences, and sundry pests, 343-344.
Crawford, James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 325.
Crump, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 281, 282, 303.
Cumberland River, 210.
Cunningham, Charles H., of special com. hist. cong. at Rio de Janeiro (1919), 24; *Institutional Background of Latin-American Hist.*, 55*n*.
Cunningham, *Mrs.* Henry C., death of, 46.
Curd, *Dr.* Isaac, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303, 345.
Currency of the U. S., 248.
Curtler, W. H. R., *Short History of English Agriculture*, 232*n*, 233-234, 235.
Custis, G. W. P., sheep breeding, 99.
Cycles in human development, 84.

Dabney, James W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 271, 278, 280, 282, 283, 297, 303, 309, 345.
Dabney, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 343, 344.
Dairying, increase in, 124-126.
Darlington, Wm., cited, 201*n*.
Davis, Horace, death of, 46.
Davis, John A. G., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 311, 317, 323, 324, 331, 337, 338, 345.
Davis plow, 313.
Dawson, Martin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 302, 316, 325.
Decay of Nationalism under the Roman Empire, Moore, 55*n*.
Delaine Merino sheep, 149, 163, 164.
Delaware, sheep in, 93, 94, 190; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Delessert, M., Merino ram imported by, 101.
Delimitation of Political Jurisdictions, etc., Hackett, 55*n*.
Democracy in Reconstruction, Cleveland and Schafer, 64.
Department of Agriculture. *See* U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Dickinson, Wm. R., Merino sheep bred by, 104.
Dictionary of Books Relating to America, Sabin, 212.
Dilla, *Miss*, list of periodicals, 63.
Dillenius, 203.
Dimity, premium for, 327.
Dinsmore, James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 345.
Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia, and Africa since 1870, Anderson and Hershey, 63.
Dissertatio Brevis de Principiis Botanicum et Zoologarum, Mitchell, 202.
District of Columbia, sheep in, 190.
Dissipation of mechanical energy, 81, 83, 84.
Divers, George, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 270, 303.
Divers, *Mrs.* Martha, premium for woolen knit hose, 316.
DR. JOHN MITCHELL, NATURALIST, CARTOGRAPHER AND HISTORIAN, Carrier, 199-219.
Dodd, William E., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16; of program com. (1919), 23, 43; of special com. on policy (1919), 24.
Dodge, J. R., cited, 225.
Dodge County, Nebr., sheep in, 150.
Dogs, ravages of sheep by, 148-149.
Domestic animals (diseased), dissection of, 309.
Don Pedro, Merino ram, 101.
Donaldson, Thomas, *Public Domain*, 237*n*.
Dorset sheep, 93, 94.
Douglas, *Dr.*, map of New England, 207.
Downer, Charles A., editor, *French Reader*, 63.
Downing, Charles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Drains, letter upon covered, 281.
Draper, *Mrs.* Amos G., of hist. MSS. comm. (1919), 23, 41.
Ducher, J. J. A., essay, 39, 56.
Dues, A. H. A., of members in military service, 37, 45; Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 246, 252, 268 290, 301.
Duke, James, clothes exhibited by, 258, 341; of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 323, 336, 337, 339, 345; premium on plow, 329; premium on plowing by Bedford (his driver), 329.
Duke, *Miss* Lucy A., premium on work basket, 327.
Duke, Richard, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 257, 271, 278, 283, 297, 300, 301, 303, 304, 309, 310, 311, 313, 317, 323, 325, 331, 337, 339, 341, 343, 344.
Duncalf, Frederic, of advisory board *Hist. Outlook* (1919), 23, 42.
Dunning, William A., life councilor, A. H. A., 16; at council meeting, 35, 37; vote of thanks to, 44.
Dupont de Nemours, —, Merino ram imported by, 101.
Dutch sheep, 93, 94.
Dutcher, George M., chairman, com. on bibl. (1919), 23, 39, 42; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23; at council meeting, 36, 37; report of com. on bibl. (1918), 57-58; *Selected Bibl. of the War*, 63.
Dyer, *Mrs.*, premium for woolen hose, 341.
Dyer, F. B., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Dyer, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 303.
Dyer, Samuel, *jr.*, of Albermarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 302.
Dyer, Samuel, *sr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 303, 323, 327.
Dyer, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 303.

EARLY DAYS OF THE ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, True, 241-259.
Eastman, T. C., 231.
Economic Alliances, Commercial Treaties, and Tariff Adjustments, Costigan, 55*n*.
Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century, Gibbins, 235, 235*n*.
Eddings, *Mrs.* Sarah, premium on cloth, 326.
Editorial Function in U. S. Hist., Ford, 55.

Edwards County, Ill., Merino sheep in, 104.
Egyptians, cited, 79.
Eliot, Jared, 206.
Ellman, —, sheep breeding, 100.
Emerson, R. W., cited, 77.
Emigrants, hints to, 281.
Energy, dissipation of, 81, 83, 84.
England, wool tariff changes, 107–108; importation of foodstuffs, 121, 122; wheat, 231, 235; agricultural laborers in, 235.
English Farming, Past and Present, Prothero, 224, 224*n*.
English in America, 205, 206.
English sheep breeds, 94, 100, 151.
Ephemerides Academiae Naturae Curiosum, v. 8., 202.
Erie Canal, wool transported by, 112–113; shipments by, 115*n*; drop in transportation charges, 123.
Erving, George W., hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 258, 288, 290, 302; letter upon relative value of horses and oxen in agriculture of Spain, 288.
Esarey, Logan, of hist. MSS. comm. (1919), 23, 41.
Europe, diplomatic hist., 63; production of wool in, 143; effect of Amer. food exports on, 229–236.
Evolution, 79.
Executive com. of P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Executive council of A. H. A., members (1918), 15–16; minutes of meetings (1919), 35–44; to print minutes (1898–1911), 46; (1918), 55.

Factors in the March Revolution of 1917, Harper, 55*n*.
Fagg, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 288, 290, 292, 293, 296, 297, 300, 303, 309, 310, 311, 314, 319, 322, 331, 333, 336, 337, 339, 343, 345.
Fagg, *Mrs.* John, premium on flannel, 326; premium on horse, 327.
Fairley, William, death of, 46.
Farm products. *See* Agricultural products.
Farmers, immigration of (1860–1880), 237.
Farming. *See* Agriculture.
Farms, increase in U. S., 237; premiums for cultivation with economy and profit, 321–322, 323, 333, 335–336, 344, 345, 348.
Faulcon, John, letter respecting professorship of agriculture, 300.
Fences, stone, 284, 289, 343.
Fenwick, Charles G., *Study of Governments Less Than Sovereign*, 63.
Ferguson, W. S., *Greek Imperialism*, 55*n*.
Ficklin, Benjamin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 279, 281, 282, 287, 292, 297, 303.
Ficklin, Nicholas, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 284.
Finance, A. H. A. com. on (1919), estimates, 40–41; seven additional members authorized, 42.
Finances, A. H. A., rept. of treas. (1918), 38, 47–52; estimates (1919), 40–41; rept. of Am. Audit Co., 50.
First Week of the Revolution of March, 1917, Golder, 55*n*.
Fish, Carl R., of nominating com. (1919), 23.
Fitch, William D., agricultural exhibition, 336, 346.
Fite, Emerson D., *Social and Industrial Conditions in the North during the Civil War*, 224*n*.
Fitz, William, *sr.*, premium for wheat fan, 313.
Fitzpatrick, John C., of pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 42.
Flannel, premiums for, 306, 320, 326, 335, 341, 346.
Flax, premium for, 344, 348.
Fleiuss, *Dr.* Max, of exec. com. Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro, 59.
Fleming, Walter L., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16; at council meeting, 35, 37.
Fling, Fred M., of advisory board *Hist. Outlook* (1919), 23; of com. on military hist. prize (1919), 24.
Florida, sheep in, 136, 191; average weight of wool fleece in, 196.
Flour, price of, 113, 121; export of, 122, 145, 223, 224, 225, 228.
Flower, George, Merino sheep imported by, 104.
Food, surplus production of U. S., 221–239.
Food from the Far West, MacDonald, 231, 231*n*, 232.
Ford, Guy S., of com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42; of special com. on policy (1919), 24.
Ford, Worthington C., life councilor, A. H. A., 16; *Editorial Function in U. S. Hist.*, 55.
Foster, *Mrs.* Corra B., death of, 46.
Foster, William, Merino sheep imported by, 101.
France, contest with Great Britain in America, 208, 218.
Franklin, Benjamin, 203, 204, 205, 207.
Fredericksburg (Va.) Agricultural Society, president's address, 283.
Fredericq, *Prof.*, interned in Germany, 37; resolution of sympathy, 37.
Freight charges, reduction in, 147–148.
French, *Dr.* George, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 250, 276, 278, 303, 348.
French and Indian war, bargain at close of, 211.
French Merino sheep, 120.
French Reader, Leland and Downer, 63.
Fretwell, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 311, 325, 331, 337, 339, 340, 345; horse premium, 314; sheep premium, 330.
Fruit trees, preservation by application of tar to roots, 293.
Fruits, nursery proposed, 249, 275; nursery undertaken, 279–280.
Fuller, George N., of pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 42.
Fulling mills, 96, 96*n*.
Functions of an Historical Section of a Gen. Staff, Azan, 55*n*.

G. J. A. Ducher, Nussbaum, 39, 56.
Gallaudet, Edward M., death of, 46.
Galvão, *Dr.* Benjamin F. Ramiz. *See* Ramiz Galvão, *Dr.* Benjamin F.
Gambill, Richard, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 319, 323, 331, 337, 344; cattle premium, 330.
Gantt, Henry, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Gantt, *Dr.* John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Gardening, volume on, 283.
Gardiner, Frederic, death of, 46.
Garfield, James R., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Garnett, James M., pres. Fredericksburg (Va.) Agricultural Soc., 254; address, 283; letter on proposed professorship of agriculture, 300.
Garrett, Alexander, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc. 255, 263, 269, 271, 276, 278, 279, 281, 282, 290, 303, 309, 311, 312, 318, 324, 325, 331, 334, 336, 337, 345.

Garrett, Ira, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323.
Garth, Garland, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 311, 322, 325, 336, 337, 340, 345.
Garth, Jesse, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 311, 322, 339, 345; colt prize, 315.
Garth, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 322, 323, 337, 345.
Garwood, Robert D., death of, 46.
Gates, John, *On the Preservation of Fruit Trees*, 293.
Gay, Leslie F., *jr.*, death of, 46.
Gelston, David, letter and sample of wheat from China, 304–305.
General Staff, functions of Historical Sec., 55*n*.
Gentry, Robert, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 298, 303.
George III, *king* of England, 207, 211.
Georgetown, D. C., agricultural exhibition, 255.
Georgia, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool fleece in, 196.
German farming, 230–231.
German press, 63.
Germans, belief in survival of the fittest, 84–86.
Germany, price of wheat, 232.
Gibbins, Henry de B., *Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century*, 235, 235*n*.
Gilman, Arthur, death of, 46.
Gilmer, George, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 254, 263, 269, 278, 279, 280, 282, 284, 287, 288, 303, 315, 337; plowing prize awarded to his man Richard, 257, 314; Barshare plow exhibited by, 313.
Gilmer, *Dr.* John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 269, 270, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 287, 290, 296, 297, 303, 304, 309, 318, 319, 322, 333, 339, 340, 343, 344; premium for mule, 341.
Gilmer, Thomas W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 317, 331, 345.
Girous, Louis F., death of, 46.
Gleason, Joseph M., pres. P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Goetchins, C. W., rept. of Am. Audit Co. on A. H. A. finances, 50.
Goethe, cited, 85.
Gold, accumulated by food exports, 229; world yield of, 234.
Gold discoveries, effect on prices, 121*n*.
Golder, F. A., *First Week of the Revolution of March, 1917*, 55*n*.
Goldsmith, Oliver, 208.
Gooch, Dabney, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 323.
Gooch, Thomas W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 271, 278, 279, 280, 284, 297, 303, 323, 337; horse premium, 339.
Gooch, *Dr.* William F., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Gordon, Armistead C., 263*n*.
Gordon, William F., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 257, 263, 269, 271, 276, 279, 302, 303, 311, 315, 317, 337.
Goss, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 271, 278, 280, 284, 303, 345.
Grain, prices of, 113–114; handling in mass, 238; specimens received from J. S. Skinner, 290.
Grain planter, premium for, 320, 329, 334.
Great Britain, trip of Charles Moore through, 55–56; production of wool in, 143; contest with France in America, 208, 210, 218; state of (1767), 211, 212, 217, 218; wheat crop and imports, 223, 224, 232; sheep in, 233; losses to agriculture, 233.
Greek Imperialism, Ferguson, 55*n*.
Greeks, cited, 79.
Greene, Evarts B., sec., A. H. A. council (1918), 15, 37; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23; report as sec. of council, 35–44; to prepare A. H. A. records for pub., 38; of com. on rel. with *Historical Outlook* (1919), 42; chairman, nat. board for hist. service, 63.
Gregg, Frank M., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Griffin, Grace G., *Writings on Am. Hist.*, 60–61.
Gronovius, J. F., 201, 202, 203.
Grove, H. D., Saxony Merino sheep imported by, 107.
Guilday, Peter, of pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 42.
Guinea sheep, 94.

Hackett, C. W., *Delimitation of Political Jurisdictions, etc.*, 55*n*.
Hagen, Martin, cited, 235.
Hamburg, Germany, Merinos at agricultural exhibition (1863), 130.
Hamilton, J. J. de R., of nominating com. (1919), 23.
Hampshire sheep, 152.
Hams, export of, 122.
Hansborough, Peter, *jr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 290, 293, 303, 345.
Harby, *Mrs.* Lee C., death of, 46.
Hardin, Benjamin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 325, 337, 345; premium on horse, 328.
Harding, Samuel B., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16; of com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42; at council meeting, 35, 37; of nat. board for hist. service, 63.
Harnett, Jane E., death of, 46.
Harper, Charles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 323.
Harper, Joseph, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 314, 323, 324, 329, 333, 336, 337, 338, 339, 343, 345, 346; premium on colt, 328; premiums on hogs, 330, 341; premium on oxen, 330; premium to ploughman, 331.
Harper, S. N., *Factors in the March Revolution of 1917*, 55*n*.
Harris, Frederick, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 270, 303.
Harris, John, in connection with Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 303.
Harris Collection of Voyages and Travels, 205, 211, 215, 217.
Harrison, Randolph, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 270, 303.
Harrison, Thomas R., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 270, 303.
Hart, Albert B., life councilor, A. H. A., 16; of com. on military hist. prize (1919), 24; memoir of Roosevelt, 36, 72–73; of com. on organization of university center for higher studies in Washington (1919), 43.
Hart, Andrew, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276 278, 303.
Hart, Charles H., death of, 46.
Hart, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 337.
Hart, Samuel, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303, 316.
Hartford, Conn., woolen mill, 97.
Haskins, Charles H., ed. *Am. Hist. Rev.* (1919), 23; chairman special com. on policy (1919), 24.
Hatch, *Rev.* F. W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 296, 297, 298, 303, 304, 308, 311, 337, 345.

Hats, premiums for men's, 307, 316, 320, 326, 335.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, cited, 77.
Hazard, Rowland G., death of, 46.
Hazen, Charles D., of Herbert Baxter Adams prize com. (1919), 23, 41.
Head, *Miss* Martha, premium for counterpane, 341.
Heaven, John, models of turning plow and clover seed cleaner, resolutions, 281.
Heiskell, Alexander St. C., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323.
Hemp, premium for, 344, 348.
Henderson, A., *Spanish Conspiracy in Tennessee*, 55*n*.
Henderson, James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 270.
Henshaw, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, com. (1919), 23, 41; conditions of award, 29; list of awards, 30; award (1917), 36, 39; (1918), 56.
Herders of sheep, 95.
Herrick, Myron T., chairman, local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Hershey, A. S., *Diplomatic Hist. of Europe, Asia, and Africa since 1870*, 63.
Hessian fly, 248, 271, 275, 277-278.
Hewitt, John P., death of, 46.
Higginbotham, David, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 327.
Hildreth, Philo C., death of, 46.
Hindenberg, — von, cited, 85.
Hints to Emigrants on the Choice of New Lands, &c., by Agricola, 281.
Hispanic-American Historical Review, papers in, 55.
Historians, vagaries of, 55, 75-88.
Historical Aspects of the Surplus Food Production of the U. S., 1862-1902. Trimble, 221-239.
Historical congress at Rio de Janeiro, A. H. A. special com. (1919), 24; report at council meeting, 39; report (1918), 59-60.
Historical essays, A. H. A. special com. to pub. vol. of (1919), 43.
Historical manuscripts commission, members (1919), 23, 41; report at council meeting, 37; report (1918), 52-53; supplementary report (1918), 53-54.
Historical Outlook, A. H. A. advisory board (1919), 23, 42; A. H. A. com. on relations with (1919), 42.
Historical profession, war activities of, 55.
Historical Section of Gen. Staff, 55*n*.
Historical societies, handbook, 55, 62. *See also* Conference of historical societies.
History, bibl. planned, 39.
History, London, mentioned, 63.
History and education for citizenship in the schools, A. H. A. com. (1919), 23; report of A. H. A. com. at council meeting, 39.
History in schools, A. H. A. com. (1919), 42.
History Teacher's Magazine, bibl. in, 58; contributions to, 63. *See also Historical Outlook*.
Hitchcock, Ripley, death of, 46.
Hodder, Frank H., of Justin Winsor prize com. (1919), 23, 41.
Hogs, prices o , 114, 121; premiums for, 255, 257, 305, 306, 315, 319, 330, 334, 335, 341, 346, 348; committee of judges, 315, 323, 330, 337 341.
Hole and Corner Club, 259.
Holmes, *Judge* Hugh, hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 258, 284, 288, 302, letter upon construction o stone fences, 289.
Holmes, O. W., cited, 77.
Holston River, 210.
Homespun, 97.
Homespun clothes, premium for, 335.
Homesteads, free western, 236-237.
Hook, Leon B., death of, 46.
Hoomes, Thomas C., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Horse nettle, 303.
Horse of America, Wallace, 251*n*.
Horses, Albemarle Agricultural Soc. seeks to import from Spain, 251, 277, 292; premiums for, 255, 289, 294, 295, 305, 306, 314-315, 319, 327-328, 334, 335, 339, 346, 348; relative value of oxen and, 288; committee of judges, 315, 323, 328, 337, 339.
Hose, premiums for woolen knit, 307, 316, 320, 326, 335, 341, 347.
Hothouse lambs, 150.
Houghteling, Francis S., death of, 46.
Houghton, Mifflin Co., *Democracy in Reconstruction*, 64.
Hudson, Christopher, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 270, 276, 278, 280, 282, 303, 345.
Hudson, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 271, 278, 279, 280, 303.
Hudson Bay Co., import sheep into Oregon, 137.
Hull, John, premium on straw cutter, 329.
Hulme, Edward M., of ex. com. P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Human development, 84.
Humphreys, *Col.*, merino sheep imported by, 101, 103, 104.
Hunt, Gaillard, of hist. MSS. comm. (1919), 23, 41; of com. on organization of university center for higher studies in Washington (1919), 43.
Hutchinson, Elijah, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.

Idaho, archives of, 55; sheep in, 137, 140, 145, 157, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 197.
Illinois, sheep in, 104, 130, 142, 179, 191; grain prices in, 113-114; wool from, 114; railway mileage in, 123; corn price in, 129; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196.
Immigration, of farmers (1860-1880), 237.
Imperialism, Oriental, 55*n*; Greek, 55*n*; Roman, 55*n*.
Implements of husbandry. *See* Agricultural implements.
In Memoriam, 69-73.
Indian Territory, sheep in, 191.
Indiana, sheep in, 104, 142, 179, 191; railway mileage in, 123; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196.
Influence of Wheat and Cotton on Anglo-Amer. Relations during the Civil War, Schmidt, 224*n*.
Institutional Background of Latin-American Hist., Cunningham, 55*n*.
Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasilerio, 59.
Intellectuals, in Russia, 55*n*.
Iowa, sheep in, 118, 134, 150, 179, 191; wheat and corn prices in, 129; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Ireland, trip of Charles Moore through, 55-56; importation of foodstuffs, 121.
Irish Smut sheep, 94.
Irving, Washington, cited, 77.

Jack asses, premiums for, 319, 328, 334, 335, 341-342; committee of judges, 337, 342.
Jackson, Richard, cited, 206-207.
Jameson, John Franklin, life councilor, A. H. A., 16; ed. *Am. Hist. Rev.* (1919), 23; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23; at council meeting, 35, 37; memior of Henry Adams, 36, 71-72; of com. on nominations for corres. and hon. membership (1919), 38; of com. on cooperation with Archaeol. Inst. of Am., 40; of com. on London headquarters (1919), 40; of com. on nat. archives (1919), 42; report on *Writings on Am. Hist.* (1918), 60-62.
Jamestown, Va., sheep in, 93.
Jarvis, William, merino sheep imported by, 103; Saxon sheep bred by, 112.
Jeans, premium for, 341.
Jefferson, Thomas, 207, 244; *Objects for the Attention and Enquiry of Agriculture*, 245; first iron plow cast by, 246; *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, 246; of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 258, 263, 270; hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 302, 304.
Jefferson County, N. Y., Agricultural Society, *Proceedings of the First Cattle Show and Fair*, 282.
Jews, cited, 79.
Johnson, Henry, chairman advisory board of the *Hist. Outlook* (1919), 23; at council meeting, 36.
Johnson, *Capt.* Michael, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 325, 339, 345.
Johnson, *Mrs.* Michael, premium on counterpane, 326.
Johnson, Nicholas, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 333.
Johnson, Thos., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Jones, John R., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310.
Jones, Meredith W. D., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323.
Judges, at exhibitions of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 313-316, 323, 337.
Jugo-Slav Movement, Kerner, 55*n*.
Jugo-Slavs, 55.
Jusserand, Jean J., 2d vice pres. A. H. A. (1918), 15.
Justin Winsor prize, com. (1919), 23, 41; conditions of award, 29; list of awards, 29-30; report at council meeting, 36; award (1918), 36, (1916), 54.

Kansas, sheep in, 150, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Kean, Andrew, of Albermarle Agricultural Soc., 270, 302, 303, 304, 308.
Kelley, *Dr.*, cited, 203-204.
Kelvin, *Lord*, law of dissipation of mechanical energy, 81, 83, 84.
Kentish sheep, 94.
Kentucky, sheep in, 104, 109, 112, 119, 120-121, 141, 150, 179, 180, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Kerner, R. J., *Jugo-Slav Movement*, 55*n*.
Kerr, Alexander M., hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 292, 293.
Kinderhook, N. Y., wool depot opened, 128.
King, Ralph, of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Kinsolving, George W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 328.
Klein, Julius, of special com. hist. cong. at Rio de Janeiro (1919), 24, 39, 59; report of com. on hist. cong. at Rio de Janeiro (1918), 59-60.
Knowlton, Daniel C., of com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42.

Lafayette, *Marquis* de, McCormick plow sent to, 257.
Lafrentz, F. W., rept of Am. Audit Co. on A. H. A. finances, 50.
La Gasca, Marianus, letter and seeds from, 285.
Lake County, Iowa, sheep driven to, 116.
Lambs, production of early, 150, 164, 165; cost and profit, 157.
Land laws, of U. S., 236.
Lands, premiums for recovery of worn-out, 252, 286, 287, 294-295.
Landwirthschaftliche Konkurrenz Nordamerikas in Gegenwart und Zukunft, Sering, 238*n*.
Lard, export of, 122, 145.
Lastly, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 343, 344.
Lastly, *Mrs.* Susan P., premium on counterpane, 326.
Latin-American history, institutional background of, 55*n*.
Lawler wheat, 283.
Leake, Josiah, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 302, 304.
Learned, H. Barrett, chairman, com. on pubs. (1919), 23, 36, 42; at council meeting, 36, 37; report of com. on pubs. (1918), 54-57.
Lee, Edward C., death of, 46.
Leicester sheep, 99, 119, 132.
Leitch, Andrew, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 337.
Leitch, James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 279, 290, 302, 303, 324, 325, 345.
Leitch, Samuel, *jr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 312, 345; colt exhibited by, 315.
Leland, Waldo G., letter transmitting ann. rept., 7; sec. A. H. A. (1918), 15; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23; at council meeting, 35, 36, 37, 43; report at council meeting, 37; to prepare A. H. A. records for pub., 38; of com. on cooperation with Archaeol. Inst. of Am., 40; of com. on organization of university center for higher studies in Washington (1919), 43; report as sec. (1918), 44-47; editor, *French Reader*, 63.
Letter to American Teachers of History, Adams, 80-84.
Leveller Movement, Pease, 56.
Lewis, David I., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 279, 281.
Lewis, *Mrs.* Emeline, premium for bonnet made by, 257, 316, 317.
Lewis, Harvie, resolution of thanks to, 304; hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 304.
Lewis, Jesse, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 296, 297, 303, 323, 337, 345.
Lewis, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 315.
Lewis, Nicholas H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 279, 280, 283, 287, 303, 310, 311, 314, 317, 323, 331, 337, 343, 344; plow exhibited by, 313; hog premium, 315; sheep premium, 315; horse premium, 328.

Lewis, Reuben, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 296, 297, 300, 303, 325, 336, 339, 343, 345; premium on mare, 328.
Lewis, *Mrs.* Thomas, premium on bonnet, 326.
Lewis, Thomas M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 324.
Lewis, *Col.* Wm. I., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Library of Congress, list of periodicals, 63.
Lietch. *See* Leitch.
Lille, University of, *Am. Hist. Rev.* for, 38, 45.
Lincoln, Charles H., of hist. MSS. comm. (1919), 23, 41.
Lincoln sheep, 132, 152.
Lindsay, James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 287, 303, 315, 323, 330, 337.
Lindsay, Reuben, *jr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 287, 303, 314, 323, 331, 337.
Lindsay, Reuben, *sr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 303.
Linen cloth, premiums for, 306, 320, 326, 334, 341, 346.
Lingelbach, William E., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16; at council meeting, 35, 37; of com. on rel. with *Historical Outlook* (1919), 42.
Linnaeus, 202, 203, 204, 207, 209.
Live stock. *See* Cattle.
Livingston, Robert, Merino sheep imported by, 101, 102–103; removed from Dorchester, Mass., to Muskingum Co., Ohio, 104.
Lloyd George, David, cited, 87.
Local com. of A. H. A., members (1919), 23, 43.
London headquarters, A. H. A. com. on, report at council meeting, 40.
London Monthly Review, 208, 211, 213.
Longfellow, H. W., cited, 77.
Loudon Barshare plow, 313.
Louisiana, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Lybyer, Albert H., of special com. on Am. educa. and scientific enterprises in Ottoman Empire (1919), 24, 40.

McComb, Peter H. K., death of, 46.
McCormick, Stephen, prize plow, 257, 313, 328–329; angular balance purchased from, 312–313.
MacDonald, Joseph or James, *Food from the Far West*, 231, 231*n*, 232.
McGill, Margaret, of advisory board *Hist. Outlook* (1919), 23.
McIlwain, C. H., of Herbert Baxter Adams prize com. (1919), 41.
McKennie, C. P., hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 258, 292, 293, 302, 338.
McKinley, —, at council meeting, 36; report on *Historical Outlook*, 42; *Collected Materials for the Study of the War*, 58.
McLaughlin, Andrew C., life councilor, A. H. A., 16; of com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42; of com. on nominations for corres. and hon. membership (1919), 38; *Background of Amer. Federalism*, 55*n*; trip through Great Britain and Ireland, 55–56, 63.
McMaster, John B., life councilor, A. H. A., 15.
Macmillan Co., contract with *Am. Hist. Rev.*, 58.
McNeal Edgar H., of program com. (1919), 43.
Madison, —, premium for plowing, 329.
Madison, James, pres. of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 254, 256, 258, 270, 272, 273, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 291, 294, 296, 298, 300, 301; hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 302, 345; resigns presidency of A. A. S., 304.
Maine, sheep in, 190; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Mangel wurtzel, 293.
Mansfield, *Miss* Mildred, premium for summer coating, 341.
Manual of Parliamentary Practice, Jefferson, 246.
Manufactures, American, during Civil War, 55*n*; export of, 228; premiums for domestic, 255, 305, 306–307, 315–316, 320, 321, 326–327, 334–335, 341, 346–347, 348; committee of judges, 316, 323, 327, 337, 341.
Manure, fallows and, 297.
Manuring, for wheat upon fallow land, 283, 295.
Maps, illus. sheep industry, 178–189.
Marks, John H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 278, 281.
Marshall, Ruth E., death of, 46.
Marshall, Thomas M., archives of Idaho, 55.
Martin, Percy A., of special com. on hist. cong. at Rio de Janeiro (1919), 24, 59.
Maryland, sheep in, 93, 190; fulling mills, 96; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Massachusetts, sheep in, 93, 94, 95, 119, 120, 190; importation of Merinos, 101; profit from cows, 125; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, 293.
Massachusetts Agricultural Society, premium voted for first importation of Merinos, 101.
Massachusetts Bay, islands used for sheep grazing, 95.
Massie, *Dr.* H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Mather, Samuel, of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Matteson, David M., *Index to Papers and Ann. Reports*, 54.
Maury, James S., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 311, 317, 318, 322, 324, 331, 338, 345.
Maury, Reuben, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 255, 271, 278, 279, 283, 284, 287, 290, 292, 293, 297, 298, 300, 303, 304, 308, 309, 310, 311, 317, 318, 322, 324, 325, 333, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 343, 344, 345; to undertake a fruit nursery, 279–280; premium on oxen, 330, 331.
Maury, Thomas W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 254, 269, 270, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 287, 292, 293, 294, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 317, 318, 319, 322, 324, 325, 331, 333, 337, 338, 339, 341.
Maverick, Samuel, leases Noddles Island, 95.
Meade, R. K., 349.
Membership, A. H. A. special com. (1919), 43.
Merino sheep, 100, 101, 102–105, 109, 111–112, 127, 130–131, 136–137, 138, 149, 151, 153, 154–155, 156, 163.
Meriwether, *Mrs.* A. C., premium on knit hose, 326.
Meriwether, *Dr.* Charles, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 303, 324, 325, 334, 345.
Meriwether, *Mrs.* Charles, premium on carpeting, 326.
Meriwether, Charles H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 339.
Meriwether, Charles J., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 255, 288, 290, 298, 303, 309, 311, 317, 318, 322, 323, 324, 325, 330, 331, 337, 338, 339, 340, 344.

Meriwether, Peter M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 288, 290, 308, 310, 311, 339, 345; horse premium, 315.
Meriwether, *Dr.* William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278.
Meriwether, William D., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 270, 271, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 287, 290, 292, 294, 298, 301, 303, 308, 309, 311, 317, 323, 325, 331, 337, 343; cattle premium, 330.
Meriwether, William H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 252, 255, 269, 270, 279, 280, 287, 293, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 310, 317, 319, 321, 322, 324, 325, 331, 333, 334, 337, 338, 339, 340, 343, 345; *On the Employment of Overseers*, 298; premium on mare, 328; sheep premium, 340.
Mexican sheep, 136, 138.
Mexico, sheep in, 136.
Michie, David, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 271, 276, 279, 280, 284, 293, 303, 337.
Michigan, sheep in, 118, 119, 135, 142, 151, 179, 180, 191; railway mileage in, 123; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196.
Middle Atlantic States, sheep in, 112, 118, 135, 141, 144, 190; increase in wheat, oats, corn, and hay, 125.
Middle West, sheep in, 121, 134, 135, 141, 144, 145, 150, 151, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 179, 191; transportation betterment, 123; agricultural products, 124.
Military Historian and Economist, papers in, 55.
Military history prize, A. H. A. com. (1919), 24.
Military history prize, conditions of award, 30-31; com., 31.
Military service, A. H. A. members in, need not pay dues, 37, 45; *Am. Hist. Rev.* supplied to, 37, 45.
Millet, uses and qualities of, 293.
Milligan, Joseph, *Gardening*, 283.
Minnesota, sheep in, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Minor, Dabney, *of Albemarle, Va.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 252, 263, 269, 271, 272, 276, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 287, 290, 291, 292, 298, 303.
Minor, Dabney, *of Orange, Va.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 254, 263, 270, 291, 303.
Minor, F. O., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309.
Minor, Hugh, premium on hat, 326.
Minor, I. T., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 309.
Minor, *Dr.* James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 270, 303, 348.
Minor, *Dr.* John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 319, 331, 339, 345.
Minor, Lancelot, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Minor, *Mrs.* Lucy, cloth premium, 316; requested to have Ridgeway Farm entered for premium, 344.
Minor, Peter, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 243, 247, 251, 252, 254, 255, 263, 269, 270, 271, 272, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 317, 319, 322, 324, 325, 331, 333, 345, 347; cattle premium, 257, 314; drains, 281; distillation of corn cobs, 283; *On Stone Fences*, 284; implement for gathering clover seed, 289; new mode of raising corn, 297.
Minor, Samuel O., agricultural exhibitions, 256, 310, 311, 317, 322, 324; of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 269, 271, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 287, 288, 290, 298, 300, 303, 304, 310, 319, 322, 324, 333, 338.
Minor, Warner W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 339, 345; premium on grain planter, 329.
Minute Book of the Albemarle (Va.) Agricultural Soc., 261-349.
Mississippi, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Missouri, sheep in, 118, 121, 134, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Mitchell, *Dr.* John, as naturalist, cartographer, and historian, 199-219.
Mohammedans, cited, 79.
Monroe, Andrew, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 288, 290.
Montana, sheep in, 137, 140, 145, 157, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Monthly Review. *See London Monthly Review*.
Moore, C. H., *Decay of Nationalism under the Roman Empire*, 55*n*.
Moore, Charles, treas. A. H. A. (1918), 15; at council meeting, 35, 37; report as treas. (1918), 38, 47-52; estimates (1919), 40-41; of com. on nat. archives (1919), 42; diary of trip through Great Britain and Ireland, 55, 63.
Moore, Edward C., chairman, special com. on Am. educa. and scientific enterprises in Ottoman Empire (1919), 24, 39, 40.
Moore, Thomas, hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 258, 288, 290, 302.
Morgan, Edwin V., of special com. hist. cong. at Rio de Janeiro (1919), 59.
Morris, *Dr.* James M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 302, 304, 344.
Morris, Nelson, 231.
Morris, Wm., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Morris, William A., sec.-treas. P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Morrisson, *Dr.* Robert, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 303.
Moses, Bernard, chairman, special com. hist. cong. at Rio de Janeiro (1919), 24, 59.
Mules, premiums for, 305, 334, 341-342; committee of judges, 337, 342.
Munro, Dana C., of program com. (1919), 23, 43; of special com. on policy (1919), 24; chairman, com. on organization of university center for higher studies in Washington (1919), 43; ed. war reader, 63.
Museum of Natural History, Paris, seeds from, 296.
Muskingum County, Ohio, Merino sheep taken to, 104.
Mutton, sheep bred for, 120, 149, 151-154, 156, 157, 164, 180; price of, 131, 134; fattening sheep for, 150-151.

Nahant, Isle of, sheep grazing, 95.
Napoleon, cited, 87.
Narragansett pacer, 251.
National archives, A. H. A. com. (1919), 42.
National board for historical service, report at A. H. A. council meeting, 43; war activities of hist. profession, 55; bibl. of World War, 58; report (1917-1918), 62-64.

National School Service, 63.
Nationalism, 55*n*.
Nebraska, sheep in, 150, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Nelson, Hugh, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 282, 284, 298, 303, 324, 331, 333, 339.
Nevada, sheep in, 140, 145, 157, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 197.
New and Complete History of the British Empire in America, 209, 210, 215–216, 217.
New England, sheep in, 98, 112, 117, 118, 124, 134, 135, 141, 144, 162, 165*n*, 178, 179, 180, 190; woolen cloth output, 105; increase in wheat, oats, corn and hay, 125; map of, 207.
New Hampshire, sheep in, 129, 134, 190; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
New Harmony, Ind., Merino sheep in, 104.
New Jersey, sheep in, 93, 94, 97, 190; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
New Leicester sheep, 99, 100.
New Mexico, sheep in, 119, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 145, 152, 153, 157, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
New River, 210*n*.
New York (*City*), price of wheat and flour in, 113, 121, 124.
New York (*State*), sheep in, 93, 94, 109, 110, 120, 130, 142, 178, 179, 180, 190; woolen cloth output, 105; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
New Zealand, wool exports, 154.
Nicholas, Wilson C., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 250, 254, 276, 278, 303.
Nicias, cited, 87.
Noddles Island, leased to Samuel Maverick, 95.
Nominations, A. H. A. com. (1919), 23; report, 41–42.
Nominations for corresponding and honorary membership in A. H. A., com. (1919), 38, 46.
Norfolk, England, farmers, 233.
Norris, Opie, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 305, 310, 323, 327.
North, social and industrial conditions in, 124*n*.
North America, production of wool in, 143; map of (1755), 206, 207; contest between Great Britain and France in, 208, 210, 218; topographical description of, 209; British Empire in, 209, 210, 215–216, 217, 218; state of Great Britain and (1767) 211, 212.
North Atlantic States. *See* New England.
North Carolina, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196.
North Central States, sheep in, 118, 129, 134, 135, 141, 142, 145, 179, 180, 191.
North Dakota, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Northwestern States, sheep in, 112; wheat in, 236.
Notes on Amer. Manufactures during the Civil War, Clark, 55*n*.
Notice of the Bott Fly of Horses, Randolph, 283.
Nova Plantarum Genera, Mitchell, 202.
Nova Scotia, fishing settlement, 217, 218.
Nursery for fruits, proposed, 249, 275; undertaken, 279–280.
Nussbaum, *Lieut.* Frederick L., *G. J. A. Ducher*, 36, 39, 56.
Oats, export of, 145*n*; price in Great Britain, 232.
Ohio, sheep in, 112, 116, 119, 127, 129, 134, 135, 142, 145, 149, 151, 179, 180, 191; railway mileage in, 123; dairying in, 124; wool depots in, 128; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196; manufacture of reaping and mowing machines, 237–238.
Ohio and Pennsylvania canal systems, opening of, 113; cost of shipment, 115*n*.
Ohio Valley, sheep in, 104, 113, 157, 163; explorations, 210; need of developing, 211.
Oklahoma, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Old Testament, cited, 79.
Olmstead, A. T., *Oriental Imperialism*, 55*n*.
On Lawler Wheat, Barbour, 283.
On Stone Fences, Minor, 284.
On the Employment of Overseers, Meriwether, 298.
On the Form of Animals, Cline, 293.
On the Preservation of Fruit Trees, Gates, 293.
Onis, Louis de, 292.
Orange County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, *First Annual Report*, 283.
Oregon, sheep in, 135, 137, 140, 141, 157, 179, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 197.
Oriental Imperialism, Olmstead, 55*n*.
Osgood, Herbert L., death of, 46.
Otter sheep, 98.
Ottoman Empire. *See* American educational and scientific enterprises in the Ottoman Empire.
Overseers, employment of, 298.
Overton, *Col.* John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303, 348; letter upon new mode of cultivating corn, 282.
Oxen, for draft purposes, premiums, 252–253, 255, 289, 294, 295, 306, 319, 330–331, 334, 346; relative value of horses and, 288; shoeing, 291.

Pacific Coast Branch, officers elected for 1918, 17.
Pacific Coast States, sheep in, 138, 179.
Pack, George W., death of, 46.
Page, *Dr.* Mann, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 263, 270, 284, 303, 339.
Palmer, William P., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Paltsits, Victor H., of nominating com. (1919), 23; chairman, pub. arch. comm. (1919), 23, 36, 42; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23; at council meeting, 36, 37; report of pub. archives comm. (1918), 54.
Parliamentary practice, manual compiled for Congress, 246.
Patterson, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 244, 254, 263, 269, 271, 272, 275, 278, 279, 280, 303.
Paxson, Frederic L., chairman, Justin Winsor prize com. (1919), 23, 41; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23; at council meeting, 36, 37; of com. on nat. archives (1919), 42.
Peach trees, memoir upon, 283.
Peake, *Dr.* Humphrey, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 279, 281, 303.
Pease, Theodore C., *Leveller Movement*, 56.
Peck, Lyman, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 339, 343.
Peez, *Dr.* Alexander, cited, 227; *Amerikanische Concurrenz*, 227*n*.
Pennsylvania, sheep in, 93, 100, 109, 110, 118, 119, 127, 135, 142, 149, 151, 179, 190; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.

Periodicals, list of, 63.
Perkins, Price, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 303.
Perry, John M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 278, 281, 303, 304, 310, 311, 317, 319, 322, 324, 333, 334, 337, 343.
Persian sheep, 99.
Petre, *Lord*, 203.
Petrunkevitch, A., *Rôle of the Intellectuals in the Liberating Movement in Russia*, 55*n*
Peyton, Craven, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 322, 334, 337, 339, 343, 345.
Peyton, John H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 278, 281, 303, 345, 348.
Philadelphia, Pa., sheep in, 97; yellow fever in (1793), 204.
Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 205, 215, 217.
Pirenne, *Prof.*, letter from, 37; resolution of sympathy, 37.
Pitt, —, 208, 209.
Pittsfield, Mass., agricultural exhibition at, 255.
Plaid cloth, premium for, 327.
Plants, new genera, 202.
Platner, Samuel B., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Plowing, system of horizontal, 299, 304; premiums for best ploughmen, 306, 308, 313–314, 320, 329, 334; committee of judges, 323, 329, 337.
Plows, cast of iron, 246; hillside, 253; premiums for, 253, 255, 289, 295, 306, 308, 313, 320, 334, 335, 346; McCormick takes prize, 256, 257, 313, 328–329; improvement of, 277; turning, John Heaven presents model of, 281; with 5 coulters, 291; committee of judges, 323, 329, 337.
Plympton, Gilbert M., death of, 46.
Pogue, *Miss* Mary, premium on carpeting, 326.
Policy, A. H. A. special com. (1919), 24; to forward its work, 43.
Political jurisdictions, delimitation of, 55*n*.
Pork, export of, 122, 145, 225, 227, 228; price of, 134.
Potatoes, new mode of culture, 293.
Powers, Norbonne, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 327.
Pownall, John, cited, 206.
Pownall, *Gov.* Thomas, 208; *Topographical Description of North America*, 209.
Prairie Farming in America, Caird, 238*n*.
Premiums, offered by Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 252–253, 255, 267–268, 286–287, 289, 294–295, 297, 305–307, 309, 313–317, 319–323, 333, 334–336, 346–349. *See also* Judges.
Prentiss, Frank F., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Present State of Great Britain and North America, Mitchell, 211, 212, 217, 218.
Prize essay contest, 63.
Prize essays, separate publication discontinued, 56. *See also* Herbert Baxter Adams prize; Justin Winsor prize; Military hist. prize.
Program of annual meeting, com. (1919), 23, 43.
Protestants, cited, 79.
Prothero, Rowland E., *English Farming, Past and Present*, 224, 224*n*.
Prussia, fall in rents on estates, 233.
Public archives commission, members (1919), 23, 42; report at council meeting, 36–37; report (1918), 54.
Public Domain, Donaldson, 237.
Public information, com. on, publications, 63.
Publications of A. H. A., com. (1919), 23, 42; report at council meeting, 36; report (1918), 54–57.
Purcell, Richard J., *Connecticut in Transition*, 54,56.
Purse, exhibited at fair, 341.
Putnam, Ruth, chairman, Herbert Baxter Adams prize com. (1919), 23, 41; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23.

Quaife, Milo M., of hist. MSS. comm. (1919), 23, 41; of com. on report of work of State hist. institutions (1918), 63.
Quaker plow, 313.
Quarles, Albert G., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 319, 345.
Quarles, Chas., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276.
Quarles, Wm., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Questions on the Issues of the War, 64.

Ragland, Wm., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Railey, Daniel M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 296, 297, 298, 303, 311, 323, 334, 337, 339, 341.
Railey, John M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 311, 324, 337, 339, 343, 345.
Railroad lands, 236.
Railroads, mileage increase in Middle West, 123; mileage increase in U. S., 147, 238; development in far West, 153.
Rambouillet sheep, 120, 149, 152, 163, 164.
Rameses II, cited, 87.
Ramiz Galvão, *Dr.* Benjamin F., pres. of exec. com. Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasilerio, 59.
Randall, Henry, on cost of keeping sheep, 115–116, 125.
Randolph, Thomas E., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 254, 269, 271, 275, 278, 279, 282, 283, 284, 287, 288, 292, 293, 294, 296, 298, 300, 303.
Randolph, Thomas J., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 263, 269, 270, 271, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287, 292, 293, 296, 297, 303, 304, 307, 309, 317, 322, 323, 324, 333, 334; *Sixty Years Reminiscences of the Currency of the U. S.*, 247–248; communication upon fallows and manure, 297.
Randolph, Thomas M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 251, 255, 257, 258, 263, 269, 270, 272, 273, 275, 276, 277, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 291, 292, 294, 296, 298, 301, 303, 304, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313, 317, 318, 322, 323, 324, 329, 344; hillside plow designed by, 253; *Memoir upon Hessian Fly*, 277–278; *Notice of the Bott Fly of Horses*, 283; plate presented to, 299–300, 304; description of horse nettle, 303; species of vetch, 304; pres. of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 324, 325, 338, 339.
Rape Seed, Barron, 291.
Raphael, Isaac, of Albermarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310.
Rapp, George, Merino flock of, 104.
Rawdon & Balch, engravers, sample diploma, 282.
Read, Conyers, of Herbert Baxter Adams prize com. (1919), 23, 41.
Reaping and mowing machines, 238.
Red River Valley, reapers and binders in, 238.
Red, White and Blue Series, 63.
Refrigeration, shipment of beef by, 231.
Report on the Cereal Production of the U. S., Brewer, 235, 235*n*.
Reuchen wheat, 290.

Revolution. *See* American Revolution.
Rhode Island, sheep in, 93, 98, 190; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Rhodes, James F., life councilor, A. H. A., 15.
Rich, Obadiah, *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, 209*n*, 212.
Richardson, Oliver H., vice pres. P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Richmond Enquirer, 248, 254, 271, 272, 275, 278, 280, 287, 304, 345.
Ridgely, *Capt.*, of Frigate *Constellation*, 298.
Ridgeway Farm, 344.
Riggs, James F., death of, 46.
Rights of Agriculture, Watkins, 289.
Rio de Janeiro. *See* Historical congress.
Rivanna Navigation Co. stock, 344.
Rivanna River, 256, 312, 324, 325, 331–333.
Rives, Robert, *sr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 263, 270, 303; premium on mare, 328.
Rives, William C., pres Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 259; of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 263, 269, 271, 279, 290, 303, 324, 337, 339, 342.
Robinson, James H., ed. *Am. Hist. Rev.* (1919), 23.
Rocky Mountain States, sheep in, 138, 140–141, 142, 151, 179, 180, 236.
Rogers, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 279, 284, 287, 298, 302, 303, 315, 317, 323, 337, 339, 344, 345; cattle premiums, 340.
Rogers, Thornton, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 298, 303, 323, 324, 325, 330, 331, 337, 339, 341.
Rogers, *Mrs.* Thornton, premium on bonnet, 327; premium for flannel, 341.
Rôle of the Intellectuals in the Liberating Movement in Russia, Petrunkevitch, 55*n*.
Roman Catholics, cited, 79.
Roman Empire, nationalism under, 55*n*.
Roman Imperialism, Botsford, 55*n*.
Romney Marsh sheep, 93, 94, 152.
Roosevelt, Theodore, memoir, 36, 72–73.
Rotation of crops, 289.
Rowley, Mass., fulling mill, 96.
Royal Society, Mitchell's papers before, 204.
Ruffin, Edmund, letter covering Memorial to Congress, etc., 289.
Rural economy, com. of Albemarle Agricultural Soc. to report implements, 280.
Rush, *Dr.* Benjamin, 204.
Russia, intellectuals in, 55*n*; March revolution, 55*n*.
Russian Revolution and the Jugo-Slavs, 55.
Rye, specimen received from J. S. Skinner, 290.
Ryeland sheep, 94.

Sabin, —, cited, 208; *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, 212.
St. Malo, ship, 203.
Salmon, Lucy M., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16; at council meeting, 35, 37.
Sampson, John P., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310, 319, 323, 325, 328, 331, 345.
Sampson, Richard, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc. 257, 313.
Sangster, Robert, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 282, 303.
Santa Anna, *Gen.*, publication of papers, 52, 55.
Saunders, Charles G., death of, 46.
Saunders, James W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 317.
Saxony Merino sheep, 106–107, 108, 111–112, 127, 149, 162.
Schafer, Joseph, chairman, com. on hist. and educa. for citizenship in the schools (1919), 23, 42; of nat. board for hist. service, 43; report of nat. board for hist. service (1917–1918), 62–64; editor *Democracy in Reconstruction*, 64.
Schlesinger, Arthur M., *Colonial Merchants and the Am. Rev.*, 1763–1776, 36.
Schmidt, Louis B., *Influence of Wheat and Cotton on Anglo-Amer. Relations during the Civil War*, 224*n*.
Schmitt, Bernadotte E., of Herbert Baxter Adams prize com. (1919), 23, 41.
Schneider, Fay C., death of, 46.
Schouler, James, life councilor, A. H. A., 15.
Scotland, importation of beef from U. S., 231–232.
Scott, Chas. A., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 287, 303.
Scott, Daniel, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 303.
Scott, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 272, 278, 303.
Seeds, received from Museum of Natural History at Paris, 296.
Selected Bibliography of the War, Dutcher, 63.
Semler, Heinrich, *Wahre Bedeuting und die Ursachen der Nord-Amerikanischen Concurrenz*, 230*n*.
Sering, Max, *Landwirthschaftliche Konkurrenz Nordamerikas in Gegenwart und Zukunst*, 238, 238*n*, 239.
Serna, Matro de la, 251, 292.
Serra, Joseph Correa de. *See* Correa de Serra, Joseph.
Sesostris, cited, 87.
Shackleford or Thackleford, Zackary, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310.
Shearer, Augustus H., sec., conf. of hist. socs. (1919), 23; bibl. of Am. travel, 39, 57; of com. on bibl. (1918), 57; report as sec. of conf. of hist. socs. (1918) 62.
Sheep, price of, 138, 158; literature cited, 167–178; in Great Britain, 233; premiums for, 255, 257, 305, 306, 315, 319, 329–330, 334, 335, 340, 346, 348; committee of judges, 315, 323, 330, 337, 340.
Sheep industry in U. S., 89–197, 236.
Shifflet, Joel, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 311.
Shirting, premiums for, 306, 307, 320, 334, 335, 341, 346, 347.
Short History of English Agriculture, Curtler, 232*n* 233–234, 235.
Shropshire sheep, 132.
Silesian Merino sheep, 128.
Simms, Isaac D., premium on bed ticking, 327.
Sixty Years' Reminiscences of the Currency of the U. S., Randolph, 248.
Skinner, John S., agent to import horse from Spain 251, 292; hon. member Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 258, 284, 285, 288, 302; editor *American Farmer*, 258, 284, 289; specimens of grain received from, 290, 298.
Skipwith, Wm., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Slaughter, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 323.
Sloane, Hans, 202.
Sloane, William M., life councilor, A. H. A., 16.
Small-pox, in Boston (1752), 217.
Smith, —, *History of New York*, 206.
Smith, Charles C., death of, 46.
Smith, Edward J., death of, 46.
Smith, *Sir* James E., 202*n*, 209*n*.

Smith, Justin H., chairman hist. MSS. comm. (1919), 23, 36, 41; of com. on pubs. (1919), 23; at council meeting, 36, 37; report of hist. MSS. comm. (1918), 52–53; supplementary report of hist. MSS. comm., (1918), 53–54; ed. *Santa Anna Papers*, 55.
Smith's Island sheep, 100.
Smut, on wheat, 283.
Sneed, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 311.
Social and Industrial Conditions in the North during the Civil War, Fite, 224*n*.
Socks, premium for woolen knit, 327.
South, sheep in, 135, 141, 145, 191.
South Africa, wool exports, 143.
South America, Merinos bought, 130; sheep slaughtered, 135; wool exports, 143; mutton crosses in, 154.
South Carolina, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196.
South Dakota, sheep in, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Southall, Valentine W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310.
Southdown sheep, 93, 94, 99, 100, 121, 132, 151.
Spain, Albemarle Agricultural Soc. seeks to import horse from, 251, 277, 292; relative value of horses and oxen in agriculture of, 288.
Spanish Conspiracy in Tennessee, Henderson, 55*n*.
Spanish longwooled sheep, 136.
Spanish Merino sheep, 100, 101, 102–103, 162.
Spring, Leverett W., death of, 46.
Springfield, Mass., wool depot opened, 128.
Squires, *Mrs.*, premium on knit socks, 327.
Stanard, *Dr.* W. G., 263*n*.
Statistical Abstract of the U. S., 237*n*, 238*n*.
Staunton (Va.) Spectator, 312.
Steenbergen, *Gov.* Wm., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 250, 254, 276, 278, 303.
Steiner, B. C., bibl. of Am. travel, 39.
Steubenville, Ohio, Merino sheep in, 104; wool sent to, 112.
Stevenson, Andrew, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 270, 293, 303.
Stewart, Charles A., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 279, 281, 303.
Stone, Edna H., of ex. com. P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Stone fences, 284, 289, 343.
Straw cutter, premium for, 255, 306, 320, 329, 334.
Straw hat exhibited, 316.
Stribling, Erasmus, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 250, 276, 278, 280, 292, 303.
Study of Governments Less Than Sovereign, Willoughby and Fenwick, 63.
Sullivan, James, of advisory board *Hist. Outlook* (1919), 23.
Surry County (Va.) Agricultural Soc., $100 to agricultural professorship at Univ. of Va., 254; resolutions respecting, 300–301.
Survival of the fittest, 84–86.
Suttle, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 311.
Sweden, price of wheat, 232; agricultural laborers and farms, 235.
Swine. *See* Hogs.
Syms, Richard D., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 343, 344.

Taliaferro, Baldwin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278.
Taliaferro, Benjamin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 250.
Taliaferro, Hay, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 250, 276, 278, 303.
Tallow, export of, 122, 145.
Tarbell, Ida M., of Justin Winsor prize com. (1919), 23, 41.
Tariff, adjustments, 55*n*; on wool, 142*n*, 144, 145, 192–193.
Taxation of sheep, 95.
Taylor, *Col.*, of Caroline, cited, 243.
Taylor, Raymond G., death of, 46.
Teel, Lewis, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323.
Tennessee, Spanish conspiracy in, 55*n*; sheep in, 104, 112, 119, 141, 142, 150, 179, 180, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Tennessee Historical Magazine, paper in, 55*n*.
Terrell, James H., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 279, 280, 287, 298, 303, 331.
Terrell, Richmond, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Texas, sheep in, 118, 136, 138, 140, 141, 142, 145, 179, 180, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Texel sheep, 93, 94.
Thacher, James, cited, 204, 204*n*.
Thacker, Martin, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 279, 281, 303.
Thackleford, Zackary. *See* Shackleford, Zackary.
Thayer, William R., pres. A. H. A. (1918), 15; presides at council meeting, 35, 37; VAGARIES OF HISTORIANS, 55, 75–88.
Thom, *Col.* John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 257, 290, 293, 298, 303, 311, 315, 324, 325; premium on plaid, 327.
Thom, *Mrs.* John, premium on flannel, 326.
Thomson, William. *See* Kelvin, *Lord*.
Thornton, *Mrs.*, premium for jeans, 341.
Thornton, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 343, 344.
Thouin, *M.*, letter and seeds from, 296.
Thurmon, *Mrs.* Elisha, straw hat exhibited by, 316; bonnet premium, 317.
Thwing, Charles F., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Timber, in Virginia, 217; premium for essay on use of, 320.
Timberlake, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 333.
Timberlake, *Miss* Louisa, premium for bonnet, 341.
Timberlake, Walker, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 288, 290, 297, 303, 325, 336.
Tobacco, premium on, 343, 349.
Tobacco growing, 215–216.
Topographical Description of North America, Pownall, 209.
Towels, premium for, 320, 335, 346.
Trimble, William, HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE SURPLUS FOOD PRODUCTION OF THE U. S., 1862–1902, 221–239.
True, Rodney H., EARLY DAYS OF THE ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 241–259; MINUTE BOOK OF THE ALBEMARLE (VA.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 261–349.
Trueheart, George W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 270, 303.
Tunis sheep, 100.
Turner, Frederick J., life councilor, A. H. A., 16.
Turnips, letter on culture of, 282.
Tuttle, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 345.

U. S., surplus food production, 221–230; currency 248.
U. S. Bureau of Education, *Leaflet no. 1*, 63.
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, sheep estimates of, 158, 159, 190; average weight of wool per fleece estimates, 196–197.
U. S. Library of Congress, list of periodicals, 63.
U. S. War Dept., war issues course, 64.
University center for higher studies in Washington, A. H. A. com. on organization of (1919), report at council meeting, 43.
Utah, sheep in, 136, 138, 140, 145, 157, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 197.

Vagaries of Historians, Thayer, 55, 75–88.
Vancouver, Fort, sheep at, 137.
Van Tyne, Claude H., ed. *Am. Hist. Rev.* (1919), 23; at council meeting, 36.
Vermont, sheep in, 109, 110, 117, 125, 130, 163, 178, 190; wool depots in, 128; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.
Vetch, species of, 304.
Vico, Giovanni Battista, law of cycles in human development, 84.
Virginia, sheep in, 93, 112, 119, 127, 179, 180, 191; clothing manufactured in, 97; dog law, 149*n*; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196; yellow fever in (1737, 1741, 1743), 204; tobacco growing, 215–216; natural products, 217.
Virginia Advocate, 338, 344, 345.
Virginia, University of, professorship of agriculture at, 253–254, 259, 298–299, 300–301; faculty made ex-officio members of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 258; professors elected hon. members of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309.

Wade, J. H., of local com. (1919), 23, 43.
Wahre Bedeuting und die Ursachen der Nord-Amerikanischen Concurrenz, Semler, 230*n*.
Walker, Lewis, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 303.
Wallace, John H., *Horse of America*, 251*n*.
War Cyclopedia, 63.
War Dept. *See* U. S. War Dept.
War Information Series, 63.
War of 1812, improvement of wool market due to, 104–105.
War Reader, Munro, 63.
War Reprint no. 3, 58.
War service of A. H. A. members, 45.
Warwickshire sheep, 94.
Washington, George, sheep breeding, 99; correspondence with Arthur Young, 213.
Washington (*State*), sheep in, 137, 140, 141, 145, 157, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 197.
Watkins, Henry E., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 281, 282, 303.
Watkins, Thomas G., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 252, 254, 269, 270, 276, 278, 282, 283, 284, 287, 288, 292, 293, 294, 298, 299, 303; *Rights of Agriculture*, 289; letter on cultivation of mangel wurtzel, 293.
Watson, David, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 263, 269, 270, 280, 293, 296, 303.
Watson, Elkanah, agricultural exhibition at Pittsfield, Mass., 255.
Watson, *Mrs.* Ellen, premium on butter, 326.
Watson, *Maj.* James, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Watson, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 271, 278, 303.
Watson, *Mrs.* Sarah, counterpane premium, 316.
Watson, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310.
Wayt, Twyman, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 308, 310.
Weaving in colonies, 96.
Webb, —, sheep breeding, 100.
Welland Canal, opening of, 115*n*; enlargement of, 123.
Wellford, *Dr.*, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309.
Wesleyan University Library, World War bibl. in, 58.
West Virginia, sheep in, 135, 141, 149, 151, 180, 191; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196.
Westergaard, Waldemar C., of ex. com. P. C. B. (1918), 17.
Westward shift in wool production, 112–128, 136–155.
Wharton, *Dr.* Thomas, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 296, 297, 303, 345.
Wheat, price of, 113, 114, 121, 123, 124, 129, 232, 235; export of, 122, 145, 223–227, 228; cost of shipment to N. Y., 123; British crops and imports, 223, 224–227; premiums for best, 252, 286, 294, 295, 343, 349; manuring fallow land for, 283; specimens received from J. S. Skinner, 290, 298; sample from China, 304–305.
Wheat cradle, premium for improved, 253, 255, 289, 295, 306, 320, 334, 340–341.
Wheat fan, premium for, 255, 306, 313, 320, 334.
White, Andrew D., memoir accepted, 40; death of, 46; memoir, 69–70.
White, Henry, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 309, 310, 331, 337, 339, 343, 344, 345; sheep premium, 330, 340.
Whitney, Eli, 246.
Whittier, J. G., cited, 77.
Williams, Oscar H., of advisory board *Hist. Outlook* (1919), 23, 42.
Willis, Wm. C., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 276, 278, 303.
Willoughby, W. W., *Study of Governments Less Than Sovereign*, 63.
Wilson, *Pres.*, cited, 87.
Wiltshire sheep, 93, 94.
Wine, premiums for, 258, 343, 348.
Winn, John, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 255, 271, 278, 290, 292, 293, 294, 297, 298, 301, 303, 308, 309, 311, 317, 323, 324, 327, 331, 333, 337, 338, 339, 343, 344; ground for plowing match, 336.
Wisconsin, sheep in, 116, 118, 142, 179, 191; railway mileage in, 123; average weight of wool per fleece in, 196.
Wood, *Col.*, of Va., 210.
Wood, Edwin O., death of, 46.
Wood, Rice W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc. 308, 310, 339, 343, 344, 345.
Wood, Robert W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 328, 331.
Wood, *Col.* Thomas W., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 343, 344.
Wood River, 210.
Woods, *Mrs.* Eliza A., premiums for cheese, 258, 342; for carpeting, 316; premium on table linen, 326; premium on clothing, 326; premium on oxen, 331; premium for linen cloth, 341; premium for flannel, 341.

Woods, George M., of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 296, 297, 302, 303, 309, 311, 322, 323, 324, 325, 336, 337, 343, 345; sheep premium, 315; horse premium, 339.
Woods, *Mrs.* George M., premium for carpeting, 341.
Woods, Micajah, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 315, 323, 329.
Woods, William, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 247, 254, 255, 263, 269, 270, 271, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 287, 290, 293, 296, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 308, 309, 311, 312, 317, 322, 323, 324, 325, 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 343, 344, 345; cattle premiums, 257, 314, 330; premium for clothes, 258, 341; Quaker plow exhibited by, 313; hog premiums, 315, 330, 341; premium for plowing by Madison, 329; horse premium, 339, 340.
Woods, *Mrs.* William. *See* Woods, *Mrs.* Eliza A.
Woodward, B. B., 212.
Woodward, T., 205.
Wool, price of, 105, 106, 111, 116, 117, 119, 122, 123–124, 126, 129, 133, 134, 142*n*, 143, 144, 146–147, 154, 156, 193–195; tariff on, 142*n*, 144, 145, 192–193; increase in production of, 143; production and imports, 191–192; average weight per fleece, 196–197; premium for, 344.
Wool depots, 128.
Wool market, 96, 97, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 122, 139.
Woolen cloth, domestic manufacture of, 105; premiums for, 305, 307, 320, 326, 335, 341, 346.
Woolen manufactures, growth of, 126, 133, 162.
Woolen mills, 97, 102, 103, 104, 105, 110, 111.
Work basket, premium for, 327.
World Peace Foundation, 64.
World War, bibl., 58, 63, 64; cause, 84–86.
Wright, Henry P., death of, 46.
Wright, Seth, originates Otter sheep, 98.
Writings on American History, 60–62.
Wrong, George M., councilor, A. H. A. (1918), 16; lecture, 63.
Wyoming, sheep in, 140, 145, 157, 191; average weight of wool per fleece, 196.

Yale University Press, *Writings on Am. Hist.*, 60–62.
Yellow fever, in Virginia (1737, 1741, 1743), 204; in Philadelphia (1793), 204.
Young, Arthur, *Annals of Agriculture*, 212; correspondence with Washington, 213.
Y. M. C. A., lectures for use of, 64.

Zigler, Andrew, of Albemarle Agricultural Soc., 323, 337.

MAR 15 1922